Social Conditions, Improvement of-1935 Alabama.

Holt Reviews 2 Years Of ARA

Report Shows More Than 55 Million Expended In State, Mostly By U. S.

1-13-35

Through the Alabama Relief Administration, $55,054,107 including the value of surplus commodities distributed, was expended in Alabama for the two-year period ending Jan. 9, according to a report Thad Holt, director of the ARA, submitted to Gov. Miller yesterday.

The amount, almost in its entirety, represents grants of the Federal Government for relief and various recovery and emergency activities carried on by the organization.

The report of Director Holt reveals how the Relief Administration, in its avowed intention of "working itself out of a job," has trimmed the relief rolls from a maximum of 150,385 families on relief in April, 1933, to a low of 56,525 families at the present time.

The various steps by which this was achieved are recorded. These include the "no work no pay" order in November; the transfer to rehabilitation of 25,000 families, where they became borrowers from the Government to earn their keep; the requirement that every able-bodied person register with the National Reemployment Service and accept jobs offered by that service or be dropped from relief; removal of 4,000 persons in the terracing and construction program in which counties obtained terracing machines in return for providing employment to a given number of relief workers. the transfer of transients to the relief administration on the same basis as work relief, and the removal of 5,000 unemployables to be completed by Feb. 1.

Looking to the future, Director Holt reported the ARA plans were well advanced to take full advantage of the future work program announced by President Roosevelt.

"The particular projects emphasized by the President include soil erosion and reforestation work, rural electrification, highway construction, and grade crossings, slum clearance, expansion of the Civilian Conservation Corps, rural housing and local self-liquidating projects," he reported.

"In all of these projects the work division of the ARA has developed a long range program and now has underway limited activities in each line with the possible exception of slum clearance which has been left to the Public Works Administration.

"It is estimated that 100,000 persons could be given employment on very short notice on worthwhile projects already planned and approved....."

Rural Development

He pointed out that rural housing plans are complete and 1,000 rural homes have been projected and tentatively approved and that the rural electrification survey is already underway.

In terracing and soil erosion prevention, the work is already underway on a larger scale than any other State in the Union through the extension service program, he reported, and can readily be expanded. On county and State highway work, with proper provision for materials, he said, another 50,000 men could be employed.

He estimated that another 5,000 men could be selected from needy families for CCC work.

The report expresses appreciation for the "most admirable sympathetic understanding" by Gov. Miller of the problems of the administration who consistently refused to have any part in the choice of personnel or influence in the policies of the administration other than as his advice was sought by the director or members of the board.

"It is also proper," the report relates, "that mention be made of the encouragement and support already given by Gov.-elect Bibb Graves from the time of his visit to Washington in July after his nomination and through his repeated assurances to Administrator Harry L. Hopkins that as Governor he would give every support to his program."

Appreciation for the services of the members of the State Advisory Board of the ARA, the various State departments, the county boards and State Child Welfare Department is expressed.

Gov. Miller, in commenting upon the report, recalled the organization of the Alabama Relief Administration Board with Algernon Blair, of Montgomery, chairman; Donald Comer, Birmingham; Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile; Judge Grover C. Hall, Montgomery, and John H. Peach, Sheffield.

"These gentlemen accepted the appointment, have taken a great interest in the work, serving on the board without compensation," the Governor said. "They have rendered the State a lasting service and I publicly express my appreciation to each of them.

Providential

"Alabama was fortunate in having Thad Holt as director. It seems to me that God prepared him for this particular work and no State in the Union has had a better director.

"Our great President has planned a work program for the unemployed. This organization is ready to carry on under the President's plans and with rural rehabilitation, soil erosion prevention, rural electrification, and aid to worthy public works, our people should be helped back to prosperity and happiness."

High points covered in the two-year report are:

That relief activities cost $31,999,450.

That the lowest per family expenditure was in June, 1933, when 99,860 families received an average of $4.48 a month.

That the highest per family expenditure was in November, 1934, when 63,005 families received an average of $15.93 a month.

That "the total number of persons considered eligible for relief in Alabama today is far less than the number of such persons two years ago, or even one year ago."

That relief expenditures for the period through November were audited by J. O. Screven and Company, certified public accountants.

That through cooperation of the Extension Service 3,000,000 cans of vegetables and fruits were canned in 1933 and 5,000,000 were canned in 1934 from home and community gardens.

CWA Expenditures

That $15,713,915 was expended through the Civil Works Administration for labor and material and which is in addition to relief costs.

That 2,677 constructive work projects have been approved by the works division which will cost an estimated $17,790,833 once the funds are available and once the Administration is authorized to proceed with these projects.

That the planning division has prepared 446 master drawings for future construction of airports, recreational facilities, welfare buildings, rural housing, canning centers, National Guard armories, fish hatcheries, mattress work rooms, schools, etc.

That 20 terracing outfits have been purchased for counties by the ARA.

That of $540,736 advanced to 5,567 families on rural rehabilitation last year, $496,602 or 91.83 per cent has been repaid in surplus produce or public work or cash.

That during the two-year period the Alabama Transient Bureau handled 95,317 non-resident transients, the amount of $1,080,261 having been granted for this purpose.

Among surplus commodities distributed are 2,561,687 pounds of beef; 1,163,206 pounds of butter; 455,190 dozens of eggs; 3,268,030 pounds of flour; 6,534,956 pounds of pork; 184,614 pounds of cheese; 16,424 mattresses; 300,902 pounds sweet potatoes; 233,605 pounds Irish potatoes, and 179,164 pounds of rice.

That self-help cooperative organizations for the interchange of usuable goods have been established at Fairhope, Demopolis, and Greenville, supported by special grants over and above relief grants, and which totaled $16,382.

That through special emergency educational grants 1,291 teachers were employed for adult education in 1933-34 and that 1,348 such teachers are now employed for the school year of 1934-35 That 1,110 needy students were given aid to continue their college education in 1933-34, and that 1,349 are now enrolled in 23 Alabama colleges at an average of $15 a month a student.

That 49,043 drouth relief cattle were shipped into Alabama and a total of $111,877 was expended for handling these cattle and $255,382 for processing them. Farmers were paid 50 cents a head for pasturing the cattle in the total amount of $43,185.

The average cost of handling the cattle through the pasture to the slaughter house was $2.79 per head and the average cost of canning was $6.55 per head.

A total of 2,225 drouth cattle were held in reserve for use as rehabilitation steers, and 420 were listed as strays.

The Administration selected 13,521 young unmarried men for CCC camp training.

IMPROVE NEGRO QUARTERS

MUSCLE SHOALS, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—The Tennessee Valley Authority is moving 20 cottages from the old Negro quarters on the reservation at Nitrate Plant No. 2 to higher ground and renovating them for use of Negro employes at the fertilizer plant. The houses were built during the war and have not been in use since.

HOLT IS PRAISED AS RELIEF HEAD

1/15/35

Reports Nearly 32 Million Spent In Two Years In Caring For Needy

Birmingham, Ala

By United Press.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 14.—The Alabama Relief Administration spent $31,999,450.15 during the two years of its existence, Thad Holt state relief administrator, said in his biennial report to Gov. Miller today.

Number of families on relief, the report said, dropped from a peak load of 150,385 in April, 1933, to 56,525 on Jan. 1.

The report reviewed the work of the various divisions of the ARA, and drew from Governor Miller the comment that "Alabama was fortunate in having Thad Holt as director of relief."

Mr. Holt reported that Civil Works in the state spent $15,713,915 during the five months of its existence last winter. A total of $13,040,593.65 went for wages to 129,000 persons, and $2,673,322 was spent for building materials.

He said the works division of the ARA, which took over the work of the CWA when it was demobilized, has approved 2677 projects to date on which a total of 111,078 persons could be employed with an eventual expenditure of $17,790,833.79.

At present only 35,403 persons are working on those projects, although 72,929 were at work in September, the peak month. He continued that every able-bodied man outside of Jefferson County was working for his relief subsistence, and half of the relief load in Jefferson was doing so.

Work relief wages totalled $5,522,026, and materials cost $750,425.

Rural rehabilitation cared for 5567 families during 1934, and will handle 25,000 during 1935. The five transients centers have cared for 95,817 transients.

CITY MAY GET $8,000,000 TO CLEAR SLUMS

Commissioner Robinson Says $2,000,000 Will Come In Two Months

START NEGRO PROJECT

Washington's Attitude Is Much Improved By New Deal Bills

Strong possibility that Birmingham may get $8,000,000 in Federal funds for purposes of slum clearance was reported today by Commissioner Lewey Robinson upon his return from conferences in Washington with officials of the Public Works Administration.

Of this amount, $2,000,000 will be made available within the next two months for a Negro slum clearance project, the commissioner said he was promised by H. B. Hackett, head of the housing division of PWA.

The remaining $6,000,000, if allotted to the city, would be used in the rehabilitation of white residential areas, particularly in East Birmingham, the commissioner said.

Attitude Changed

"The attitude in Washington towards Birmingham and Alabama has changed for the better," Mr. Robinson declared, "Passage in the Alabama legislature of the 'New Deal' bills and Governor Graves' personal efforts to obtain the maximum amount of recovery expenditures have had a beneficial effect."

The commissioner said Sen. Hugo L. Black agreed with him that Birmingham should have a full-time representative in the national capital to work for the successful development of the various applications the city has made for public works and recovery funds.

Site Is Chosen

The Negro slum clearance program, if it follows a survey made here recently, will affect an area

extending three blocks west and two blocks north from Industrial High School.

Commissioner Robinson said Mr. Hackett had informed him that he will come here soon to inspect a slum clearance program contemplated by W. D. Moore, president of American Cast Iron Pipe Co., to affect Acipco workers.

Slum Clearance Bids Due Soon

Proposals On Negro Units Will Be Invited In Two Weeks, Board Informed

Bids will be called for in about two weeks on the low-cost housing project for negroes in the vicinity of the State Teachers College and actual construction of the 160 houses will get underway by the latter part of April or early May, Col. H. B. Hackett, of Washington, director of the housing division of the Public Works Administration, announced during his visit of a few hours in Montgomery yesterday and Thursday night.

Col. Hackett expects the PWA to be ready to receive bids on the houses for whites in West End by the middle of April and work on the 100 or so units should start in about 90 days. The director of the housing division came here to expedite the two projects. He arrived by airplane late Thursday and departed by train early yesterday morning for Atlanta. From there he will return to Washington.

Approves Sites

While in the city Col. Hackett looked over both sites and is reported to have been pleased with the locations. He conferred for several hours with the local advisory committee and George Wells, PWA representative in charge of the work here. Col. Hackett was the guest of William Nicrosi, chairman of the Montgomery committee, at supper Thursday night. He was not expected to arrive until yesterday morning, but on account of duties in Washington was compelled to push up his schedule and cut short his visit.

The PWA will invest approximately $650,000 in sites and houses for Montgomery families who heretofore have had to live in crowded and in many instances unkempt quarters.

Col. Hackett was informed that Montgomery's need for such slum-clearance projects is great and that this city has perhaps fewer vacant houses than any municipality its size in the South. He assured the authorities here that it was the desire of the PWA housing division to delegate to local bodies wide powers in regard to the development of their own projects. The main requirements of the PWA is that such projects must meet the needs of the communities and must be administered strictly in the interest of low income groups.

Day Nursery

Announcement was made yesterday that a day nursery was to be provided in connection with the West End project. The nursery building is to be constructed just behind the old Chappell home, which is to be renovated for a recreation center for that community. The nursery will be connected with the building with a covered passage-way entering the rear porch.

The design of the houses is to follow very closely, in a modified way, the architecture of the Chappell mansion, it was explained by members of the local advisory committee. Of the 16 acres acquired by the PWA in West End, about eight and one-half acres will be sites for the 100 units, the rest of the land being set apart for recreation and playground purposes.

The visit of Col. Hackett gave encouragement to the advisory committee which has functioned for many months cooperating with the Government in the slum-clearance enterprises. Members of this committee were assured by the director that the program for both projects would be sped up as much as possible.

Col. Hackett stopped in Birmingham where tentative plans have been made for a $2,000,000 slum-clearance program. In Atlanta, the contract has been awarded for nearly $4,000,000 of low-cost housing.

SLUM PROJECT HONORS NEGRO

Parker Place Is Named For Veteran Teacher In City's Schools

The Birmingham low-cost housing committee today named the Negro slum clearance project on Eighth-av, n, Parker-pl in honor of Prof. A. H. Parker, principal of the Negro Industrial High School, which adjoins the project.

J. C. DeHoll, chairman of the Birmingham committee which has obtained $2,000,000 from the Public Works Administration for the project, said its recommendation for a name has been forwarded to Col. H. B. Hackett, PWA housing director.

Commissioner Jewey Robinson said funds for the slum clearance project would be made available within 60 days and that work probably would begin at that time.

The project extends three blocks west from the Industrial High School and two blocks north.

Professor Parker has been connected with the city school system since January of 1888.

Commissioner Robinson said the city has strong hopes that the PWA will allocate an additional $6,000,000 for a white slum clearance project here.

NEGRO HOUSING PLAN APPROVED

PWA Project Given Name Of Smithfield-ct By Committee Here

The Negro low-cost housing project, on which work is expected to start May 1, will be known as Smithfield-ct, J. C. DeHoll, chairman of a committee which obtained a $2,000,000 loan for this work, announced today.

Mr. DeHoll said H. B. Hackett, head of the housing division of the Public Works Administration, which allocated money for this project, has formally approved the name.

The committee tentatively chose the name Parker-ct for the site, but Mr. Hackett voiced a preference for Smithfield-ct because the section in which the project is located is known as Smithfield.

According to Dr. J. D. Dowling, city-county health officer, who is a member of the committee, Smithfield was named after a pioneer family of Smiths who owned a large tract of land in that section before Birmingham was formally incorporated.

The project extends three blocks west of the Negro Industrial High School on Eighth-av and two blocks north.

Mr. DeHoll said a representative of the PWA housing division will arrive here today or tomorrow to open negotiations for the purchase of the property.

The committee chairman said insofar as he knew there had been no movement to acquire this property for speculative purposes. He warned, however, that the Government will choose another site if prices for the approved property are too high.

Mr. Hackett approved the Negro site on a visit here last week. He also expressed the opinion that Birmingham will receive a considerably larger allotment for a white slum clearance project if Congress appropriates money for additional public works projects.

SOCIAL WORKERS TO MEET IN MAGIC CITY

Problems Under New Deal Will Be Discussed At Rally April 14-16

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 30.—(AP)—The rapidly shifting problems of social welfare workers under the New Deal will dominate discussions at the annual meeting of the Alabama Conference of Social Work here April 14-16, inclusive.

Final arrangements for a record attendance have been made by Col. D. M. Weakley, head of the Alabama Boys Industrial School and conference president, and Mrs. Florence S. Adams, executive director of Birmingham's Community Chest.

After opening the annual meeting with a public session Sunday night, April 14, at Phillips High School, the conference will turn to the more serious business of exchanging ideas in handling present day problems of social welfare work.

Speakers of prominence on the Monday program will be Charles L. Chute, of New York City, director of the National Probation Association; Miss Joanna C. Colcord, of New York City, director of the charity organization department of the Russell Sage Foundation, and Arthur A. Guild, executive director of the Richmond, Va., Community Chest.

Miss Colcord's address will be delivered at the Monday night dinner of the conference.

Others invited to speak during the three-day session include Miss Bess Adams, director of the Etowah County Relief Administration; E. B. Bowman, president of the Mobile Council of Social Agencies; Dr. J. O. Colley, superintendent of the Baptist Orphanage at Troy; Thad Holt, State relief director, of Montgomery; Mary Parr, State representative of the American Red Cross.

And Dr. W. D. Partlow, Tuscaloosa, State superintendent of insane hospitals; Judge J. D. Petree, State director of the National Emergency Council, of Russellville; Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, director of the State Child Welfare Department at Montgomery, and the Rev. Thomas Cullen, director of the Bureau of Catholic Charities at Mobile.

Gov. Graves, who was scheduled for an address at the opening session Sunday night, was forced to cancel his acceptance to make an official trip to Washington.

Col. Weakley announced that the Statewide conference was open to all who are engaged in social work, directly or indirectly, in either private or public agencies.

He especially invited persons connected with the Emergency Relief Administration, Community Chest, county health units, transient bureaus, farm administration work and child welfare units.

NEGROES CO-OPERATE IN HOUSING CAMPAIGN

Committee To Conduct Canvass Of Property Owners

Negro leaders were preparing today to launch a canvass of Negro property owners in the Birmingham district in a better housing campaign following the organization of a committee last night.

John W. Commons was elected chairman; R. T. Jackson, assistant chairman; Mr. Charles McPherson, secretary, and John M. Moore, treasurer.

The committee will set up headquarters to co-operate in the program of the Federal Housing Administration in this district.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
August 23, 1935

EARLY HOUSING PAYMENTS SET

Project For 863 White Families Considered As Next Undertaking

Titles to property on the site of the proposed low cost housing unit for Negroes, near Industrial High School, are expected to be approved at Washington and payment of $450,000 to the property owners made within the next three weeks, J. E. Bacon, land acquisition representative, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, housing division, said Thursday afternoon.

Only two or three options are still above the allocation fixed by the government, and cooperation on the part of the owners is expected in reducing these, Mr. Bacon said.

The land acquisition representative said the survey made on Birmingham's application for a low cost white housing unit shows that a project for about 863 families is being considered, which would probably cost about a third more than the $2,500,000 Negro unit. It was learned that four sites are being considered for the white unit.

John H. Adams, zoning administrator for the city, has gone to Washington to push the city's application for this project.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 14, 1935

PROGRESS REPORTED IN 1936 CHEST APPEAL

Commercial Division Busy With Canvass Completed In Many Establishments

With only three days to go before the opening of the active general canvass for the thirteenth annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest, leaders declared Thursday that the general organization is in better shape and further ahead of schedule than in any previous campaign.

"We have managed to get a good many new and enthusiastic volunteers to fill out the gaps where previously there appeared to be a lack of zeal and enthusiasm, and we are profiting by the experiences in other campaigns and putting real workers at strategic points in the organization chain," said Herbert P. Ladds, organization chairman.

"I can also not repeat too often my appreciation of the fine spirit of cooperation and readiness for hard work demonstrated by many of these volunteers and their team captains and division leaders. With such a spirit and with such a cause, I am confident we will go 'over the top.'"

Frank P. Samford, general chairman, was scheduled for several speaking appointments during the day, including one at 3 p.m. to the personnel of the local branch of the Federal Reserve Bank. On Friday his speaking appointments include one at 4 p.m. to the Birmingham Teachers Association at the Board of Education Building, and at 7:15 p.m. over Station WAPI.

Mrs. Preston Haskell, Jr., representing the women's division of this chest appeal, will be heard over WBRC at 9:30 a.m. Friday and Charles L. Gandy will address the Birmingham Grain Dealers Association at 1 p.m.

Final group meetings for instructions and supplies are scheduled at campaign headquarters Friday, beginning with Division C, under direction of Frank Bromberg, at 9 a.m. Fairfield volunteer workers will meet at 4:30 p.m. Friday, with Charles A. Buck, at the First National Bank at Fairfield.

A mass meeting of Negroes will be held at the auditorium of the Industrial High School at 8 p.m. Friday, it is announced by Allen L. Welch, chairman of the Negro division.

Dr. Fred D. Patterson, recently elected president of the Tuskegee Institute, will address this mass meeting.

All of the directors of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest and leaders of the appeal have been invited to attend this mass meeting, and special seat reservations will also be made for other interested white citizens.

Appeal Endorsed

The Birmingham Trades Council, composed of delegates from the various trades unions of the district has gone on record by unanimous action endorsing the Birmingham and Jefferson County Community Chest, and adopted resolutions pledging its cooperation in making this appeal a success. These resolutions are signed by C. P. Thiemonge, president of the Birmingham Trades Council, and are also endorsed by William Mitch, as president of District 20, of the United Mine Workers of America.

It is pointed out in these resolutions that the chest furnishes the means of support for 34 separate agencies, that the government in no wise aids the work of these particular agencies, and that the work of the chest "has been definitely endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and many international unions, and has the unqualified support of the president of the United States."

The membership of each union represented by the council is therefore urged "to support to the limit of its ability the said appeal, it being recommended that each individual member of each union represented in this council, who may be employed, contributed to said appeal to the limit of his ability, if possible not less than the earnings for one day's work."

Speakers Active

Members of the speakers' division, with George R. Stuart as chairman, continue busy, and a rally of several of their groups will be held at 8:30 a.m. this Thursday at campaign headquarters, 111 North Nineteenth Street, followed by another rally at 5 p.m. at the same place.

Crawford Johnson, Jr., chairman of the publicity division, will be heard at 9:30 a.m. this Thursday over WAPI in behalf of this appeal, and Mrs. Preston Haskell, Jr., will be heard at the same hour Friday over WBRC as a representative of the women's division in this appeal. Among other speakers who will present the cause of the chest Friday are: Charles L. Gandy, at 1 p.m., before the Birmingham Grain Dealers Association; Frank P. Samford, general chairman of this chest appeal, at 4 p.m., to the Birmingham Teachers Association, in the Board of Education Building, and he will also be heard over WAPI at 7:15 p.m. Friday.

Campaign headquarters, at 111 North Nineteenth Street, are now open daily from early until a late hour, for the accommodation of all itnerested citizens who may obtain any desired information here, or, in cases where they expect to be out of the city next week, or unable to meet the solicitors, they are invited to leave their subscriptions and pledges at, or send them, to headquarters, where official receipts will be duly recorded.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
November 14, 1935

TUSKEGEE HEAD TO AID APPEAL

Dr. Fred D. Patterson To Address Group At Industrial High

Dr. Fred D. Patterson, the new president of Tuskegee Institute, and son-in-law of Dr. R. R. Moton, recently resigned, will address a mass meeting of Negro citizens in behalf of the thirteenth annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest at the Industrial High School, 300 Eighth Avenue, North, at 8 p.m. Friday.

Indications are that the auditorium will be filled to hear Dr. Patterson, considered an outstanding speaker, and Allen L. Welch, chairman of the Negro division of this chest appeal, also promises a program of music and other features to add to the interest of this mass meeting.

McAlpine Sets Up League in Gadsden-Al

WHAT THE FEDERATION OF COLORED CIVIC LEAGUES IS DOING

12-8-35

Three years ago W. L. McAlpine started in Birmingham a Colored Civic League with 44 members. Today there is in the State of Alabama 30 such leagues with over twelve thousands members who have been incorporated into a Federation whose aim is to better living conditions, promote Racial cooperation and make well rounded citizens of colored people.

The latest additions to the Federation of Colored Civic Leagues are the leagues set up in Attalla and Gadsden, Ala.

Wherever these leagues are in existence there is an agreeable and friendly relationship between the races, and because of this, living, recreational and educational conditions are being improved.

In Birmingham it is hoped that in the very near future through the efforts of the Federation of Colored Civic Leagues the colored people will have a park and another high school. Already a number of streets are being improved, street car service has been bettered in some sections, and many other things can be done with your cooperation. Join the Civic League in your neighborhood and help promote the aim of the Federation of Colored Civic Leagues.

Old Age Aid, Jobless Insurance Laws Become Operative Jan. 1

Commissioner A. H. Collins, of the State Department of Public Welfare, and Commissioner Robert R. Moore, of the State Department of Labor, returned yesterday from Washington where they conferred with various Government officials, including members of the National Social Security Board, in connection with the working out of State plans for cooperation in the putting into effect of the provisions of the national social security act, particularly with reference to the two new State social service laws that will become operative in Alabama the first of the year. These statutes are the old age pension or old age assistance law and the unemployment compensation or unemployment insurance law.

Before leaving the national capital Commissioner Collins was advised that there will be an annual grant of $44,000 to Alabama for child welfare by the Federal Government, which amount, he said, will be spent mainly in the rural areas for promotion of child welfare services. In the course of his conferences with officials, Commissioner Moore learned that Federal funds totaling $10,000 will be allocated to aid in the Statewide administration of the unemployment compensation law, and $20,000 to be used for administrative purposes by the several offices in the State of the Alabama Employment Service which will be affiliated with the U. S. Employment Service. Experts will be sent here by the Social Security Board to assist in getting the unemployment compensation law and the employment service in operation.

At the conferences in Washington, the Alabama officials discussed with Federal authorities the provisions of Alabama's social service and welfare legislation and rules and regulations governing its effectiveness, all of which met with the approval of representatives of the Government. In addition to those already referred to, Commissioner Collins also discussed Alabama's child welfare and mother's aid statutes.

The first old age assistance or pensions will accrue and be payable for the month of January, 1936. In meeting these payments the State and county are to pay one-half and the Federal Government one-half. At present, the only State funds available for this purpose consist of the surplus in the State Confederate pension fund after all pensions have been paid. At the end of the last fiscal year, Sept. 30, there was a surplus in that fund of $77,000. Figures on the surplus that has accumulated since then were not available yesterday. It is understood that there are some legal technicalities that will have to be cleared up by the Attorney General before the money can be turned over for old age pension purposes.

Under the Federal social security law it was learned, Federal funds for old age pensions are payable at quarterly intervals. While the deficiency appropriation bill covering the expenditures provided for in this Federal law failed of passage prior to adjournment of the last session of Congress, the next session will convene in Washington Jan. 15, and passage of the appropriation is expected to be one of its first actions thereafter. Commissioner Collins said yesterday that from 35,000 to 40,000 persons have so far applied in Alabama for old age assistance, and that of this number some 10,000 to 15,000 will be eligible. The maximum amount of pension payable to any person under the State law is $30 a month. The total income of any pensioner must not exceed $360 a year. In the event one has some income it will be deductible from the pension so as to bring the total income to that maximum figure.

Alabama's mother's pension law also becomes effective on Jan. 1. This law authorizes the State and the counties to appropriate or "earmark" funds for such pensions which are payable on the basis of one-third contributed by the State, one-third by the county or counties, and the other third by the Federal Government. The schedule of payments to widowed or deserted mothers provides for $18 a month for the first child under 16 years of age and $10 a month each for all other children under that age for whose care the mother is responsible; the maximum payment to the eligible mother being based on actual need. No funds have, however, been set aside thus far by either the State or the counties for this purpose, the need for assistance to such mothers being supplied for the time being under the general relief program.

Through the State unemployment compensation law enacted by the present Legislature, it was explained yesterday the State recaptures a total of 95 per cent of payments of assessments made for its operation and effectiveness from the Federal Government. Where such a State law exists, it was stated, the Federal unemployment compensation law is inoperative as to assessment levies. Under State assessment, it appears, though all payments accrue to the Federal unemployment compensation fund, the Federal Government returns to the State for payment through its own administrative agency of unemployment compensation benefits, 90 per cent of assessments collected in the State; also an additional five per cent for State administrative purposes, the other five per cent being retained by the Government to aid in administration of the Federal law.

Unemployment Insurance Assessments Explained

For the carrying out of the purposes of the Unemployment Compensation Law contributions or assessments are provided for to be paid by both the employer and employe, the following percentages to be paid by the employer, of the total wages payable (regardless of the time of payment) with respect to employment by him during such month:

During the calendar year 1936, a rate of ninety-one hundredths (.90 per cent) of one per cent; 1.80 per cent during 1937, and 2.70 per cent during 1938 and each year thereafter until 1941. For the years following the assessment will be fixed from year to year on the basis of the actual contribution and benefit experience of employers. The minimum contribution is not to be less than one and a half per cent nor more than 4 per cent, however, of the employer's pay roll—the average to be approximately 3 per cent.

Besides the contribution by the employer, each employe is to contribute one per cent of his wages. In this connection the provision is made in the law that: "Each employer shall be responsible for withholding such contribution from the wages of his employes, shall show such deduction on his payroll records, and shall transmit all such contributions to the fund pursuant to general commission rules."

After benefits have been due under the act for two years, it provided, benefits shall become payable from the fund to any employe who thereafter is or becomes unemployed and eligible for benefits, based on his weeks of employment. The weekly benefit for total unemployment is not to exceed $15. Rigid rules and regulations are laid down for benefit eligibility. Those out of employment because of and during labor disputes directly responsible for their unemployment, are not to be eligible, and an employe discharged for misconduct will not be eligible for a period of from three to six weeks after his discharge. Refusal of suitable employment will make an otherwise eligible person, ineligible for benefits for four weeks.

For its administration, the law provides for a State Unemployment Compensation Commission composed of three members appointed by the governor who will desgnate one of them as chairman. They will serve for terms of two, four and six years respectively. The chairman will receive a salary of $3,600 a year. The compensation of the Associate members will be at the rate of $10 a day for each day spent in transacting the business of the commission—also necessary traveling expenses. The Commission is to meet at least one day each month. There is also to be an Advisory Council to the Commission, composed of nine members to serve without pay; all appointed by the Governor.

In the same law, a State Employment Service is set up to cooperate with the U. S. Employment Service, a separate division under the Unemployment Commission, to be known as the Alabama State Employment Service. This division will be headed by a full-time salaried director. Its purpose is to obtain for the State the benefits of the Federal law in the promotion and maintenance of a system of public employment office. Through these offices, it is understood, application for and payment of unemployment compensation will be handled. Commissioner of Labor Moore said yesterday there will, in all likelihood, be three main employment offices in the State; one here, one in Mobile, and one in north Alabama, probably in Birmingham.

The Unemployment Compensation law defines an employer as any person, corporation, association, partnership, who or whose predecessor has employed at least eight persons in the classes of employment to which the law applies, within each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the year 1935 or any subsequent calendar year. The term "employment" however, does not apply to agricultural labor, domestic service in a private home, service performed on a vessel on the navigable water of the United States, service by an individual employed by his son, daughter, or spouse or by a child under the age of 21 years in the employ of his father or mother service in the employ of the United States Government or any of its instrumentalities; service in the employ of a State or any of its political subdivisions; and service in the employ of any organization operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals "no part of the next earnings of which inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual."

Under the law, no employe can validly waive his right to any of its benefits nor is any agreement valid for payment by employers of all or any portion of the contribution required of employers. It is provided further that "no employer shall make or require any deduction from wages to finance the contributions required of him, or require any waiver by an employee of any right hereunder." Full right of appeal is set up in the law.

Though it has not yet been definitely determined, it is understood that contributions or assessments provided for will be collected by the State Tax Commission through the same machinery by which it collects tax levies.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Alabama

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 17, 1935

ALABAMA SOCIAL CONFERENCE SET

Gov. Graves Will Speak At Opening Assembly Of State Session

The Alabama Conference of Social Work, affiliated with the National Conference, will be in session in Birmingham, April 14-16 with conference headquarters at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel, and all arrangements for the event are being rapidly completed, it is announced by Col. D. M. Weakley, superintendent of the Alabama Boys Industrial School, who is president of the Alabama Conference.

Mrs. Florence S. Adams, executive director of Birmingham's Community Chest, is chairman of the local committee on arrangements for this conference, with Mrs. Jesse W. Jones, executive secretary of the Children's Aid Society, as co-chairman. Other members of this committee include: Mrs. Preston H. Haskell, Jr., Charles F. Zukoski, Miss Roberta F. Morgan, Mrs. Virgil James, Frank C. Drane, with President Weakley as member of the committee, ex-officio.

The Negro conference committee is headed by Augusta Zuber, executive secretary of the Negro Y. W. C. A., whose associates are: Andrew Walker, Alma Johnston, Nellie Brown and Sanders Walker. This committee asks that all Negro delegates register at the Y. W. C. A. where they will also be entertained and where a banquet in their honor will also be held.

Graves To Talk

The opening event of this conference will be held Sunday night, April 14 at Phillips High School Auditorium, with Gov. Graves addressing the assembly on the subject of "Alabama's Rally to Human Needs and the New Deal." Preceding the regular program a large group from the Birmingham Civic Symphony Orchestra will render a music program and Dr. Charles Clingman, rector of the Church of the Advent, will deliver the opening invocation. Following opening remarks by Mrs. Florence S. Adams, who will preside, James M. Jones, president of the City Commission, and W. D. Bishop, president of County Commission, will welcome the conference delegates, followed by the address of President Weakley, with Gov. Graves delivering the closing address.

Monday morning, April 15, registration will take place from 8:30 to 9:30 at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel, and the forenoon session, presided over by Mrs. Margaret Hunt Kline, emergency relief director at Anniston, Ala., will be featured by an address by Arthur A. Guild, director of the Richmond Community Fund, Richmond, Va., whose subject will be "Our Continuing Responsibility in the Field of Private Philanthropy." Another speaker will be Thad Holt, emergency relief director in Alabama, who will discuss "Public Welfare."

During the luncheon hour Monday Charles L. Chute, executive director of the National Probation Association, of New York, will speak on "Pardon and Paroles."

Miss Olive Biggars will preside over Monday afternoon's session which will be featured by an address of Miss Elizabeth Elmore on the subject of "Maintaining Specialized Child Welfare in Communities In Connection With the Recovery Program." On the same afternoon Dr. Charles Johnson, sociologist of Fisk University, and member of the Rosenwald Foundation board of directors, will address a meeting of the Negro group of the conference.

Members of Birmingham's Junior League will be hosts at 4:30 p.m. Monday for a ride over the district for the visitors, and a banquet Monday night at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel will be featured by an address by Miss Joanna Colcord, director of the charity organization department, of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, and other short talks by leaders in social work.

Psychiatric Meeting

Judge J. D. Petree of Russellville, Ala., chief of the state NRA administration, will preside over the session Tuesday afternoon, April 16, featured by an address by Dr. W. D. Partlow, of Tuscaloosa, on "Alabama's Problem of Mentality Deficient and Mentally Ill," to be followed by a psychiatric meeting, conducted by a specialist of national reputation.

Tuesday afternoon's closing session of the conference will be taken up with four group discussions, followed by a business session and the election of officers.

Officers of the Alabama Conference of Social Work, in addition to President Weakley are: Dr. J. O. Colley, Troy, first vice president; Miss Annie Louise Pruitt, Jasper, second vice president; E. B. Bowman, Mobile Y. M. C. A., secretary; Miss Bess Adams, Gadsden, treasurer.

The executive committee is composed of these officers and the following: Mrs. Mamie Ruth Simon, Montgomery; Father Cullen, Mobile; Judge J. D. Petree, Russellville.

Alabama Share Fortieth Part Of Relief Bill Cash

Member Of Congressional Delegation Says State Will Get 100 Millions

Governors Busy

Crowding National Capital But Money Is Divided On Mathematical Basis

By ATTICUS MULLIN

Information just received in Montgomery from a member of the Alabama delegation in Congress is to the effect that Alabama will get approximately $100,000,000 of the $4,800,000,000 recovery bill appropriation recently passed by Congress.

It had been thought for sometime in Alabama that the total amount that would be expended in Alabama would be around $80,000,000. But the terms of the bill, in the main, provide for the allotments and Alabama will get one-fortieth of the total amount appropriated. Something like $800,000,000 of the amount appropriated will be used to continue the dole, while the other $4,000,000,000 will be used to stimulate employment under which it is expected that 3,500,000 men will go back to work, at least for one year to 18 months.

Alabama Forehanded

Owing to the fact that Alabama has a complete program for taking advantage of all Federal appropriations, it is expected by members of Congress from Alabama that this State may not only receive its share of one-fortieth of the total amount but may get some additional money due to the failure of some of the States in the Union to make provision for quick spending of the money that will be allotted to them.

President Roosevelt has complimented Gov. Graves on the complete program Alabama has prepared to take advantage of the Federal appropriations. News from Alabama's representation in Washington is to the effect that it is believed that Alabama will begin to get money as soon as any other State in the Nation.

The member of the Alabama delegation in Washington said in a letter that Washington was now besieged by Governors in an effort to get money for their States but that the money would be distributed even handedly where States have had the foresight to prepare a program for spending it. Alabama is one of at least two dozen States now ready for the barrel to be opened.

Bigger Than Cotton Crop

This Alabama congressional member also pointed out that the amount of money that will be spent in Alabama under the new Federal bill to stimulate employment is more than the value of last year's cotton crop. He said that it would exceed the value of that crop, together with benefit payments to farmers and the value of the seed produced in ginning the cotton of last year's crop by more than $15,000,000.

The Fall season is always the best season in Alabama because the farmers of Alabama market their harvest in that season and cotton is the chief money commodity. By November of this year Alabama will not only have the benefit of cotton crop money, together with money from all other crops, but will have the added benefit of the peak in the expenditures of Federal money in Alabama

This is due to the foresight of Alabama authorities in having a program ready for immediate expenditures. This program, in the main, is expected, according to the Alabama member, to be approved by the disbursing authorities in Washington.

So the Fall of 1935 is expected to be the best Fall Alabama has ever had and the Federal money will start in Alabama long before Fall because Alabama is ready to take and spend all of the Federal money that she is entitled to under the terms of the act appropriating the $4,800,000,000.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 22, 1935

SLUM CLEARANCE PLANS FOR NEGRO SECTION PUSHED

Representatives Of FHA In City Looking Over Sites For Project

Representatives of the slum clearance division of the Federal Housing Administration are in Birmingham for the purpose of acquiring and for the Negro slum clearance projects to be located in the vicinity of the Industrial High School. Plans for the project call for the acquisition of six blocks, two of which front on Eighth Avenue and others lying north of these.

Two million dollars have been earmarked for the Birmingham projects, 80 per cent of which must be expended for improvements.

Birmingham real estate agents and Birmingham appraisers have been engaged to fix the value of the land and to negotiate its purchase, it is said, and Birmingham architects draw house plans.

While the administration has earmarked $2,000,000 for Birmingham projects, it is believed that an additional sum of not less than $2,000,000 may be obtained because of the great need here for better housing in certain sections of the city and the large unemployment roll.

A committee, headed by Chairman J. C. de Holl, of the advisory committee, will go to Washington in a few days to present Birmingham's claim for an additional allotment. They point out that Atlanta was given $5,000,000 for slum clearance projects and that Birmingham is in greater need than the Georgia city.

"The preliminary work in connection with the federal government's low cost housing program for Birmingham is progressing very satisfactorily," Mr. de Holl says. "It will probably cover six city blocks west of the Industrial High School, provided the land can be bought with the money available. Out of an approximate $2,000,000, earmarked for the project, easily 80 per cent must be expended for the improvements. These include some 700 two, three, four and five-room dwellings, a community house, landscaping, etc., the primary object of the entire program being to build modern and sanitary dwellings for people wtih incomes, and at the same time, create useful and remunerative employment.

"If the land cannot be bought for the definite and fixed amount allotted for that purpose, then the government will select some other location where this can be done, or it may just move on to some other town and then, of course, Birmingham will lose again.

"We have the right to expect the government to deal fairly with the owners of the properties and it has done that, I understand, wherever building sites for similar projects have been purchased. The government has not been niggardly in its dealings with the owners, and we have no reason to even think that any owner here would want to take advantage of the situation, yet, it may be well not to lose sight of the government's prerogative of moving elsewhere."

Mr. de Holl says obtaining options and acquiring the land should not take more than a few weeks and actual work on the project should begin not later than July 1. The name of the unit will be Smithfield Court.

Birmingham, Ala., Labor Advocate
April 27, 1935

EXTENDING THE CAMPAIGN

The Birmingham Better Housing Campaign is moving fast and entering new fields. Headquarters for the colored field workers have been opened on Fourth Avenue between 17th and 18th Streets. This work is also under the direction of Noble S. Swick, Director of Federal Housing Survey and he has already a force of colored field workers actively engaged in explaining the provisions of the F. H. A. and in securing pledges from the Negro property owners of the city who desire to repair or renovate their dwellings.

It is expected that pledges to the amount of $50,000 will be secured from this source when this part of the campaign gets going good.

As showing the interest being taken in the Better Housing Campaign by the colored folks of the city and district Sunday, May 5, will be set aside as B. B. H. P. day. On that day, the ministers of all colored churches will preach a special sermon to their congregations on the importance and necessity of cooperating with the Chamber of Commerce in their rebuilding campaign.

It should not be forgotten that the success of the campaign depends on the extent of their cooperation and their ability to carry it on. It is up to the colored folks to make good; the campaign is theirs; they are the ones who will benefit by it—they must not fail

The pledges received to date in the general campaign is now over the half million mark and Mr. Swick reports that more men are being added to the field force and the "pledges" are now coming in at the rate of nearly $12,000 per day.

Apparently, and notwithstanding what has been heard as to the progress of the F. H. A's activities, the great work just started—the fight is only beginning.

Now is the time for whole-hearted and intelligent cooperation. It is everybody's business, it is everybody's campaign, it is everybody's fight.

Property owners, professional men, bankers, workers and manufacturers should at once put all their influence and power behind the Chamber of Commerce in its great endeavor to repair, renovate, and equip the dwellings of the city. The F. H. A. is the greatest thing that ever came to Birmingham. **Put it over** big and quick and watch the relief rolls dwindle away and the payrolls of the city expand and multiply.

Dothan Woman Plans Model Negro Quarter

DOTHAN, ALA., Sept. 15.—(Special)—Unless unforeseen events transpire, Dothan will have a model negro quarter of 42 houses patterned after the internationally known residential block in Haiti, Mrs. S. A. McTyer disclosed today in confirming reports she will build 42 modern negro homes in landscaped surroundings, adding an entirely new residential section to Dothan.

The homes, for which blueprints are in the making by an architect who has just completed a special study of Haitian model block, will be built around a court bordered by four streets, and will consist of livingroom, bedroom, dining room, kitchen and bath, constructed of wood. Every house will have sewage connections and provision for electric service.

Mrs. McTyer said construction will begin about Oct. 1.

RENT DECLINES BUT INCOME OF CITY IS LOWER

Owners Cut Charges Less Than Salary Reduction In Birmingham

Rents dropped one-third in Birmingham between 1929 and 1933, but income of tenants declined almost 50 per cent in the same period, a Department of Commerce survey of urban housing showed today.

Data on Birmingham is based on reports for 4952 buildings, including 10,885 dwelling units, released today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which made the study as part of a nation-wide Civil Works Administration project.

The value of domestic properties declined 25 per cent in the four-year period, the report showed.

Income Also Drops

The annual rent bill declined from $241 in 1929 to $151 in 1933, the report showed.

The annual family income dropped from $1385 in 1929 to $769 in 1933 for tenants, and from $2267 in 1929 to $1211 in 1933 for home owners.

"About half of the properties reporting on mortgage and land contract indebtedness were encumbered," the report states. "Debt was reported for a larger proportion of owner-occupied than of rented properties.

Many Below $500

"The ratio of average debt to average value for mortgaged properties was about 61 per cent for owner-occupied and 52 per cent for rented properties.

"Half of all incomes reported by tenants in 1933 were below $500, and less than eight per cent above $2000. The average was $769. The proportion of income required for the payment of rent varied from 50 per cent of the entire cash income for the lowest group, to about 12 per cent for income over $4500. The proportion reporting rent not fully paid was highest for rents in the lowest rent groups.

Negroes Are Included

"The large proportion of Negroes, 40 per cent, included in the tenant sample explains in part the low average tenant incomes and the high rent delinquency particularly in the low rent and income groups. Negroes constitute 18 per cent of the property owners reporting.

"Incomes of families owning the dwellings they occupied averaged $1211 in 1933, or about $450 more than for tenants. More than two and one-half years' income at the 1933 rate would have been required to purchase the average home at its value on Jan. 1, 1934, as estimated by the owner. The proportion of mortgaged properties delinquent in payments was highest for properties in the lower brackets of the value range."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 19, 1935

13 Against The City

It would be extremely unfortunate for Birmingham to lose the $2,000,000 low-cost housing project for Negroes through the unwillingness of a few property holders to sell their lots, and yet such a contingency looms.

Easy it is to appreciate the attitude of the owners who are reluctant to surrender their property. There are strong sentimental attachments to a home that one has struggled to buy and maintain. There are values that a monetary appraisal cannot count.

But sentiment as well as sound economic reasons dictate that these recalcitrant property owners should join with the great majority in the site involved and release their land for the housing project. For this proposal of the federal government to spend $2,000,000 here in eliminating low-class living places and substituting modern housing ideas is more than an economic plan; it is a social experiment designed to make life happier and more wholesome not only for those living within the area but for all people through the power of example.

Those blocking the low-cost housing program here are seeking to save their own little pieces of land at the expense of a social program of wide importance. For a selfish sentiment they are being unkind and deeply unjust to all the rest of the community. They are letting a minor sentiment rule over a finer one.

Strongly is it hoped that these 13 property owners, representing less than 10 per cent of the area sought, will yield to the higher demands of social obligation and release their lots. If they do so, they will become public benefactors and patriots. Impartial appraisers will see that they get a good market value for their property, and in exchange for their surrender of sentimental values they will receive the reward of public approbation.

The site selected, just west of the Industrial High School, was chosen after careful consideration of all the factors involved. The program has the best interests of the city. It would mean an expenditure of $2,000,000 in the city on construction of an ideal housing community for persons of small means. It is in all respects a desirable undertaking. And 13 persons hold the unenviable distinction of blocking it.

$4,500,000 IS OKAYED FOR NEGRO HOUSES

Projects Located at Jacksonville, Birmingham and Miami

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—(AP)—The go-ahead signal for a $2,500,000 negro slums clearance project in Birmingham, Ala., was given today by Secretary Ickes, the public works administrator.

Ickes allocated the money from the $100,000,000 federal low-rent housing fund, and ordered options accepted on a 28-acre tract. The tentative plans called for 180 two-room dwelling units, 280 three-room units, 64 of four rooms and 32 of five rooms, to be built as row houses. In addition, 75 three-room and 30 four-room units were specified in three-story walk-up apartments.

Allocation of $1,000,000 to each of two Florida negro housing projects, at Jacksonville and Miami, also was announced.

Jacksonville's project, Durkeeville, will be comprised of 253 dwelling units in one and two-story row houses. PWA officials said the allotment for Miami was to finance the originally planned negro project.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935 Arizona.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.
ARIZONA REPUBLIC

NOV 7 1935

Colored Chest Group Formed

Formation of a colored unit in the Phoenix Community Chest campaign organization has been completed, Charles Korrick, general campaign chairman, said yesterday.

This, he pointed out, is another indication of the enthusiasm and optimism with which the campaign is being ushered in.

The colored unit will handle the work of campaign solicitation among colored citizens of Phoenix. It was organized under the supervision of Mrs. Louise Phillips, who will be chairman.

Organization of the group was completed at a meeting Tuesday at which 100 per cent co-operation to help make this year's campaign a success was pledged. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Korrick, C. W. Pennsinger and Max W. Vehlow.

The group will have a membership of about 50 when completed. Its top-leaders and captains are: James A. Armstrong, C. W. Coe, Roy A. Lee, Amanda Foster, Charlesetta Favors, Aubrey Aldridge, Eleanor Harris, Hubbard Brewer, Dr. Robert B. Phillips, Louis Pete, Letha Slaughter and Pearl Turner.

The division will start solicitation in the next few days and has set its own goal at $6,000.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Atlanta School of Social Work.

Entrance Requisites Raise Standard

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 4.—Attaining graduate standing simultaneously with a record student enrollment of 101 which is twice as large as that of last year and five times as large as it was eight years ago when the present director took charge, the Atlanta School of Social Work enters into what is probably the greatest year of its history.

On the recommendation of Director Forrester B. Washington at a regular meeting of the board of trustees last Friday it was voted to put the school on a graduate basis by accepting no student who does not possess a bachelor's degree and to raise the tuition of the school from $40 to $75 per year.

Increase Student Body

These changes while appearing revolutionary and radical are the result of the progressive improvements which the present director has made in the school from year to year since he took charge in 1927. In the latter year the school had less than 20 students and charged a tuition fee of only $25 a year and was housed in a portion of one floor of an office building on Auburn Ave.

In the course of eight years the director has increased the student body from year to year until it has reached the highest enrollment of 101 full-time students for the 1934-35 fall and winter session. If the summer session is taken into account, and it is a part of the official 1934-35 school year, then there have been 202 full-time students enrolled for the year. During this eight-year period the school has increased its curriculum from one to two years, raised its scholastic requirements steadily and has become housed in a separate building. During this period also the director has, through his sole fund-raising efforts, doubled the budget of the school and there has not been a month during the whole eight years that the teachers' salaries and other bills of the school have not been paid in advance.

Since 1929 the school has been the only Negro member of the American Association of Schools of Social Work which consists of 27 outstanding institutions headed by Miss Sophronisba Breckenridge, director of the Chicago University School of Social Service Administration. Very few non-racial schools meet the standards of modern social work training in as many ways as does the Atlanta School of Social Work.

The school was selected as one of the bases for training of FERA students for social work. Not every school in the American Association of Schools of Social Work has standards considered high enough to be accepted as a center of ERA training.

The increase in student body is not by any means due entirely to stimulation growing out of the depression. Its growth was steady even before the depression in spite of the fact that the school is still limiting its non ERA student body in order to guarantee to its students individual and adequate supervision in field work.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CONN.
TIMES

JUN 8 1935

Give the Negro Boy a Hand.

Friends of Camp Bennett, the new vacation project in South Glastonbury for Negro boys from Hartford's congested areas, are about to seek $5,000 from all who would promote this good work. This canvass for funds does not conflict with the general policy that there shall be no welfare solicitations since Hartford uses the Community Chest plan. The Chest does not provide funds for buildings and other so-called capital outlays. Camp Bennett needs four cabins, costing $500 each; an infirmary; light and water systems and reduction of a small mortgage. Responsibility for the wise use of the money has been assumed by representative citizens who have volunteered as sponsors of the camp; the Rev. William Douglas Mackenzie, Professor Hornell Hart, Charles J. Bennett, Miss Beatrice Silverman, Robert I. Catlin, Dr. J. T. Cabanniss, Miss Ruth V. Lord, Attorney Lewis Fox, Jonas M. Tompkins, Miss Nellie Smith, the Rev. Fletcher D. Parker, Alderman William H. Mortensen and School Superintendent Fred D. Wish. The project is in good hands.

The fact needs no argument that opportunity at summer camps is very limited for Negro boys. Camp Bennett contains excellent possibilities for pleasant, wholesome use—157 acres of land, woods, a lake, grounds for play, etc. What it needs is the essential camp improvements. These are planned on a modest scale and for the limited sums to be invested large returns may be expected in the wholesome outdoor life for hundreds of Negro boys each summer.

Hartford is presented with an appeal of distinct merit. Let all hands turn to and give the Negro boy a break in a world which has been none too kind to him.

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1935

D.C.

Social Workers Conference Registration Increasing

Major Campbell C. Johnson, president of the Washington Council of Social Workers, Saturday, announced that registration for the Tri-State Conference to be held at Miner Teachers' College May 18, shows that nearly every organization in the field of social work in the District, Maryland and Virginia will be represented. He expressed the hope that all registrations will be completed within the next week, owing to the limited facilities at the conference headquarters for serving luncheon and dinner.

Several specialists in the field of phychiatry, health, recreation, family and social adjustment, have accepted invitations as speakers at the meetings, and at the round table discussions.

William G. Opey, Board of Welfare, and chairman of the Committee on Program, will complete arrangements for the full program this week.

Classes, Faculty Mixed in Housing Managers' School

Thirteen Students, Three Lecturers in Latest New Deal Project.

GROUP PLANS 6-WEEK TOUR OF INSPECTION

R. R. Taylor, Jr., Chicago Apartment Head, Heard

Reprinted from Late Edition of Last Week

WASHINGTON—The New Deal has set another precedent in the sponsoring of a school for the training of managers for low-cost housing and rural rehabilitation housing projects in mixed classes, taught by a faculty composed of members of both races.

Thirteen persons thus far, two of them women, are enrolled in the school, with about fifty-six whites. Twelve of them were recommended by the housing division of the Interior Department for their projects, and the other from the Rural Resettlement Administration.

Another student will come from the latter agency, Col. Walker White, director of the management division, said. One of the men selected refused to come, and the RRA has not had time to locate another at this time, he said.

Financed by Rockefeller

The school, set up by the National Association of Housing Officials, is said to be financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Classes meet from 9 to 11 a.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m., at the American University Law School, 1901 F Street Northwest.

The afternoon classes are divided up, with groups of students going to various government departments and other agencies.

Three on Faculty

Among the faculty lecturers are Robert R. Taylor, Jr., manager of the Michigan Boulevard Apartments in Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Bruce, managers of the Dunbar Apartments in New York, and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, adviser in the Interior Department. Mr. Taylor lectured to the group of students Monday morning.

His talk was interesting, practical and enlightening, a student in attendance told the AFRO. There are no evidences of discrimination shown at the school, he said.

Tour Planned

The student body expects to go on a five or six-week tour to sections of the country where low-cost housing developments are operating or being constructed. On this tour, the government will pay the traveling expenses, it is said, but the students must pay for their own upkeep.

Among those enrolled in the free training school are:

C. M. Cain, Atlantic City; Irven Armstrong, Indianapolis; Miss Essie Hague, Cleveland; Gordon Simpson, Cleveland; Franklin O. Nichols, New York City; W. P. Nelson, Montgomery; J. Parker Prescott, Chicago; James E. Scott, Washington, D.C.; J. E. Scott, Miami; and M. Franklin Thorne, Washington, D.C.

John Gammon, of Arkansas, will attend in the near future. He is being sent by the RRA.

Half Training for PWA Projects

About fifty per cent of the total enrollment is being trained for the PWA projects. Three persons recommended to join this group are unable to attend, it was learned.

Donald Slesinger, white, on leave of absence from the University of Chicago, to conduct the school, stated this week that the PWA insisted that colored persons be trained for managers of those housing projects intended primarily for their group.

Four Projects Under Construction

More than $150,000,000 have been allocated for these projects, several of which are nearing completion. A checkup of the projects reveal that more than 30 per cent of the total amount to be spent will go to those intended in whole or in part for colored occupancy. At present, at least four of these are under construction.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1935

Florida

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
March 23, 1935

Going Home to Texas

—Photo by Roscoe Frey, Tribune Staff

Jesse Cato, Louisa Sambula and Mary Cato, negro children, stranded here, started to Texas yesterday after a home was found for them with a grandmother through an involved exchange of telegrams by charity agencies and a United States senator.

HOME FOUND FOR THREE STRANDED NEGRO CHILDREN

They Go to Texas After Long Wait Here

A tangled chapter in the lives of three homeless negro children was straightened out yesterday as they clambered aboard a train for Long View, Tex., where they will find the first home they have had since their mother died in far away Honduras on Christmas day.

The children, Mary Cato, 10, Jesse Anthony Cato, 6, and Louisa Sambula, aged 4, were left homeless in Belize, British Honduras, on the death of their mother, and were brought here Feb. 26 aboard the banana schooner Sally, at the expense of its master, Capt. J. C. Ryan.

Only after extensive litigation, telegraphic communication with Washington, and exhaustive efforts to determine their citizenship were they permitted to enter this country. Meantime, the youngsters remained aboard the Sally until March 2.

Still Needed Home

This litigation provided them a country. But they still were without a home. And they had to be cared for until a permanent arrangement was made.

The Urban league, negro welfare organization, had no funds. The Transient bureau insisted it was not their charge. The Travelers' Aid was unable to care for them. And so S. B. Hopkins, United States immigration official, turned them over to W. B. Wilcox, county probation officer, although it was not a juvenile court case—in fact, it was a case looking for a jurisdiction.

The next step was to find the waifs a home. Senator Carl Hayden, Oklahoma, had taken a part in the exchange of about 20 telegrams between Washington and Tampa on the case. He helped to find a grandmother, Lillah Washington, in Long View, Tex.

Cared For By Deputy

Jesse W. Armwood, negro deputy sheriff connected with the juvenile court, took the three children to his home, 3518 Twenty-fourth street, and cared for them while they were here. But there still remained the problem of getting the stranded children to their newly found home.

The juvenile court had difficulty in raising funds to send them to Texas. Finally they received a check for $30 from the chief special agent of the department of state at Washington—with the notation that it came from private sources, as the agency's budget had no fund from which the money could be taken. It apparently was raised through Senator Hayden.

The transportation cost $20 for the three—at charity rate, arranged through Mrs. J. F. Harris, of the Travelers' Aid. Deputy Sheriff Armwood had taken care of them for three weeks, and at $2.50 a week for each this amounted to $22.50. So there was still $12.50 lacking to cover the expenses. One of the children has been ill and that cost something. The $12.50 was made up by Wilcox and the Travelers' Aid and today the children

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
April 21, 1935

Better Housing for Negroes

In line with a policy that has been strenuously urged by The Times for many years, City Manager Sharpe some time ago announced a plan of slum clearance in the north side negro section. An area of old, dilapidated houses would be razed and converted into a civic center of some sort. The negroes thus dispossessed would be given new, modern homes.

The idea was splendid, especially the phase in which the negro population would get new homes. And now that more federal money is available, the city should renew as soon as is feasible its campaign to get funds from the government, not only to replace those poorly constructed and antiquated negro shacks, but all of the buildings of that vicinage which add to the disgrace of the city and to its fire hazards.

The negro population always will be a part of St. Petersburg. These folks fit into our commercial life and are needed for the work they perform. They must be housed, so why not house them comfortably and healthfully, for the protection of the city as well as for their own sake?

The negro sections of the city today are in a pitiful state. Disease is bound to breed in conditions such as are to be found in some sections of the city.

The negroes are living in quarters too meager for their numbers, crowding into little shacks and shanties. Some of the houses are without floors, some with leaky roofs and some without windows.

Of course this is not true of all sections or of all houses. Some very fine quarters and houses are to be found in the negro sections but on the other hand there are some areas which a clean, sunny city like St. Petersburg should not, out of civic pride, tolerate.

The government, by a liberal allotment of relief money here, could serve a double purpose of putting a lot of men to work and relieving a situation which vitally affects the city's health and welfare.

MIAMI, FLA.
NEWS

MAY 5 1935

Negro Housing Site Selection Stirs Disputes

To the Editor of the Miami Daily News:

About four weeks ago a meeting was called by Roger Herndon of all of the white residents of the northwest section of Miami adjacent to Liberty City. Mr. Herndon proposed that all of this territory be incorporated as a village in order that it might be zoned against negroes. Under discussion it developed that negroes had owned and lived on the Liberty City land for the last 40 years and it was decided that this was the logical place for them.

About 200 people were present at this meeting, held at the Orchard Villa school. Numerous people spoke against the incorporation of a village; also in favor of the negro settlement. A vote was taken against incorporation for the purpose stated, Herndon and Mrs. Isabelle Sanderson being the only people protesting the vote. The meeting was then turned into an improvement league, Mr. Herndon being elected president and Mrs. Sanderson secretary. It was decided that the main object of the league should be to work and see that a tract of vacant land lying between 12th ave. and 17th ave., along the south side of N. W. 62nd st., be acquired either by the city, county or state, as a park for white people. This would not only benefit the entire northwest section but also would form an effectual dividing line between the 40-year-old, established section of Liberty City and the white territory under discussion. With this park established, it would leave about a dozen white families, among them Mr. Herndon, directly east of N. W. 12th ave. and north of 62nd st., who would be close to negro property.

It was admitted that the northwest section was short of parks, even though the development of Moore park at N. W. 36th st. and Seventh ave. had been a material and lasting benefit.

Two weeks ago a meeting of the Nor-West league was called by Mr. Herndon, president, and Mrs. Sanderson, secretary, very few peo-

ple being notified of the meeting. About 20 were present. Mr. Herndon stated that the government was about to begin work on a housing project on the land north of 62nd st. and west of 12th ave. and that he had called the meeting to get the league to vote to indorse having a letter sent by the secretary to the mayor of Miami, members of the legislature at Tallahassee, congressmen and representatives at Washington, and anyone else at Washington who might be in a position to stop the project. Mr. Herndon also stated that the dues of the Nor-West league had been placed at $1 per year, and that no one would be allowed to vote who had not already paid these dues. A vote was then taken and although half of the approximately 20 persons present were opposed to sending the letters, and fighting the project, and were in favor of the project, their votes were not allowed to be counted, so the Herndon, Sanderson, Nor-West league mailed out their letters, copies of which have appeared in some of the newspapers. Mrs. Sanderson and Mr. Herndon thus created the impression that the entire northwest section of Miami was up in arms over the government spending approximately $650,000 in this already 40-year established negro section whereas the facts in the case are that about a dozen people are all who have opposed the project. Any fair-minded citizen who will drive out to N. W. 62nd st. and view the situation from 12th ave. to 19th ave., north of 62nd st., can see how much harm might be accomplished by the building of a model negro settlement at this location.

These houses will not be offered for sale but for rent only, and will be owned and operated by the federal division of housing. No one is making any profit out of this transaction and no one is being paid a commission from the sale of the property. The project was first started by a group of public-spirited citizens, headed by former Judge John C. Gramling, whose object was to get the government by this model building, and their example, to relieve a little of the deplorable conditions caused and existing by the overcrowding of 30,000 people on the 365 acres of land composing the downtown negro section. This area includes their business sections, churches, schools, warehouse, white laundries, etc.

By actual survey it has been shown that not to exceed 15,000 should live there. This overcrowded condition in downtown negro town is a menace to the public health as well as morals of the entire state. This is a problem that must be met by the people of Miami. Should a dozen people, for their own selfish end, fearing that their property might be depreciated a few dollars in value by the government building a model settlement on already established property, be permitted the creation of an idea in Washington that the people of Miami do not want conditions among the negroes improved? This project has reached the stage where actual work will soon be started, unless the so-called Nor-West league is able to stop it. At the present time the active work has been actually stopped and a new location is being sought by the government. Would it not be better to keep negroes where negroes are already established, rather than start another new district and satisfy Mr. Herndon, Mrs. Sanderson and a dozen other people.

FLOYD W. DAVIS.
16 S. W. 31st ave.
Miami, Fla., April 30, 1935.

St. Petersburg, Fla., **Times**
September 27, 1935

WHERE MAY COLORED PEOPLE LIVE?

WHEN the chairman of a city council committee telegraphed to P. W. A. officials in Washington the statement that a large majority of the white people of St. Petersburg were opposed to the building of low cost homes for negroes here under the plans and conditions attached by the government to its offer of $400,000 for the purpose, it is to be fairly assumed that he hoped he was stating the case accurately. But of course the P. W. A. officials in Washington were bound to know that the situation was not being accurately portrayed, and therefore to refuse to be influenced by the statement.

Those officials knew that the white people of such a city as St. Petersburg could not possibly be opposed to a $400,000 construction project in their city except for absolutely compelling reasons; and they knew through their representatives who had carefully and repeatedly investigated every angle and condition that could be a factor, that not only would the government's program be absolutely non-injurious to any interest here except perhaps those of a comparatively small number of owners of negro tenements, but both directly and indirectly of immense community benefit.

It may also as fairly be taken as an admission of doubt in the councilmanic mind of the soundness of its position in the premises, that a proposal to zone the city in the matter of residential areas to be available for negroes has been rushed to the front with a considerable show of purposeful vigor, and a committee appointed to get on the job and get busy. And although such an undertaking must if pressed at all, prove wholly futile, and doubtless is intended primarily only as a gesture of palliation to a public sentiment deeply offended by the loss of $400,000 of money and the low cost housing, it is fair to believe that at last a city administration has begun to realize that St. Petersburg really has a negro problem about which something should be done.

The proposal to zone areas where negroes may and may not reside, whether so intended or not can be only a gesture because the city's legal department and Attorney Raney Martin of the zoning committee are bound to advise the city council that the right of a white man to sell or rent a home to a negro cannot be interfered with by any zoning or other city ordinance.

It would, however, be quite possible for such a zone plan to be carried into full effect by the voluntary action of the white property owners, if public opinion were sufficiently strong for it, and they cared about public opinion.

The problem recalls to us California and the Japs. We rambled along the Pacific coast some years ago when communities there were boiling with outraged feeling against the Japs who, being able to live so cheaply were said to have crowded Americans off the farms and out of the orchards and gardens everywhere, and all kinds of remedial laws were being advocated and enacted. To us the remedy seemed simple —if Californians were as deeply in earnest as they professed to be they had only to refuse to sell or rent a foot of land to Japs, or to employ a Jap, and the Japs certainly could not then "take the state," as charged.

And so, coming back from California. No negro can live in St. Petersburg except in a home sold or rented to him by some white man. Then if the city were zoned—although of no legal force whatever—and if public sentiment would insist that white owners of property in the various zones comply with their provisions, and if the said white owners of property would respect and observe the wishes of that public sentiment, then, indeed, would the negro problem in St. Petersburg move quickly to an entirely satisfactory solution.

But as in this present zoning proposal there is little if any prospect of such a delectable consummation, the government's $400,000 low cost housing plan remains the only practical step immediately before the city.

Bartow, Fla., Record
September 24, 1935

Negro Housing Not Abandoned

A PWA housing spokesman said today there was "nothing to" report that the $1,000,000 negro slum-clearance and housing project in Miami had been abandoned. It was explained the president's limitation of $100,000,000 for low-cost housing will force elimination of several of the 103 projects approved, but that those to be dropped had not yet been determined upon.

Sarasota, Fla., Herald
September 27, 1935

ICKES APPROVES NEGRO PROJECTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—(AP)—Million dollar allotments for negro housing projects in Miami and Jacksonville, Fla., today carried the approval of Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes.

The Jacksonville project, Durkeville, will consist of 253 dwellings in one- and two-story row houses. Options have been obtained on about a 20-acre tract bounded by McConine, Seventh, Sixth, Payne, and Wilcox streets and Myrtle avenue.

In Miami where the allocation is to finance the originally planned negro project ,255 living units in one- and two-story row houses are to be built. The 20-acre site is in the vicinity of 62nd street and 12th avenue.

Florida

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Daytona Beach, Fla. News
November 27, 1935

NEGROES NOT TO BLAME

When I came down here from the north I fell in love with Daytona, Beach and decided to buy a home here as soon as I could dispose of my home in the north. I still think it one of the most beautiful cities on the Atlantic coast but I am wondering about buying. A city ruled by racketeers is no place for white folks.

The poor negroes are not to blame. They are governed by fear. They know what happens to a person or his family if he opposes racketeers. So the poor souls haven't the courage to throw off the iron chains by which they are bound to the present city administration.

I believe they should have all the advantages it is possible to give them in the way of education, recreation parks, their own bathing beaches with necessary buildings for their comfort and pleasure. But I doubt if they ever get these things under the present regime. Promises don't buy potatoes.

JUST A YANKEE.
Daytona Beach.

Miami, Fla., News
December 11, 1935

MODEL HOUSING AWARD EXPECTED

Award of the construction of the $1,000,000 model negro housing project to the Walter Butler Co., St. Paul, low bidder, is expected hourly, Robert Butler, president, who is in Miami, said today.

Butler said he is prepared to start immediately. C. A. Peterson, chief engineer of the organization, is with him here.

Sunday has been set as deadline for start of housing projects over the nation.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935. General

Dixie New Deal Is Robbing the Race Says Jesse Thomas

Once Got What Was Left Now They Are Denied Even That.

CHANGES IN RELIEF MADE RECKLESSLY

Georgians Cannot Even Hear President's Speech

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Group action and mass pressure must be among the weapons that the Urban League will use in the future, according to Jesse O. Thomas, southern field director of the organization, who spoke at the opening session of the annual conference at the Russell Sage Foundation Building on Tuesday.

Changes in the program of relief have been made with rapidity and recklessness, according to the speaker, who was scheduled to treat the problem of relief from the aspect of the South.

Every Man Is Two

In the South, he charged, every colored man is two people. First, Mr. Thomas indicated, he is a citizen who is subject to the laws of the section and second he is a special problem in the eyes of whites and must be treated as such.

Before 1929, Mr. Thomas said, the colored people of the South may not have always gotten what they wanted in the way of jobs and food but they always got something. Now, he stated, they get nothing.

Prior to 1929, the speaker stated, the South gave its colored population what was left of things. Now, he asserted, it gives them nothing.

Must Share

The South must be called on to share, rather than give what is left, according to Mr. Thomas, and the social workers must awaken that section of the country to the duty, he said.

One glaring illustration of the South's attitude, he said, is evidenced by the fact that the President will speak to the citizens of Georgia at a place called Grant Field on Friday and no colored people will be allowed to hear him. Obviously, the speaker said, while the audience laughed, colored people are not considered citizens of Georgia.

More Trained Workers

The South must get more trained social workers, he said, and through the eyes of these workers it must be made to see a new mental state that will give colored people economic jujstice.

Stressing the value of group pressure, the speaker stated that already in Atlanta colored people are boycotting a chain store because they appreciate by such action they can get employment.

In Montgomery, Ala., he said there already are twelve persons at work in a chain store because the weapon of boycott was used. The Urban League, itself, he asserted, must more and more promote such use of mass pressure.

New Policy Harmful

The public policy of 1935 is more detrimental to colored people than it was in 1865, he charged.

Hitting social workers, he said that at one time a patient was operated on for a brain ailment and when the doctors got his brain out he jumped off the operating table. Some months later, the story ran, the patient was discovered in an Alabama town as a head social worker.

It was possible for that man to be a social worker, Mr. Thomas stated, because like many of the workers of today the things that he was doing did not require any brains.

Social workers, he said, must forge ahead unhampered, unmolested and unafraid. They must be interested, according to the speaker, in the politics, as well as the social phases, of their work.

Hubert Speaks

Another of the speakers at the opening session was James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League.

The administration of relief has been fair in the State of New York, according to Mr. Hubert, who said that the population of the colored people in New York 4.7 per cent of the total. Our people share 14.5 per cent of relief benefits, he said, 8.6 per cent of the administrative and distributive positions.

He avowed, however, that a vast mistake has been made on the part of some vocational guidance instructors, who direct students into the lines of work that colored people are found doing all over the country and those only. There must be more branching out, he said.

Joseph H. B. Evans, of the resettlement administration, said that much must be done to raising the family standards of people as well as the economic standards, when he spoke at the session.

Other speakers at the session were Miss Emma A. Lundberg, white, of the child welfare division of the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, and Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League. Mr. Jones reviewed the work of the league and what it is doing today.

U. S. BUREAU PUBLISHES FIGURES REGARDING FEDERAL RELIEF FOR NEGROES IN RURAL SECTIONS

PERCENTAGE 11% HIGHER IN OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS THAN GENERAL POPULATION RATIO

Landowners Shift Carrying Burden Upon Government

(By Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—(ANP)—Official figures just released in Washington give the federal view of the status of the rural Negro on relief. Although statistics are those for February, 1935, they are the latest available from government sources.

While the status may have changed considerably recently due to the shifting of direct relief from the U. S. to states and by work relief, it is highly probably conditions in many areas are worse instead of better. Discrepancies between relief grants to both races and the causes are given.

The federal survey is restricted to the eastern and western cotton areas, only ones having enough rural Negroes to justify analysis by race, the government states. Approximately 64 per cent of the 1930 Negro farm population lives here. A total of 44 sample counties was studied which included 17,153 white and 8,266 Negro relief households in February. These numbers constituted about 8 per cent of all Negro households on relief in the two areas during that month.

Under-Represented In East

According to A. R. Mangus, who prepared the survey, rural Negroes were under-represented in the Eastern cotton area on relief rolls. The ratio of Negro families to all families was about 6 per cent less in the relief population than in the general population of 1930. This section includes Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee and the two Carolinas.

The paternalistic attitude of landlords in this section is advanced by Mangus as the reason. The landowner feels it his obligation to carry his tenant throughout the year, whether the crop is successful or not. Since the Negro is generally favored over the white as a tenant, he shares the advantages of this paternalistic system.

Small towns in this area showed over-representation on relief rolls, indicating the Negro is not closely associated with either the land or the landlord and is therefore obliged to seek relief to a greater extent than whites.

Different In West

In the western cotton area, which includes Oklahoma and Texas, the percentage of Negroes on relief was 11 per cent higher than the ratio of the general population. In this section there is little paternalism and tenants are obliged to seek relief when their source of income fails.

In both sections, however, Negroes received smaller relief benefits than did whites and were likely to get work relief. Mangus gives as his reasons the smaller number of employable members of Negro families on relief than is found in white families, and fewer male workers in employeable families than are found in whites. There were practically no work projects for women.

It is also pointed out that the smaller number of colored on relief and smaller average relief grants to Negro is explained by the fact that more Negroes on relief had non-relief jobs than whites but worked so spasmodically and received such small pay they required supplementary relief.

Burden Shifted

Landowners also split their sharecropper families, furnishing only the productive members. Dependent and aged family members were then given small amounts of emergency relief. Landowners thus shifted the burden of support to the relief agencies, a procedure resisted more by whites than by Negroes.

The difference between the average amount of relief received by whites and by Negroes was greater in the western cotton areas. In the east, colored households averaged smaller than white. The greatest discrepancy was found in eastern area villages where there were 433 persons per 100 white relief households as contrasted with only 378 per 100 Negro households.

Figures show that in the eastern area, whites, who were 59 per cent of the total population in 1930, were 65 per cent of the relief population in February. On the basis of average relief per case, whites received from $1 to $6 more per case in this month than did Negroes.

Bar Negroes From Rolls

In the western cotton area, Negroes were only 28 per cent of all families in 1930 but 49 per cent of those getting relief in February. In this section only drought relief cases in villages brought the average amount of relief to both whites and Negroes.

One of the reasons advanced by the survey for under-representation of Negroes on relief in rural areas of the Old South is the attitude of local agencies which are willing to accept white families but often bar Negroes on the ground that the colored man is better adjusted to the open country environment than is the poor white and is capable of shifting for himself or else getting help from relatives and friends.

General.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Jackson Tenn
Baptist + Reflector
Nov. 14-1935

A Bureau of Social Research

Ryland Knight

(Dr. Knight gives his views on the proposed Bureau of Social Research. We want the matter discussed pro and con before the next meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention.—Ed.)

The movies are a tremendous influence in the life of children. A questionnaire was sent to the Principals of the Public Schools of one of the New England States asking which influenced children most—the home, the church, or the school. The majority of those Principals marked out all three and wrote in: "The Movies." I should like to say something in a sermon about the influence of the movies upon child life. How many people attend the movies every week in the United States? What percentage of these are children? What beneficial effects do they receive? What are the injurious results to them physically, nervously, emotionally, morally? I wish I knew where to write for this information. If there was a Bureau of Social Research, I would, of course, write to that Bureau and get the information promptly and accurately.

Child Labor is a blighting force against which the Christian church should assert its strength. What States have Child Labor laws? What is the exact provision of the Constitutional Amendment now pending with regard to Child Labor? What States have approved this Amendment? Which have rejected it? Which have not voted? I wish I knew where to write for this information. If there was a Bureau of Social Research, I would, of course, write to that Bureau and get the information promptly and accurately.

Four of the country Baptist churches in one of our Southern States have tried an experiment. Because of good roads, they have done what the Public Schools have done. They have combined, put up one building, secured an all-time pastor, arranged with the school buses to bring the children and adults to their Sunday services. What has been the effect of this experiment? Has it increased or decreased the attendance; the interest; the effectiveness of the church for its own members and for the community at large? I wish I knew where to write for this information. If there was a Bureau of Social Research, I would, of course, write to that Bureau and get the information promptly and accurately.

One of most difficult and essential problems of our Southern life is brought about because of the two races who live together in our Southland. I have heard that the Interracial Commission is doing the most effective work that is being done in solving the race problems in various communities. Just what is the Interracial Commission? What are its aims? How does it function? What, exactly, has it achieved? I wish I knew where to write for this information. If there was a Bureau of Social Research, I would, of course, write to that Bureau and get the information promptly and accurately.

I feel, therefore, that a Bureau of Social Research will be of genuine service to thousands of pastors all over the South as a place to which they can write for information on all sorts of social problems.

But there is another and probably more valuable service which it will render. A former President of Yale (I think it was Dr. Hadley) said that an educated man is not only a man who knows the answers to questions, he is a man who knows what questions need to be answered. A Bureau of Social Research should furnish to each of our denominational papers, week after week, a column dealing with the social problems which exist among us.

Fresh, first-hand information with regard to these questions will make this column one of the most valuable and readable in our denominational papers. Information accurate and up-to-date with regard to the liquor question, Peace, and War, Illiteracy, our Foreign Population, Child Delinquency, and other similar questions would keep our ministry, through our denominational press, informed and alert on these urgent problems which affect so vitally welfare of our people and the moral and spiritual life of our churches and of our Southland. I believe that a sanely conducted Bureau of Social Research under the auspices and control of the Southern Baptist Convention can make a very definite and valuable contribution to Southern Baptists.

Release Official Relief Statistics Of Rural Negro

Texas Democrat
Dec

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Official figure just released in Washington give the federal view of the status of the rural Negro on relief. Although statistics are those for February, 1935, they are the latest available from government sources. 12-26-35

While the status may have changed considerably recently due to the shifting of direct relief from the U. S. to states and by work relief, it is highly probable conditions in many areas are worse instead of better. Discrepancies between relief grants to both races and the causes are given.

The federal survey is restricted to the eastern and western cotton areas, only ones having enough rural Negroes to justify analysis by race, the government states. Approximately 64 per cent of the 1930 Negro farm population lives here. A total of 44 sample counties was studied which included 17,153 white and 8,266 Negro relief households in February. These numbers constituted about 8 per cent of all Negro households on relief in the two areas during that month.

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According to A. R. Mangus, who prepared the survey, rural Negroes were under-represented in the Eastern cotton area on relief rolls. The ratio of Negro families to all families was about 6 per cent less in the relief population than in the general population of 1930. This section includes Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee and the two Carolinas.

The paternalistic attitude of landlords in this section is advanced by Mangus as the reason. The landowner feels it his obligation to carry his tenant throughout the year, whether the crop is successful or not. Since the Negro is generally favored over the white as a tenant, he shares the advantages of this paternalistic system.

Small towns in this area showed over-representation on relief roll, indicating the Negro is not closely associated with either the land or the landlord and is therefore obligated to seek relief to a greater extent than whites.

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Small towns in this area showed over-representation on relief roll, indicating the Negro is not closely associated with either the land or the landlord and is therefore obligated to seek relief to a greater extent than whites.

Different in West

In the western cotton area, which includes Oklahoma and Texas, the percentage of Negroes on relief was 11 percent higher than the ratio of the general population. In this section there is little paternalism and tenants are obliged to seek relief when their source of income fails.

In both sections, however, Negroes received smaller benefits than did whites and were likely to get work relief. Mangus gives as his reasons the smaller number of employable members of Negro families on relief than is found in white families, and fewer male workers in employable families than are found in white. There were practically no work projects for women.

It is also pointed out that the smaller number of colored on relief and smaller average relief grants to Negroes is explained by the fact that more Negroes on relief had non-relief jobs than whites but worked so spasmodically and received such small pay they required supplementary relief.

Burden Shifted

Landowners also split their share-cropper families, furnishing only the productive members. Dependent and aged families members were then given small amounts of emergency relief. Landowners thus shifted the burden of support to the relief agencies, a procedure resisted more by whites than by Negroes. The difference between the average amount of relief received by whites and by Negroes was greater in the western cotton areas. In the east, colored households averaged smaller than white. The greatest discrepancy was found in eastern area villages where there were 433 persons per 100 white relief households as contrasted with only 378 per 100 white households. The basis of average relief per case in this month was $6 more per Negro household than the average allowance which are willing to accept of relief to both whites and Negroes.

Bar Negroes From Rolls

Figures show that in the eastern area, whites, who were 59 per cent of the total population in the western cotton area, and Negroes.

Negroes on the ground that the colored man is better adjusted to the open country environment than is the poor white and is capable of shifting for himself or else getting help from friends and relatives.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935. General.

SIOUX CITY, IA.
TRIBUNE
NOV 11 1935

Pensions, Asked Here By 2,500 Of 65 And Over

Negroes Predominating In Group Seeking Old Age Benefits In Montgomery

Few Relief Clients

County's Welfare Office Is Taxed By Applications At Rate Of 20 A Day

Nearly 2,500 men and women of Montgomery County, over 65 years old have applied for old age assistance, which they expect the Federal, State and County governments to provide, it was announced yesterday by Miss Frances Gorrie, director of the local Department of Public Welfare. The applications are being made through the department offices, 228 Catoma Street.

Much to the amazement of members of the board of directors of the Public Welfare Department, about 65 per cent of those applying for relief in later years are not now and have never been on local relief.

A majority of them are negroes, ranging in age from 65 up into the 90's.

Most of the whites eligible for this new sort of relief have already registered and negroes are applying at the average rate of 20 a day, Miss Gorrie revealed. She said Dec. 9 was the original date set for termination of the registration, but the time was extended until about Jan. 1, 1936.

Where both the husband and wife are living and above 65, only the former is advised to apply for assistance. Every person making application for old age relief must be willing to deed his or her property, if any is held, to the county. Miss Gorrie also explained that where an applicant had enough money in the bank or elsewhere on which to live for a year, the application could not be approved.

Rigid Conditions

On the application blank are scores of questions which must be answered under oath. If the applicant has any other source of income, such as pensions, compensations, or assistance from members of his family, he, too, is ineligible to receive aid.

In Alabama, the smallest amount a person can receive from the old-age pension fund is $6 a month and the largest is $30. Both the local and State Public Welfare Department boards may reduce or raise the amount of monthly relief recommended by Miss Gorrie. These boards may also reject an application approved by the director.

The work of registering these 2,500 applicants has kept Miss Gorrie's limited clerical force busy all day and frequently far into the night, because it is an extra assignment at this time. The regular duties of the department are to look after nearly 1,000 families, a majority of whom are negroes. Miss Gorrie estimated that in these families are about 3,000 men, women and children wholly dependent upon the organization for their daily bread. She said that all but 135 of the families lived in the city. About two-thirds of the load are negroes, she estimated.

Miss Gorrie said the monthly budget since the department began functioning in the early Fall had been $12,500, with fully 80 per cent of the funds going directly to the unemployables. The administrative cost of about 20 per cent is believed to be the smallest for any county the size of Montgomery in the South. Miss Gorrie's force includes 26 persons, 10 of whom are case workers.

Relief To Be Curtailed

Beginning Jan. 1, Miss Gorrie said the department would have to cease giving any assistance to able-bodied men even in emergencies, except where the man is ill and temporarily classed as an unemployable. Up to now, the department, she said, has helped wage-earners in extreme cases; but as the load of unemployables is increasing, the assistance to unemployed but able-bodied men will have to stop after the first of the year, she explained.

The department just now is giving considerable time and effort to collecting Christmas toys for children of poor families. A toy factory and sewing room has been opened on the last block of Commerce Street, and Miss Gorrie has appealed to the public to bring all discarded toys to her office or to the "factory." The sewing room has been busy for days getting hundreds of toys ready. "We hope to have enough toys for every family on our rolls," said Miss Gorrie. She said the Girl Scouts would turn over to her department all toys collected during December.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN PILOT

Old Age Help Costs Still a Puzzle

Save for establishing minimums and maximums, Governor Peery's committee which has been investigating costs to the State that old age assistance allowances under the Federal plan would require, does not advance far toward the solution of a troublesome problem. Tax Commissioner C. H. Morrissett, Public Welfare Director Arthur W. James and Research Director William R. Shands, who formed the committee, have reported that if the age limit is 70, the cost to Virginia will be a minimum of $1,465,444 and a maximum of $6,484,680. If the age limit is 65, the minimum cost is estimated as $2,561,456, the maximum cost as $11,376,720.

As long ago as last March, Virginia had before it estimates ranging from $534,000 to $1,260,000 (by spokesmen for President Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security) to $10,000,000 by Governor Peery, $17,000,000 by Commissioner Morrissett, and $11,000,000 to $21,000,000 by Senator Byrd. We are getting closer to earth since those days, but we still have a long distance to go.

Governor Peery's committee has adopted a simple procedure. It is unable to estimate, by any studies of its own, the number of Virginians who would qualify for old age assistance. It assumes—presumably to have a starting point—that the President's Committee on Economic Security was right in saying half the people over 65 years of age are dependent; and by applying that rule-of-thumb to the Virginia population it arrives at the maximum noted above. It also has studied figures from seven States "which had such plans in operation" and has learned that "21.94 per cent of those of eligible age were found to be on relief rolls or receiving old age assistance." This yard-stick, applied to Virginia, furnishes the minimums. But the Governor's committee points out that these States do not meet Federal requirements and do not have as many Negroes proportionately as Virginia.

All this suggests that the chief decisions are still ahead. A memorandum showing that at age 70 (which the State may settle on until 1940) the costs to Virginia will be somewhere between 1½ millions and 6½ millions, and that at age 65 the cost will be somewhere between 2½ and 11 1/3 millions, does not afford much illumination. The test will come when the "means" test is applied. The payments are "reserved exclusively for indigent persons without other income or means of support," but "in some cases partial pensions may be given to old people who have an income not large enough to sustain them," although "payments from the public funds will be only of a character necessary to sustain the aged needy."

The result, it would appear, will be to throw a large burden of responsibility on those deciding in individual instances whether a person applying for this aid can qualify. In one respect, however, Governor Peery's committee has offered a pointed warning. What ever the cost at first, the State may expect persistent efforts by beneficiaries to increase the amounts they receive.

PENSIONS IN THE SOUTH. The people of the south wield the

ONE thing those who advocate big pensions for the aged overlook concerns the south where millions of colored people reside. Southern statesmanship never can be committed to voting large monthly subsides to aged persons because of the Negro problem.

It is no secret the southern darky is not work-minded so long as he has a quarter in his pocket or a remote idea where and how he will acquire his next meal. In that he is not different from many whites north as well as south.

There are many aged Negroes in the south. It is a notable fact too, that when a colored person survives middle age he or she is apt to live to an extremely ripe old age.

Give the aged head of a Negro family in the south any such fantastic sum as $200 a month—or even half that amount—and there would be no one available to plant, tend and harvest the cotton and perform the manual labor the south requires. The whole family and a flock of relatives would live off the pensioner.

In setting up the present social security law Congress took notice of the southern situation and made it optional with the states whether the pension law should apply to any particular commonwealth.

The present social security law is a dollar matching plan, but we doubt it ever will be adopted by any of the southern states for the reasons stated, and because there is no way by which the law could be made to discriminate between white and colored citizens.

This is one of the reasons why it is difficult to regard seriously any of the fantastic wealth-sharing and social security plans that have been projected upon the screen of this troubled era. Such schemes cannot be sold to the people of the eastern states on any ground and

Selma Ala. Times
October 27, 1935

A FLAW IN OLD AGE PENSION PLAN

The Texas legislature which is trying to whip into shape some sort of old age pension law has struck a snag in the fact that Mexicans and Negroes will be the beneficiaries of any pension system that may be adopted in a ratio of about 3 to 1. While these two racial groups make up only about 26 per cent of the population of the entire state, their percentage in the distress class is so much higher than the whites, that the pension money would go largely to them. In order to obviate this dificulty the legislature is looking at a plan to discriminate against the objectionable groups by putting them in lower categories, but it is not believed that any such discriminatory action would be upheld in the courts. The only feasible course would be for the legislature to pass a law apportioning the payment on an equitable basis, or put the whole subject-matter down under the head of "unfinished business."

It is quite possible that Alabama, should it ever comply with the requirements of the Federal old-age pension act, would find that two-thirds or perhaps three-fourths of the beneficiaries would be negroes. The pill would then be less easily swallowed. Not that members of the Negro race who are aged and dependent are not worthy of the supporting arm of the government, but that the distribution of such large sums to them from month to month would be sure to provoke unfavorable reactions. However, much water remains to run under the bridge before we acquire the vast sums that will be necessary to operate any proposed old-age pension system. The act passed in this state throws a large share of the burden on the counties, and this provision probably makes the whole plan fatally defective. The counties do not have the revenues in excess of their operating costs, to finance the noble undertaking. It is quite possible that we are to be credited with "good intentions" and then we may gracefully yield to the insuperable difficulties.

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1935 General.

THREE NURSERY SCHOOLS HERE; 11 IN VIRIGNIA

Number of Negroes Limited To Population Ratio

Norfolk has three FERA nursery projects located in two church buildings and a public school, the Virginia Emergency Relief Administration reported to Federal Administrator Harry L. Hopkins in Washington this week.

Of the 48 emergency nursery schools in operation in Virginia, 11 are for colored children, according to Dr. Grace Langdon, specialist in charge of this phase of the emergency educational program.

This proportion was said in an official release to be just equal to the racial population—about 26.8 percent of the total in the state. "The same high standards, personnel, and equipment throughout have been followed in every instance," according to the government bulletin.

Schools In Other Cities

Lynchburg has three nursery projects, also, one in the colored Y. W. C. A., a little brick school house, and the Sunday school room of a church.

Petersburg has located its project in the colored Masonic lodge hall.

Bristol's nursery school is housed for little children at the colored Elks home.

Richmond has housed its two nursery schools at the Colored Recreational Center and Y. W. C. A.

The colored nursery school in Roanoke is located at the Fourth Street Church.

Others In Prospect

There are five nursery schools under way in Texas. Two units have been proposed for colored children at San Antonio and Beaumont. The others are located in San Gali, Victoria, Whitesboro, and two in Waco. Nursery school projects for Houston and Dallas have not yet been approved.

Nursery school projects in Mississippi are just now getting under way. "Locating suitable buildings for colored schools has proved difficult," it was said.

Two nursery schools are operating in Greenville, S. C. One is for colored children in West Greenville, located at the local elementary school. There are two proposed for Columbia and Spartanburg.

MIAMI, FLA.
NEWS
FEB 7 1935

Mostly Natives

Several thousand social agencies, co-operating with the national committee on the care of the transient and homeless, estimated from a census last year that there were more than 1,250,000 homeless wanderers in the United States, a few hundred thousand of which are boys. How many of these may have found jobs with the quickening of industry there is no way of knowing. Unquestionably the number of transients still is great enough to constitute a serious problem.

The recently published results of another census taken in 13 cities last October throw an interesting light on the make-up of this roving army. The great majority are native-born whites. They totaled 87 per cent, something like two or three times their ratio in the general population. Negroes were second with eight per cent; the balance, only five per cent, were foreign-born whites. Thomas Minehan, University of Minnesota sociologist, made a similar discovery in compiling the case histories of 509 "Boy and Girl Tramps of America," whose stories he published last summer in his book of that name. Of the lot, 485 were American-born, 381 of American-born parents.

It may be concluded that the Old World immigrant has had enough of vagabondage or, unless he has lived here from childhood, is not sufficiently Americanized to feel at home in any state or city. The pioneer tradition of seeking opportunity beyond the far horizon likewise may account for the overwhelming percentage of natives. Two-thirds reported themselves in search of work. Four out of five of Mr. Minehan's subjects were on the road because of "hard times." Many told him: "I don't want to be a bum."

But the frontier is almost 50 years gone; the transients generally even find less chance away from home. For such jobs as there are the youngsters get first call; the plight of men over 45 is much worse. All get a cool reception from cities whose funds are often inadequate even for local relief needs. Florida is not the only state seeking to turn unwelcome visitors back at the border. Age limits and absence of dependents prevent many of the younger wanderers from entering the CCC; like this agency, neither can the transient camps accommodate all. When work becomes available the problem will solve itself. Until then it remains one for serious thought.

TOPEKA, KANS.
CAPITAL

APR 7 1935

Population Planning.

"Where We Need Planning the Most," an address by Dr. Thos. N. Carver, professo emeritus of economics at Harvard College, lo cates the need in population planning. It is a burdensome life upon future generations of he thinks, a primary matter and is neglected and overlooked in the prevailing economi plans.

There is and has long been widespread criticism of a national policy of laissez faire but, declares Prof. Carver, "the most dan gerous form of laissez faire is that which leaves the quantity and quality of our popu lation to blind biological forces which are cruder and more dangerous than the so-calle blind economic forces."

At first sight it occurs a problem of extreme difficulty, but Dr. Carver thinks otherwise. We have accomplished in fact a great deal by our quota law to restrict undesirable or unassimilable immigration, but in this matter have left the doors open to the entrance of population from the Philippines Mexico, and the Negroes of the West Indies These holes in the immigration law can be stopped up.

Immigration restriction meets one of the two requirements of population planning, relating to the ratio between population and land. It is the least difficult, however, the other being what Dr. Carver describes as "the optimum ratio among all kinds of labor, or the optimum distribution of the working population among all occupations." This goes into profound issues. "To relieve a congested occupation, now that colonization and conquest are out of fashion, requires statesmanship of a high order."

Involved in this problem are the encouragement of all kinds of industrial enterprises, extended knowledge of birth control, promoting family plannings, among the poorer, as it is among the well-to-do, the sterilization or permanent segregation of defectives and "to enlarge and improve our system of popular education as rapidly as is psychologically possible," since education "thins out the workers in the lowest ranks and increases their numbers in the higher ranks of industry."

Dr. Karl Menninger remarked in a hearing in a Topeka court the other day that "about half the transients on relief are feeble-minded." Jane Addams has declared that upwards of 90 per cent of professional prostitutes belong in the feeble-minded class. "The one rational thing that has come out of Hitlerism," in Dr. Carver's opinion, "is the sterilization of defectives," tho the Harvard economist mentions the alternative of segregation. In either case, he holds that "the sensible and the humane thing to do is simply to prevent the congenital defectives whom society permits to be born from inflicting the curse of their own kind."

Popular education, in Dr. Carver's opinion, would long since have relieved occupational congestion, in the low brackets, "if we had not undone the beneficent work of our schools by our efforts to create an over-supply of cheap labor. We have kept up this industrial reserve army by importing ignorance and drawn from countries with low standards of iving, by encouraging large families among the poor, by breeding morons and defectives."

There is evident force to the Harvard economist's comment that "having been guilty of all these stupidities, we now have the effrontery to pretend that we don't know why there are so many unemployed."

1,162,502 FAMILIES ON RELIEF IN SOUTH

Total Cost for 13 States in January Placed at $29,883,330.

By the Associated Press.

Federal relief funds are feeding 1,162,502 families in the 14 southern states, figures just released in Washington by Administrator Harry L. Hopkins revealed Tuesday.

The figures, detailing expenditures for January, showed further that the cost of relief in the south was perhaps the lowest for any section of the nation.

Total cost of maintaining the southern indigents was $29,883,330, smaller by more than $2,000.000 than the relief costs in New York state alone. During January, $32,000,000 was spent in the Empire state.

For the entire nation, the relief administration cared for 4,533,000 families during January at an aggregate cost of $196,139,193. Hopkins estimated 20,500,000 persons were benefitting.

The number of families cared for in the south and the amounts expended were made public as follows:

	Families	Amount
Alabama	55,715	$1,854,351
Arkansas	77,548	1,749,052
Florida	70,900	1,637,083
Georgia	77,097	2,428,367
Kentucky	102,381	1,824,076
Louisiana	42,556	2,371,709
Maryland	41,465	1,924,491
Mississippi	60,153	1,383,016
North Carolina	68,698	1,751,205
Oklahoma	139,640	2,782,157
South Carolina	61,338	1,370,990
Tennessee	67,693	1,618,027
Texas	252,844	6,010,544
Virginia	44,474	1,178,262
Totals	1,162,502	$29,883,330

WILMINGTON, N. C.
NEWS.
JUL 10 1935

RENDERED EXCELLENT SERVICE

CARRIE HARGROVE, negro welfare worker in New Hanover county, who has resigned to do similar work in Freetown, Sierra Leone, has in the years of her work here rendered a valuable service not only to the people of her own race, but to the entire county of New Hanover. Careful, conscientious and loyal, she tackled a difficult task and emerged with a successful record. Members of both races will regret to lose her services here, but will wish her every success, in her new field. Her qualifications for the coming task are excellent.

STILL PAGING LEADERS

Members of the Race are living in largely numbers in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Chicago. Their communities differ little in appearance and very little in manner of conduct. There are the exceptions, of course, but they are not sufficient in force and character to have much weight in determining influence upon the masses.

In these cities one sees many churches but little constructive business. Extensive preparations are being made to die but very little to live. In these thickly settled communities the really substantial business is owned and operated by Jews and Italians. The colored people furnish the money while the storekeepers of other racial identities furnish the merchandise for barter and exchange.

Individuals here and there are enjoying a modicum of success but the great masses are still taking no thought for tomorrow. They are the ever carefree folks from the rural districts, who neither understand nor appreciate the power their money could exert and the economic benefits which would accrue from it if spent in business establishments of their own.

Their communities are entirely in control of white traders, down even to the minor business affairs. But on every corner you will observe groups of loud-talking gentlemen who can answer most any question one may ask, at least to their own satisfaction. Yet there is no disposition upon their part to find the answer to their own economic condition.

They do not realize nor do they seem to care that they are building no future for themselves or children. They observe with limited interest the daily coming and going, to and from the district in which they reside, of members of other racial identities whose only object is to drain it dry. These shopkeepers and tradesmen find these black communities fruitful fields for their speculative inclinations.

As a result of their thoughtlessness, the black man in many instances is supporting and sustaining, building and improving communities in which he is not permitted either to live or purchase property. He is not only the creator of an exclusive community but through the influence of his purchasing power he also creates a superior people, since in America wealth is the basis of superiority.

Yet the black brother continues to occupy the street corners in large numbers with conversation often loud and boisterous, imagining himself a factor in the civic life of his respective city. But the truth is that he is only the drone and will continue to remain the drone until the lesson has been learned that organization and wealth when united are the most effective instruments in race building.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS AND COURIER
SEP 5 1935

Inviting Southern Negroes

The widest publicity should be given throughout the South to the federal housing project for negroes in "the heart of the negro district" of the city of Detroit. "Slums" are to be removed and comfortable apartment houses are to replace them—the houses to have hot and cold water and electric iceboxes. The conveniences and the luxuries which the federal government (your government) is providing for the colored folk of Detroit are of a description quite unknown to nine tenths of the white North Carolinians and South Carolinians.

One solution of the "race problem" is the dispersion of more of the Southern negroes to Northern states. The migration of the early 1920s has had beneficial results. By the census of 1930 South Carolina had upward of 150,000 more whites than negroes and the negro majority ten years before was nearly 50,000—twenty years before it was more than 150,000.

Still, the ratio of negro to white population is too great by far in South Carolina; the negro population is in round numbers 800,000, and the more negroes leaving the state the more white people will come into it.

While the construction in great cities of apartment houses for the people at the expense of the taxpayers is preposterously unjust, whether for whites or negroes, the white South cannot but benefit by the negro dispersion which it encourages. In the village of Whimsicum, South Carolina, and all other of the state's villages, negroes are living in "slum" houses, and, were federal justice and congressional common sense not things of the past, the federal government would provide those negroes also with electric freezeboxes. Are the Detroit negroes made of dust superior in quality to that out of which the Lord created our colored people?

Let us look straight at the facts and advertise them. The Roosevelt administration is giving the Northern negroes electric refrigeration, hot and cold water, the "American Standard of Living." It is paying Northern negroes more than double the wage that it pays those in the South. Meantime, the curtailment in crop acreage has thrown tens of thousands of Southern negroes out of employment, and, if they are to be "on relief", why should they not go where the relief offers the more abundant life"?

These are times when anybody, black or white, can travel. Railroad fares and used cars are cheap. The whole colored population of a Southern state could move to Oregon if it so desired, and Oregon also is a land of the blest.

The News and Courier advises unemployed Southern negroes to seek their fortunes in the North and the West. In those regions are no "jim crow" laws and practices.

They would do much better to flock to Detroit than to Charleston or even to Charlotte. The North is beckoning to them, and once they arrive in a Northern city they have only to turn "Democrat" to find friends and protectors—and electric freezeboxes.

ASK BIDS ON 8 U. S. PROJECTS; FOUR FOR RACE

Neither Of Two Chicago Projects For Race

10-26-35

Bids for the construction of $14,250,000 worth of PWA slum clearance and low-rent housing projects were invited this week by the housing division of the Public Works Administration. The bids will cover construction work on seven projects, three of which are for members of the Race.

In addition, the housing division asked bids for demolition of the slum area to be replaced by the $6,500,000 Cincinnati low-rent housing project, also for Race families.

Setting a new record, just 20 days after presidential approval of the projects, bids were invited on construction work on developments in Atlantic City; Charleston, South Carolina; Omaha, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dallas, Texas, and two projects in Chicago. These projects will provide close to 3,000 dwelling units.

Details of the projects of interest to the Race follow:

Atlantic City, N. J.

Bids invited cover complete construction of this project. The development, for which $1,700,000 has been allotted, will be known as the Stanley S. Holmes village, in honor of the late Mr. Holmes, first chairman of the New Jersey State Housing Authority, who was instrumental in sponsoring the project.

Bounded by Adriatic, Kentucky Baltic and Illinois avenues, the project will provide 278 living units in well designed, fireproof rowhouses and flats. The development is near the Negro war memorial, now used as a playground and community center.

Charleston, S. C.

The housing division has invited bids for construction of foundations of the 39 buildings of the $1,150,000 meeting place project in Charleston, S. C. Formerly the site of a dump, the site selected for this project has been filled in, will soon be occupied by modern homes located in beautifully landscaped grounds. The development is for members of the Race and is bounded by America, Sumter, Harris, Meeting, Johnson and Stewart streets. Providing 291 units, the project will have 922 rooms. The bids will be opened in the interior building, October 30.

Jacksonville, Fla.

The housing division is asking bids for construction of foundations for the 41 buildings in the $1,000,000 Durkeeville project in Jacksonville. The development, bounded by McConihe, Seventh, Sixth, Payne and Myrtle streets and by Wilcox Ave., will provide homes for 241 families of low income in one and two-story houses. Covering 20 acres, the project will allow ample space for recreational activities, gardens and community affairs. Buildings will occupy only a small portion of the land. Located in the center of a Race residential area on vacant land the project is adjacent to schools, centers of employment and shopping districts.

Cincinnati, Ohio

In Cincinnati, bids are being asked for demolition of a 24-acre slum, one of the worst in the city, which is to be replaced with a $6,500,000 housing development. The Basin Housing project, as it is called, will accommodate 1,278 families. Located in the heart of one of the worst blighted areas in Cincinnati, it is bounded by Terminal Parkway, Linn, Liberty and John streets. Voluntary options from 360 owners of property included in the site were obtained by the housing division. Municipal authorities have established a $1,000,000 fund for important social contributions to the project, including park and play areas.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935. Georgia. 6

MACON, GA.
NEWS

SEP 23 1935

Give Them a Hand

Macon Negroes are entitled to warm encouragement in their efforts to finance the completion of a recreational center on the campus of Central City college for Negroes and it is hoped that the entertainment to be staged tonight in the Macon auditorium will be generously patronized.

Such recreational facilities as have already been provided at Central City college have been exceedingly popular. The opportunity of enjoying wholesome outdoor sports has been deeply appreciated by Macon Negroes and they have shown a commendable enthusiasm, an admirable spirit of self-reliance, in undertaking to finance the completion of the recreation center.

There is no need to enlarge upon the idea that both the white and the Negro race can find less time or inclination for mischief when there is ample provision for such sports and pastimes as may be enjoyed at these recreational centers, and it is hoped that the one at Central City college will be one of the best in the state, just as the college itself is becoming, with the active co-operation of both races, one of the finest educational institutions for Negroes in this part of the South.

A nominal admission of 10 cents for the performance tonight, in which there is an impressive array of talent, should insure a large attendance, and it is not too late to buy tickets. It would be a generous gesture to do so, whether you find it convenient to attend or not. The contribution will be to a worthy cause.

DO NEGROES PREFER SLUMS?

Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, Washington correspondents for the Hearst newspapers, who are making a political survey of Georgia, report that the Federal housing project for Negroes in Atlanta, Ga. may fail because the Negro slum dwellers for whom the houses are being erected will not move into them. There are two reasons for this, so the correspondents say:

> "One is the fact that the people of Beaver Slide can't pay even the low rental of $5 per month per room. The other is that they wouldn't live in the new houses even if there were no rental at all."

10-26-35

Messrs Pearson and Allen intimate that the Negroes of Atlanta prefer the dilapidated shanties they now occupy to cleaner, better built and more modern homes. They don't explain just why this is so and, frankly, we do not believe it.

In New York City and other Metropolitan centers where similar projects are under way there has been no shortage of applicants for apartments in the low-cost housing projects the federal government is building.

We would like to have a report on this situation from the Southern World or some other representative Negro organization, for we dont think that this kind of propaganda put out by those who oppose government spending in housing, should go unchallenged. If it is a fact, then it is a reflection on the Negroes of that community. Since the Atlanta project is the first of its kind, the civic organizations of the state of Georgia should unite with the Atlanta University officials and see to is that this project does not fail through any fault of the Negroes themselves.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 10, 1935

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

At a recent meeting of the Atlanta Community Chest organization committee, J. B. Blayton, C. P. A., president of the Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce, executive vice president of the Citizens Trust Company, and professor of accounting at Atlanta University, was named chairman of the colored division. His election to this office is an expression of confidence in his ability as a leader in the business and educational fields among his people. Already he has organized the various administrative and operating committees which will conduct a campaign for Chest funds among colored people. The enthusiasm with which these committees are entering upon their tasks assures for the chairman and the Chest officials generally, a successful campaign. It is hoped and believed that the 1935 efforts will be more productive of results than any campaign among colored people in recent years.

It is recognized that the ratio of the needy among the colored is much higher than that among other elements of Atlanta's population. It is also recognized that the colored people receive proportionately more than white agencies from Chest funds, when the amounts of contributions of both groups are considered. It is pointed out, however, that in proportion to their means, their contributions are considerably higher than that of members of other groups. Investigation shows that Chest funds among colored agencies are managed most efficiently and that there are relatively more benefits obtained per dollar raised among these people than among any other groups.

Already Contribute Indirectly.

The chairman has declared his determination to make a better showing for the colored division this year than ever before. He makes the statement however, that colored people already make heavy contributions to the Chest by reason of reduced incomes. That is to say, their wages are so low as to leave in the hands of their employers large sums for Chest and other purposes.

He is asking his committee to overlook this wage and living standard differential and do their best to co-operate fully and whole-heartedly with other campaign units. He realizes that the Atlanta Community Chest, more than any other agency in the city, is an expression of Christianity and brotherhood. He argues that this splendid relationship and co-operation between the white and black races should be encouraged in every way. He solicits the co-operation of white persons who employ colored help to the end that such employes may be urged and enabled to contribute generously to the 1935 Chest campaign.

Memorial Program.

The office of education will sponsor its sixth annual radio program during American Education Week on the education of negroes, November 14 from 2 to 2:45 p. m., central standard time, and from 3 to 3:45 p. m. eastern standard time. The program this year is a memorial to the contribution made to education throughout the world by Dr. Booker T. Washington.

United States commissioner of education, Dr. J. W. Studebaker, will speak briefly, and the main address will be given by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, the recently inaugurated president of Tuskegee Institute. The institute choir will render the music. The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will also be represented on the program.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Georgia
6

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 11, 1935

First Lady Interested In Log Cabin Project

SPARTA, Ga., Jan. 11.—Prof. Benjamin F. Hubert, Savannah, president of the Georgia Industrial College for Negroes a native of this county, seems to be making progress in his efforts to establish a health clinic at the 'Log Cabin Center, in the northern part of this county.

Prof. Hubert has enlisted the aid of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in his work and she is very much interested in the project. She plans to visit this section on her next visit South and will in all probability aid materially in the work Prof. Hubert is trying to do for his race.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The state conference of social work held at Columbus was the largest from the point of view of financial enrollment in the history of the conference. Atlanta becomes the host city for the conference in 1936.

A great deal of helpful information was made available regarding the general relief program. In conjunction with the state conference was the meeting of the state transient organization. Much interest was centered around the proposed social legislation to be brought before the legislators at the next bi-annual session.

In the very nature of our bi-racial setup, much information respecting the general policy and program passed over the heads of negroes and cannot be utilized. By this same token, there are problems faced by negroes because of certain limitations, prescriptions and inhibitions which are not faced by any other group. On this account, the conference did not prove as productive to negro members as to the membership in general.

In many localities negro social workers have had difficulty in getting their quota of negro boys in CCC camps. In some other communities they have not been able to get any. In a number of instances, the local administrator has given as a reason for not enrolling negroes that no specific instruction has been issued stipulating that negroes are to be enrolled. Having no working knowledge of procedure which would bring this matter to the attention of authorities higher up, the negro social worker has frequently dropped the matter. The sum total of the effort resulted in no negro boys being sent to the CCC camp.

Many local county administrators have justified their failure to appoint any negro case workers on the ground the state administrator was opposed to appointing negroes in that particular community. Even cities as large as Albany and Athens have taken this position according to authenticated information. Anyone who knows the state administrator or any member of the state staff would understand that this was a subterfuge and that it is not the policy of the state office to determine who should be employed in a local community, so far as race is concerned. The average negro social worker or negro citizen does not know the state officials; therefore, these insinuations have been accepted as representing the policy of the administration.

There have been many difficulties encountered in attempting to organize nursery schools and schools for adult education. Opportunities of employment as mechanics have been unjustifiably limited in many communities. Daily mail comes to the office of certain private agencies in the state, seeking information as how to overcome these ever present obstacles.

It is unfortunate that at a state conference where municipal, county, district and state officials are assembled, there is no opportunity for this disadvantaged group to have its case presented in open forum. Many administrators do not employ colored social workers because there are no trained persons available in the local community and the particular administrator in question may not know of the availability of negro social workers elsewhere. Such information could be effectively presented if the conference should provide a more liberal discussion of the subject.

The fault is as much with the negro social workers themselves as with the traditional policy of the conference. The failure of negro social workers to come together and formulate some plan of procedure is part of the picture. In the absence of any such representation on the part of colored people themselves, the temptation is for the white people to select who, in their judgment, should represent negroes both in personnel and program.

I can conceive of a wholly different attitude assumed and more consideration given the negro's social welfare in the state by the officers and promoters of the conference if an intelligent, well-organized approach should be made growing out of the collective mind for negro leadership.

Work To Begin Soon On Atlanta U. Project

WASHINGTON, April 18.—With the signing of a contract for the building of Atlanta University housing project, Administrator Harold L. Ickes today launched into actual construction the second federal development of the Public Works Administration's $150,000,000 campaign to wipe out slums and provide decent, modern housing within the means of the lower income group.

After affixing his signature to the contract awarded to the N. P. Severin Company on a low bid of $1,985,000, Administrator Ickes reported gratifying progress on the housing program in more than 30 cities.

Colonel Horatio Hackett, director of the housing division, notified the Severin company that Administrator Ickes had signed the contract and instructed them to start excavating operations at once. Already under construction in Atlanta is the Techwood development. Colonel Hackett reported that excavation for this project is nearing completion, that foundations are being poured, and that the contractor should start on brickwork within the month.

The University project, which will provide modern living accommodations for 675 negro families, will occupy the site of a slum adjoining the campuses of three large schools of higher education for negroes. With Techwood, an improvement accommodating 604 white families, the Atlanta projects will give workers an estimated total of 2,270,000 man hours of direct employment. Both are scheduled for completion within the next year.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
April 13, 1935

NEW LOW-COST HOUSE AREAS ALSO ASKED

U. S. Aid Goal in Huge Program Involving

40 Millions

Atlanta public school authorities Saturday sought five million dollars of federal funds to build additions and replace portable school buildings in the local system.

The estimate was prepared by Thomas W. Clift, schools' business manager, who with George S Lowman, Eighth Ward board member, prepared Saturday to lay the estimates before Mayor Key. The Mayor will be asked to make direct appeal to Washington.

Inclusive of four new low-cost housing areas, sewers, purchase of new parks and playgrounds, erection of a centrally located auditorium and improvements at Battle Hill and the city stockade, the request of the schools' department will push the total amount sought by Atlanta to approximately 40 million dollars, it was estimated by R. W. Torras, city planning commission engineer.

School projects, for which there is an imperative need as cited Saturday by Mr. Clift, included the following:

Erection of new fireproof buildings for Murphy and Maddox Junior High Schools to replace the present frame portable buildings.

Additions to Henry Grady High School (both Tech High and Boys' High) by replacement of portable frame buildings now serving as additions.

Erection of new buildings for Martha Haygood and E. L. Connally Schools now housed in portables.

Additions and auditoriums in those which are not now equipped at James L. Key, Faith, Highland, Samuel M. Inman, Home Park, Adair, Fair, and Crew Street Schools.

Erection of an additional story to Formwalt School and additions to Grant Park and Sylvan Hills Schools.

In the negro schools, recommendations are that the Booker T. Washington High School be completed with annexes, and that more space be provided in the Howard High School and all elementary schools.

The money sought by Atlanta would come from the 4,880-million-dollar public works bill passed recently by Congress.

Ruggedness That Shames Us

Macon Telegraph 7-10-35

A feature story in the Sunday Telegraph and News graphically presented the inspiring story of Prophet Ivey and his wife, Stella Mae, Negroes who live on a four-mule farm near Bonaire, Ga., and are raising 12 children without receiving one dime of Federal aid.

The old woman of the nursery rhyme who lived in a shoe had so many children that she didn't know what to do, even thought they were her own, but raising children who have no natural claim on them seems to present no problem to the hard working, easy-going Negro couple who are weathering the depression without a murmur and whose self-reliance may well shame the flabby generation which seeks adoption and support by a paternal government.

As told in the feature story of last Sunday, this remarkable couple, having five children of their own, have raised 17, in the course of their married life, and while 5 of them have gone out into the world to make their own way, a round dozen remain on the 4-mule farm and are growing up healthy and happy and gaining the rudiments of an education at a neighboring school.

The Federal Government is not feeding this family, but it is imposing upon it the restrictions which have limited the cotton crop of the South and, instead of 25 bales, Prophet and his family are permitted to grow only 3 bales of cotton. A good crop of corn was made last year and there is plenty of meal for the hoe-cakes. There is side meat left from last year and fat hogs roaming over the place give promise of sufficient, if not abundant, side meat, with a little jowl and chitterling for another season. The potato slips have been set out and there will be yellow yams to roast in the ashes by the winter fire. Just now collards are the principal article of diet, with field peas and a streak of fat-and-lean, but Prophet and Stella Mae occasionally vary the menu with watermelons and peaches.

The sturdy Negro housewife gets about 3 weeks work each summer picking peaches in a neighboring orchard, where she makes 60 cents a day. This is practically all the cash the family sees, from one year's end to the other and it has to clothe the entire group.

Cheerfully they explain that feeding these 12 hungry mouths is not so much of a prob-

lem as clothing 12 brown bodies. Prophet heard some talk about this Federal aid and walked 10 miles to Perry to investigate. He was told that his case would be taken up, but that is the last he heard of it, so he has reconciled himself and gone on his way, uncomplaining.

Not the least impressive feature of this strange and inspiring story is the fact that, so far from wishing to shirk any obligation, Prophet and Stella Mae would not accept the last batch of 5 children unless they were legally adopted, and this was done.

If these 2 adults and 12 children can be supported in health and with the simple necessaries of life on a little farm cultivated by their own efforts, surely there are thousands of white people who could do as well or better, without contributing to the permanency of the Federal relief system. Perhaps, they, like Prophet and Stella Mae would find that "better is a dinner of herbs, and contentment therewith, than the stalled ox"—supplied by a government dole.

Savannah, Ga. News
August 19, 1935

LOG CABIN CENTER'S BUSY ACTIVITIES

Principal J. W. Hubert Returns From Hancock County

Principal J. W. Hubert returned to the city yesterday. In a statement regarding the activities at the Log Cabin Center this summer he referred to the large number of visitors registering from every part of the country as far away as California, Mexico and Maine; graduate students of universities have made special studies into the present community leadership and its spiritual background.

The first unit of the health center is now nearing completion. This is expected to serve an area with a population of 100,000 rural negroes. An additional building of native stone to cost $20,000 is projected for the rural high school. Much of the material is on the ground for constructing a "country inn" (also of native stone) where visitors from distant parts may be entertained agreeably. Of special note, according to Prof. Hubert, has been the larger and more representative attendance at the Log Cabin state summer school for teachers. The separate camps for boys, "The Rocks," and the girls "Camilla," have each had record attendances. Specially organized units of the Campfire Girls and the Boy Scouts have encamped from Atlanta, in addition to the camp regulars. Weekly ratings of camp students are mailed to parents—in health, weight, effort, swimming, horsemanship social science, arithmetic, spelling, English and co-operation. Today the Georgia Federation of Boys' Clubs takes over the camp facilities for two weeks. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, heads the federation, and sponsors the latter encampment, it was stated.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 27, 1935

$4,500,000 IS OKAYED FOR NEGRO HOUSES

Projects Located at Jacksonville, Birmingham and Miami.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—(AP)—The go-ahead signal for a $2,500,000 negro slums clearance project in Birmingham, Ala., was given today by Secretary Ickes, the public works administrator.

Ickes allocated the money from the $100,000,000 federal low-rent housing fund, and ordered options accepted on a 28-acre tract. The tentative plans called for 180 two-room dwelling units, 280 three-room units, 64 of four rooms and 32 of five rooms, to be built as row houses. In addition, 75 three-room and 30 four-room units were specified in three-story walk-up apartments.

Allocation of $1,000,000 to each of two Florida negro housing projects, at Jacksonville and Miami, also was announced.

Jacksonville's project, Durkeeville, will be comprised of 253 dwelling units in one and two-story row houses. PWA officials said the allotment for Miami was to finance the originally planned negro project.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
December 3, 1935

Bethlehem House Plans New Center for Negroes Here

On Sunday, December 15, at 5 p. m. music lovers of Augusta will have the privilege of enjoying a variety of carol singing and Christmas music in general at the Christmas Goodwill Service at Bethlehem Community Center on Conklin Avenue.

The Interracial Goodwill Worship Hour will present such well known groups as the Paine College Chorus in such carols as "O Holy Night" and "God Rest Ye, Merry Gentlemen", an old English carol loved by people everywhere. The Augusta Music Club will sing "Hail, All Hail the Glorious Morn" and "The Angels and the Shepherds", both Bohemian carols. They will also sing "O Nightingale Awake", a Swiss folk song, and "Carol of the Russian Children" by Gaul. Equally in keeping with the Christmas spirit will be the selection of the Tabernacle chorus and the solos of Mrs. George Craig. Another feature of the service will be the singing of familiar carols by the entire audience.

The general theme of the worship hour will be "Celebrating the King's Birthday Through Joyous Service". Two leading pastors of the city, the Rev. J. W. Veatch and the Rev. L. A. Pinkston, will be in charge of the program. There will be no sermons but these two men in "the true Christmas spirit" will guide the thinking of the group as they worship in song. The closing feature of the service will be the White Christmas Gift, when any group or individual desiring to do so may have the privilege of contributing something for the equipment and upkeep of the new center in the Springfield section of the city.

This Center is being brought under the auspices of the Bethlehem House Advisory Board and will be operated as a branch of Bethlehem House for the promotion of better health and a more wholesome recreational life among the negroes in the Springfield or river district of the city. This is a greatly needed project and one that will contribute much toward the raising of moral standards in the section of the city where it is located those who are interested say. The cooperation of the general public in the promotion of this project is desired.

Illinois.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Citizens Angered By Eviction Plan

As a result of a meeting of representatives of organizations in the lower north community, held on Wednesday, April 3 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas Gray, 1304 N. Wells street, definite plans have been laid for the mass meeting planned on April 12 at St. Matthews church, Oak and Orleans streets.

The meeting was called in response to the activity of landlords in this area, backed by the North Central Real Estate association who are conducting a planned campaign of eviction of all Race tenants through the issuance of five-day notices. This association has been meeting in the school hall of St. Philip Benisius Catholic church, of which Rev. L. Giambastini is pastor.

Father Giambastini has been accused of instigating the present movement and has been known to participate in the meetings of this group. The causative factors behind this movement seem to be the desire of certain real estate groups to offer homes for the families which will move out of the West Side Federal Housing Project and to "attract" federal funds for improvement of this area, one of the recognized slum areas of the city. There has been no friction between the Race population and the Italian population, so that although most of the jim-crow group are Italians, the movement does not represent purely a racial move.

Tenants Without Leases

Most of the Race families have no leases. A considerable proportion of them are on relief. Many have moved already, not knowing the law as to evictions. Since some 1700 people were involved, it was necessary that the community organize quickly against this wholesale eviction. So far the community has been unorganized and little interest has been shown by civic and welfare groups in the problems of the people of this area, although a recent Area Project has been operating as a joint project of the State of Illinois and the University of Chicago.

Dr. Arthur G. Falls, chairman of the interracial commission, and active in Catholic interracial movements, and Frazier T. Lane, director of social and civic improvement, Chicago Urban league, were called in to confer with a committee of North side residents. In company with Mrs. Eleanor Brown, prominent North Side Catholic leader, Stewart Brown, Daniel Grandison and Rev. J. D. Coston, pastor of Wayman A. M. E. church, these officials waited upon Father Giambastiani in an effort to secure his support in opposition to the movement, knowing the influence which a Catholic priest has in his neighborhood.

Attitude of Priest

The priest first took the position that the subject under consideration was purely a "material matter," and since he dealt only with "spiritual matters," there was nothing he could do. He denied that he was the instigator of the movement or that he had participated in its activities, although he later admitted that the members of the white association were mostly parents of the children who attended his parish school, as well as some of the neighboring parishes of St. Dominic's of which Rev. J. M. Harrington is pastor.

Almost at the beginning of the interview, the priest stated that the Italians resented the invasion of the neighborhood by the colored people, since the neighborhood had always belonged to them" and that "the landlords were protecting their property values as they had a right to do." He claimed that he could do nothing to stop the meetings in the school hall, since the people had built the hall and so "it belonged to them." Although it was brought out that the Pope had definitely stated in his recent encyclicals that no true Catholic could refrain from concerning himself with those temporal matters which affected the spiritual development of his people, and that Mrs. Brown had been referred to him directly from the local chancery office, the priest took the position that this move to stir up racial hatred and injustice was not a matter which would concern him.

He did name Dr. Damiani, a physician, as being one of the leaders of the movement. It is understood that this Damiani has a large clientele among Race people and owns a considerable amount of property which our people have been renting for many years. Finally when the direct question was put to the priest: "Do we understand that if, by lifting your hand, you could stop this activity which involves some 4,700 people, you still would refuse to lift your hand?" His answer was in the affirmative.

Challenge Landlords' Claim

It is felt that the whole movement could be stopped by a straightforward attitude of Father Giambastiani, but since this avenue was closed, it was necessary to organize the community. Dr. Falls was invited to speak to the group and suggested concrete lines of approach to the situation, both as to action of the families involved in the eviction proceedings and that of the organizations in the community who had interested themselves in the situation.

Particular emphasis was laid upon enlisting the support of all possible individuals and groups in the community, without regard to race or religion, in order to prevent the situation from becoming a racial or religious issue. It was stated by members of the committee, who were composed of various racial groups, that an appreciable segment of the Italian population was not in favor of this movement and would support the opposition.

The claim of the landlords that the local relief agencies were cooperating with them was challenged by persons present who were in position to be acquainted with the attitude of the directors of the relief services and definite recommendations were made as to method of procedure in acquainting these authorities with the claims being made and with the factors involved in the whole situation. A general discussion, led by Rev. Craven, pastor of Herman Baptist church, solidified the sentiment, so that widespread support of the mass meeting was assured.

KELLY RESTATES STAND ON EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL

Defender

Hundreds Hear Him at S. Central Council Dinner

6-1-35

Mayor Edward J. Kelly as guest speaker at the banquet Friday night given by the South Central Commuuity Council reiterated his stand on equal opportunity for all citizens of this city regardless of race or creed.

More than 400 men and women of both races attended the affair, which was held in the Savoy ballroom, 47th street and South Parkway.

Secretary Harold L. Ickes of the interior department was scheduled to appear on the program with Mayor Kelly, but another engagemen which lasted longer than had been anticipated prevented him from being there. He sent a telegram of regret.

Interested In Poor

Mayor Kelly, just back from Honolulu, stated he is chiefly concerned with seeing to it that our dependent people are fed and housed, but declared also that he is deeply interested in the move sponsored by the council's recreation committee, headed by Atty. A. M. Burroughs, for additional facilities, including a field house in Washington Park.

Richard L. Jones served as toastmaster. He introduced William F. Harrison, who delivered the welcome address. Dr. Carl G. Roberts, in a lengthy and comprehensive address stated the purpose of the organization. He urged all groups to cooperate for the upbuilding of the community.

"A fair index of the type of colored people in a community," Dr. Roberts said, "is the type of white people in the community. If the white people are thrifty, honest and fair-minded," he added, "the people of the Race will be found to be of the some standing.

Women On Program

Others taking part on the program were Mrs. Maude Roberts George, who spoke for the artists; Mrs. George Cleveland Hall, for the social groups; Atty. Alva L. Bates, for the professional men, and Claude A. Barnett, for the press. Rev. Harold M. Kingsley offered prayer at the beginning of the program.

Among the prominent individuals at the speakers tables were Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher of The Chicago Defender, and Mrs. Abbott; George T. Donoghue, of the Chicago Park Park system; President James B. McCahey, of the school board; Charles Livingstone, of the Illinois manufacturers' association; F. C. Dresser, emergency administrator of public works, U. S. department of housing; George T. Kemmer, chairman preliminary committee, Association of Commerce; George Rodamacher, Illinois Bell Telephone Company; Norman Meyer, advertising sales promotion manager, Chicago Herald-Examiner, Atty. Burroughs, and former Congressman Oscar DePriest.

The South Central council is made of business and professional men of both races who are interested in community pride, goodwill and prosperity.

SOUTH SIDERS IN FIGHT FOR HOUSING PLAN

Defender

6-1-35

Representatives of scores of South side organizations met in mass meeting Tuesday night at Pilgrim Baptist church and launched a vigorous fight to save the South side low-cost housing project which is being threatened by the activities of the Chicago Real Estate Board and civic organizations in Woodlawn, Hyde Park and the Kenwood district.

Rev. Richard Keller, assistant pastor of Pilgrim Baptist church, presided and talks were made by Rev. J. A. Austin, C. L. Doty, representing the American Consolidated Trades Council, who made a plea for unemployed skilled Race workers. Bryant A. Hammond. A. L. Foster and John Barnes, Jr., president of the South Central Property Owners Association. Mr. Barnes and his association have been waging a stiff fight to secure for persons whose property is to be utilized by the Government, a fair and equitable price and in this has been very helpful.

Supports Organization

"The mass meeting went on record as supporting Mr. Barnes in his fight for fair prices and the petition which is being sent to Secretary Ickes and President Roosevelt makes a specific request that people are adequately paid for their holdings. Other speakers stressed the value of the project as a social experiment and for the general good it will do for the entire community."

Speakers explained the purpose of the project and brought out the following facts:

The contemplated site extends from South Parkway to Cottage Grove and from 37th street to 39th street. It is the purpose of the Government to utilize this entire area with the exception of the Madden Park property, for a low rental housing project. The Madden Park property will be suitably landscaped and developed by the park board to harmonize with the general site plan for the housing development. There will be no discrimination on

the basis of race or religion and Government officials declare that no discrimination will be tolerated.

The objectives of this undertaking are to provide jobs, to clean out a part of a slum district and to provide a number of decent homes for deserving people. Buildings in the project will consist of apartments, row houses and flats, to occupy not more than 30 per cent of the ground area, the remainder of the site to be left open, landscaped and used for playgrounds and parks. The plan indicates 1689 dwellings units of 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with a total of 5,771 rooms. There will be large central building to be used for the community meetings, social and other indoor activities. All buildings will be fireproof and so planned as to allow for ample cross ventilation and light. There will be bathrooms, sanitary equipment, gas or electric stoves and central heating.

To insure that rentals will be sufficiently low to come within the reach of families with low incomes for whom the project is intended and so that there will be no draining of tenants from buildings housing a higher income group, the Government has allowed a grant of 45 per cent of the total investment, 3 per cent interest on the remainder and a 60-year maturity period.

Approximately $7,000,000 will be invested in the project development with the buildings costing approximately $5,000,000; $2,200,000 for wages of men employed directly on the job. In other terms, there will be a total of $5,000,000 direct and indirect man hours, or employment for aproximately 2,500 men.

Among the organizations interested in the successful operation of the project are: South Side Community Council, 47th Street Business Men's club, Citizens Housing Committee, Ambassadors club, Inter-Council of Clubs, 49th State, Inc., Le Moyne College club, 2nd Ward Federation of Improvemen' clubs, Chicago Federation of Community Organizations, Federation of Neighborhood clubs, South Parkway Neighborhood Improvement club, and many others.

A strong committee is ready to go to Washington at once if it is necessary to save the project.

Social Conditions, Improvement of —1935

Indiana

SOCIAL CENTER SECRETARY OUT AFTER 8 YEARS

Recorder

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 5—Eight years of service as evening secretary of the Wheatley Social Center was ended this week with the resignation of Mrs. Marjorie Wickliffe which she submitted to the board of directors to be effective April 1. 4-6-35

Mrs. Wickliffe has been identified with the Wheatley Social Center since its organization 15 years ago. She served as a volunteer worker in the pioneering of this organization under Miss Ada Crog man and Jasper T Duncan, who were sent here by tho American Playground and Recreation Community Association of New York City.

Indianapolis

After a few years of volunteer service, Mrs. Wickliffe was placed as executive secretary, filling the place left vacant by Mrs. Sadie Jefferson. She held that position until George Dixon, of St. Louis, came to take charge of the work. During Mr. Dixon's stay here she served as a member of the board of directors and she was appointed the first colored instructor of the playground, sponsored by the City Park Board.

Worked With Adults

The board of directors in 1927 hired Mrs. Wickliffe as evening secretary, which position she has held ever since. Under the leadership of E J. Unthank, executive secretary of Wheatley Center, Mrs. Wickliffe has supervised the evening work at the center and has worked in adult activities.

At present, she is serving many clubs in various offices. She is president of the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and the Ultra Art Club, secretary of Olive Rhodes Flower club, assistant secretary of Mother's club and Co Operative Society, treasurer of Swatiska club ,trustee of Turner Chapel A. M. E. church, parliamentarian of Amigas Alpha Amega sorority, chairman of the business department of both state and national federation of clubs and recently was appointed a member of the social service national committee by Dr. Mary Waring, of Chicago.

BIG GIFT TO CENTER PRAISED

Courier

RICHMOND, Ind., April 25—(A. N. P.)—"There is a Santa Claus and dreams do come true," were the expressed belief of friends of Townsend Community Center on Friday evening, April 12, at which time a new addition to the Center was dedicated, with E. T. Atwell, of the National Recreation Association, as principal speaker.

The addition, a gift from an "unknown friend," is 30 by 50 feet, with a kitchenette 10 by 10 feet and a cloakroom of similar dimensions at one end. Its beautiful lights and hardwood floors of polished maple serve to enhance the beauty of the walls and ceilings, which are finished in colors known as "Moon Glo."

In his address, Mr. Atwell said in part: "The gift of funds to provide this 'upper room' dedicated to the better purposes of community life must be recognized as involving much of the same spirit as that which actuated the "nameless friend," about whom there is an idyllic story in Bible history. The story concerns the followers of Christ, who with our economic aid or worldly influence were bemused because they had no place to carry on in celebration of the Passover, and to serve the supper. By Divine influence they were directed to a home and provided a large 'upper room,' furnished by an 'unknown friend'."

In appreciation of her five years' service as executive secretary of Townsend Center, Mrs. Julia Wrenn Partner was presented a beautiful basket of flowers and pair of Fostoria vases by the board, American legion, FERA teachers, the various committees and friends.

Keys to the addition, known as the "hayloft," were presented to Mrs. Partner by Attorney Cornelius R. Richardson, a member of the board of directors, who spoke briefly but inspiringly.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935.

Iowa.

The Observer

By Atty. Chas. P. Howard

HOUGHTON'S COMMITTEE OF THIRTY

Bystander

The Polk County Emergency Relief Committee November 8 announced the organization of a Community Case Work Council. The purpose of this council will be to serve as a liaison agency between the relief clients and the Polk County administration, and also between the tax-paying public and the relief administration. Thirty persons were named to this council. A perusal of the names of the individuals making up this council discloses that not a single Negro was named to this committee. An examination of the record discloses further that there are 740 Negroe families in Polk County on relief. The method used to arrive at the number of individuals is that of multiplying 740 by four and one-half, the average number of persons in a family.

This shows that there are 3,404 individual Negroes in Polk County on relief. Of this number 226 are under the supervision of the Overseer of the poor. Can anybody successfully contend that this number of Negroes on relief does not need representation on this council?

I have been unable to place the blame for the failure to appoint any Negro to this Committee. Persons close to Mr. Allan Houghton, who was quoted in this article, insist that he is not capable of deliberately denying Negroes the right to be represented under these circumstances. If it is an oversight, and the persons responsible are right, it is not now too late to correct this condition. The name of Atty. S. Joe Brown has been submitted and is hereby vigorously endorsed. Every Negro in Polk County should watch this situation and if it is not corrected, remember it!

For Negroes Only

The Works Progress Administration announces its approval and the commencement of construction of a swimming pool at Good's Park, Fifteenth street and Keosauqua Way, "FOR NEGROES ONLY." R. K. Bliss, Polk County WPA Engineer, is quoted as follows in the Des Moines Tribune for November 13, 1935, "The swimming pool at Good's Park at Fifteenth st. and Keosauqua Way will be a concrete **tank 60 by 120 feet, for Negroes** only. The Des Moines Park Board has been very eager to get this propect started to provide a proper place for Negroes to swim. It will be near to the ristrict in which they live and will solve a problem at Birdland pool, now under construction."

This writer was told by Mr. Mel Harvey, secertary of the Des Moines Park Board, when this project was first discussed that this pool would be open to all people in Des Moines. In addition to the above assurance, there prohibits segregation in this manner is a law in this State that specifically On November 14 Mr. Bliss, the WPA Engineer, absolutely denied that the Park Board made the pronouncemen above attributed to them.

The Des Moines Tribune is a re putable and generally accurate dis penser of news. I have personall been very much interested in the es ablishment of this pool, but I am more interested in the preservation o he civil rights of Negroes. I do not vant to believe that the Park Board an agency of the public, made the statements attributed to it, but I have a copy of a reliable newspaper before me. Either the Park Board should retract the statements attributed to it or the Tribune should deny the accuracy of its report. If neither is done, the chances are that the Park Board said it. In that case, remember that too.

ROTTEN TO THE CORE

The Bystander has been one institution which has tried to be loyal to the Polk County Emergency Relief Administration. It has argued that they had a hard job to do and that inequities were bound to creep in; that they proposed to be fair to the Negro group and this in spite of the fact that they blundered miserably in that no Negroes have been employed as office help at the East First Street office. Numberless complaints have been made to the Bystander that this organization was not right on the Negro question but because of the desire to cooperate—and no Negro has been in a position to track them down satisfactorily (those employed on the job could not) no serious noise has been made about them.

Last week the Emergency Relief Committee announced the appointment of a community "case work" council whose purpose is to act as a laison agency between relief clients and the Polk County emergency relief administration and also between the taxpaying public and the relief administration.

Thirty representatives were named including all civic and religious groups; Catholic and Jewish charities and the Knights of Columbus. But in this group no Negro was included.

On March 22, the Bystander made a check of the number of Negroes on relief and the Emergency Relief figures showed 755 families or approximately 2642 people—fifty per cent of the population as indicated by the census of 1930. This is far out of proportion to his population and yet this organization does not have the forethought or sense of fairness to feel that a Negro should be on this committee. If there is a group that needs attention by such a committee it is the Negro.

Things of this kind make intelligent Negroes sour on many of the so-called high type white man who argues that he and not the poor white man is the Negroes' friend. It makes Negroes suspicious that such people come to them as wolves in sheep's clothing ready to devour them whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Maryland

UNEMPLOYMENT ILLITERACY SHOW INCREASE

Infant Mortality Is Higher Than That For White

4-13-35

BALTIMORE — The survey of Baltimore, undertaken by the local Urban League, made possible by a gift from A. E. O. Munsell, eccentric millionaire, present a picture of Negro life in a realistic and far from optimistic light.

The project was sponsored by a special committee of the league, of which Judge Joseph N. Ulman is president, and which included Dr. Ivan E. McDougle of Goucher College, Baltimore, and Ira DeA. Reid, research director for the National Urban League.

The published results of the year spent in collecting material by colored field workers, shows that illiteracy among Negroes is considerably higher than among whites, only six-tenths of one per cent of being illiterate, while seven per cent of the city's Negroes are unable to read and write. Yet, Baltimore's schools are pointed out as being among the best in the country.

Survey Not Optimistic

The survey of Negro health is not optimistic. In spite of the fact that the death rate has been reduced materially in recent years, in 1933 it was 1,663 per 100,000 of population, or over a third higher than the white rate.

Seven diseases—heart ailments, pneumonia, tuberculosis, nephritis, cerebral hemorrhage and softening of the brain, venereal diseases and cancer — were responsible for seventy-one per cent of all Negro deaths in 1933. While the Negro population constitutes only about 17 per cent of the total, it produces 73.1 per cent of all deaths from venereal diseases and 47.1 per cent from tuberculosis.

Infant Rate High

The infant mortality rate among Negroes was 87.5 per 1,000 births in 1933, as compared with a rate of 53.2 for the white population.

The Negro community, the report reveals, contributes more than its share of the city's crime. Last year 45.7 per cent of all persons arrested were colored. Over half of these were charged with disorderly conduct.

Juvenile delinquency, too, is more prevalent among Negroes than among whites. It was admitted that this was a serious problem.

Only 17 per cent of Baltimore's Negroes own their own homes, the remainedr being renters. One-third of all Negro residents take in roomers.

40 Per Cent on Relief

Unemployment is recognized as one of the most distressing conditions in the city. Public relief figures show that 40 per cent of all the colored are supported by public funds.

The most important single institution in the community, the report states, is the church. There are 216 Negro Protestant churches in the city, of all sizes and memberships. The average membership is 538, the average value of properties they hold is about $40,000.

The pastors of 29 churches hold one or more college degrees, while a number of others hold degrees in theology or have attended seminaries or colleges without graduating.

The ballot is strongly urged as a means of bringing about improvmeent in the general conditions. It suggests that organized political strength could be used to bring about employment of colored persons as librarians, policemen, firemen and in other public services.

exclusively by Negroes, presents strong temptation to desert it, go on the dole and remain on it. In the matter of disease, to certain types of which the Negro is especially vulnerable, the mortality rate far exceeds that of the whites. The same thing is true of various kinds of crime. Last year forty-five and seven-tenths per cent. of persons arrested for crime were Negroes.

The data are cited, not for the purpose of showing that the Negro is a menace either to the health or the good order of the city, but to emphasize the fact that the crowded and insanitary quarters in which many Negroes are compelled to live and their squalid environment undermine ability to combat disease, weaken morality and make them easier victims when tempted to crime. From the constructive standpoint, the survey presents valuable suggestions, the most important of which are need of better housing, fairer economic adjustment, improvement of health and educational standards, especially in vocational training, and better care of delinquent, dependent and illegitimate children.

BALTIMORE, MD.
MORNING SUN

MAR 31 1935

COMMUNITY PROBLEM

The digest of the survey made of "The Negro Community of Baltimore," published in the Magazine Section today, is of broad public interest. With Negroes constituting seventeen per cent. (142,106 in the last census) of the city's population, and with a percentage of growth greater than that of the whites, their progress and development are intimately related with community welfare.

In dealing with unemployment relief, for example, it has been obvious from the beginning of the depression that the Negro was one of the city's gravest problems. At this time forty per cent. of all the Negro population is on relief, as contrasted with thirteen per cent. of the whites. Moreover, the low rate of wages in domestic service, which is occupied almost

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
EVENING UNION

FEB 13 1935

DeBerry Is Named for Welfare Post

Mayor Makes Announcement at Banquet fo Colored G. O. P. Club.

Dr. William N. DeBerry, executive secretary of the Dunbar Community League, Inc., will succeed Miss Sadie H. Mulroney on the Welfare Board when the latter's term expires March 31, it was announced by Mayor Henry Martens at the annual Lincoln birthday banquet of the Colored Republican Club last night in Hotel Worthy. The appointment of Dr. DeBerry gives the board a Republican majority for the first time since its organization in its present form.

Dr. DeBerry was prominently mentioned as a possibility for appointment to the board a few months ago when R. DeWitt Mallary resigned, but more recently it was expected that he would be named to the new Health Council. However, Mayor Martens apparently has had Dr. DeBerry in mind for some time to replace Miss Mulrone on the board, according to his statements last night. The Mayor asserted that there should be Negro representation on the board and that Dr. DeBerry was the most logical man for the position inasmuch as he was one of the most influential citizens of his race in this city.

At present the board consists of Miss Mulrone, William B. Belli and Atty John H. Mitchell, Democrats, and Mrs George S. Sabin and Kenneth I. Taylor, Republicans.

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1935

Michigan.
G

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 19, 1935

PLAN NEGROES' HOMES

Detroit Allotted $6,000,000 To Care For 1,032 Families

DETROIT—(AP)—Work on Detroit's $6,000,000 low-cost federal housing project for 1,032 Negro families is expected to get under way within a month.

The government took possession this week of the 15-block site within 10 minutes' walking distance of the business section. Tenants will be given 30 days to vacate before razing of the buildings is begun.

Modern apartment buildings and "row" houses will be built on the 60 acres involved in Detroit's first PWA slum clearance project. Tentative plans for the structures have been submitted to Washington by the Eastfield Associates, a group of 15 architects working under the direction of George D. Mason.

The apartments and houses will contain more than 3,500 rooms in units of from two to five rooms. Rents will not be established until construction bids are received.

Tennessee

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935.

Colored Division Exceeds Record of Recent Years

Globe 11-29-35

Additional $2,000 Given To White Solicitors Makes Grand Total of $8,000 For Colored Nashvillians

Nashville, Tenn.

A grand total of $8,000, the largest sum of money ever raised by a colored division of the Nashville Community Chest, is shown in the latest report on the group activities as made by the Rev. J. T. Patton, chairman and the Rev. Arthur D. Williams, co-chairman of the division. The $8,000 includes $6,000 raised by the twenty groups and $2,000 given to white solicitors by colored men and women.

An interesting summary of the results achieved by the division was released on November 12, but owing to the fact the total quota for the city had not been raised up to that time, an extra effort is being made to reach the desired quota for the year. The latest figures on the drive coming from the colored division are as follows:

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY CHEST, COLORED DIVISION NOVEMBER 12, 1935

Mr. J. T. Patton, General Chairman and Captain of the Initial Division secured $1,100.00 in pledges and cash. This sum was distributed among the several sub-divisions in accordance with the wishes of pledgees.

Four men gave	$100.00
One man gave	75.00
One man gave	50.00
Four women gave	50.00
One man gave	45.00
One man gave	30.00
Eighteen men	25.00
Two women gave	25.00
The number of men who contributed in the campaign	1,800
The number of women who contributed in the campaign	1,907
The amount given by men	$3,507.68
The amount given by women	$1,753.84
The amount given by other sources	$738.48

Below are the amounts raised by the Divisions and their approximate percentages:

Captain	Division	Quota	Amt. Raised	Percentage
Mrs. Eva Cardell	Beautician	$200	$33.15	17.5
Mrs. G. H. Martin	Social	200	16.75	8.5
Mrs. J. F. Pierce	Women	400	314.55	78.
Prof. E. L. Taylor	Public Schools	500	302.61	60.
Mr. J. A. Knight	Fraternal	200	88.20	44.
Mrs. Preston Taylor	Morticians	500	169.00	33.8
Atty. W. S. Walker	Legal	100	174.00	174.
Miss Zelma Watson	A. and I. State	500	500.00	100.
Mark H. Watkins	Fisk University	525	636.50	120.
Dr. J. H. Hale	Meharry Med. Col	725	571.61	83.
Mr. F. B. Edwards	Insurance	300	98.75	33.
Mrs. J. C. Sherrill	P. T. A.	300	172.66	58.
Mrs. J. T. Brown	Phyllis Wheatley	300	323.50	108.
Mrs. E. T. Brown	Grace M. E. D. H.	300	300.29	100.
Mrs. Exie McKeever	Domestic	200	15.50	7.25
Mr. D. W. Crutcher	Youth Committee	500	300.00	60.
Miss Rachel Taylor	Y. W. C. A.	500	361.77	72.
Rev. J. N. Washington	Y. M. C. A.	500	628.65	125.
Mr. Herman Cowan	Publishing House	100	75.00	75.
Mr. W. D. Allimono	Pub. House	100	111.00	111

Total raised through Colored Headquarters 1935	$6,000.00
Total raised through Colored Headquarters 1934	4,561.34
Amount given by Negroes to white solicitors	2,000.00

Statement from Community Chest office, "The reports from the Colored Division are in better shape than any other Division of the Chest."

RECOMMENDATIONS: (1) That the future organization be along lines of less divisions, with aim of securing more men and women workers. (2) Working with objective of closing campaign within set bounds. (3) Plans devised to reach more of our group—estimated number reached from all sources this year—12,500. (4) Continuing the school for solicitors. (5) Plan to keep work of Chest before public year round, by announcements in press, pulpit and schools.

31.7 increase—total Negroes $8,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR D. WILLIAMS, Co-Chairman,
Colored Division, Community Chest Campaign.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935 Mississippi.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

JUN 10 1935

Over the South

MISSISSIPPI'S RELIEF RECORD

(Jackson Clarion Ledger)

Washington announces that Mississippi ranks second among all the states in reduction of the number of families of the relief rolls. Only New Mexico is credited with a larger decrease.

The figures for Mississippi are: 51,054 families on the relief rolls in March; 42,331 in April, a decrease of 17.1 per cent.

That's good news, of course. But this cut is not any more than could reasonably have been expected. Mississippi is largely an agricultural state. March and April are among the busiest of the months on the farms. The demand for farm labor increases at that time.

Many Mississippi Negroes who had been idle through the winter, also had made arrangements as share croppers, or obtained farm jobs by that month. By the end of March gardens were also producing, which reduced the amount of relief needed by Mississippi farm families.

We don't write this to belittle the record, which is good and welcome. But a record of a smaller decrease in the number of families on the relief rolls during those months would have been both discreditable and suspicious.

At that, however, the Mississippi decrease in the number of relief cases was larger than that reported by neighboring states in which practically the same conditions exist.

URGE AID FOR NEGROES

Better Education Facilities Stressed in Platform

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 21.—A six-point program for the advancement of negroes in Mississippi was today outlined by S. D. Redmond, Jackson negro attorney, and approved at a statewide mass meeting here.

One of the major items calls for establishment of a reformatory school, while the others deal with educational improvements.

In adopted resolutions, the mass meeting asserted that negroes were not being given a fair consideration of the relief employment and urged officials to investigate.

The negroes also went on record as opposed to "share-the-wealth" clubs and the movement, revealing that a survey revealed much less than 60 so-called clubs in the state.

Commercial Dispatch
COLUMBUS, MISS.

DEC 12 1935

A DISTRESSING EXPERIENCE

THIS writer wandered into the court house yesterday.

There he saw a pitiable sight.

It was distressing and depressing.

He saw the aged, the criple, the lame, the halt, the blind.

They were there applying for help under the new State Relief law.

Old people were sitting around waiting their turn to see the examiners.

In their faces we saw suffering, pain, distress, illness, hope, despair, despondency, defeat.

They are victims of old age—in the evening of life, and many are on the verge of passing on to the other land.

Many of them are without support, and no one to care for them.

They are unable to help themselves.

They are objects of charity—unemployables unable to provide for themselves the things necessary to keep body and soul together.

We saw a whole row of aged negroes who looked as if they had reached the Century mark—sitting there waiting.

Life holds little for them, and but for a charitable spirit among the people, or a benevolent government, they would have to give up this earthly struggle and pass on into eternity.

But life to them is just as dear and just as precious as it is to the more fortunate people in the world.

They want to keep on living, but without help of some kind, they will have to give up the fight.

Coming in contact with suffering of this kind takes away a lot of the happiness that ought to prevail at this glad Christmas time.

Yet there are people who are enjoying health, have positions and are able to work and earn a living, but complain and are dissatisfied with their lot in life.

They know nothing of the impoverishment, the suffering, the privations, the self-denials, the misery, hunger and want of millions of people in this land—yea, right here in Columbus and Lowndes county and throughout Mississippi.

These unfortunate people suffer in silence.

They are victims of circumstances over which they have no control.

People who are well and happy and are fortunate enough to have a job and an opportunity to earn a living should be thankful and appreciative.

They should be doubly appreciative because there are so many people who are less fortunate; who haven't a chance to earn a dollar or the bare necessities of life.

If you want to see how fortunate you are, and if you want to be humbled before your Maker, go up to the court house and see suffering humanity huddled there looking for just a few crumbs to keep body and soul together.

If you do, you will go back home and resolve that you will be more appreciative of and contented with your lot in life.

And as Christmas draws nearer you will have less of the spirit of selfishness and more of the true spirit of the Yuletide—the spirit of helping others less fortunate than you are, and of making others happy.

Missouri.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1935

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT
FEB 24 1935

St. Louis Negroes' Advantages Less Than Racial Ratio

Proportion of One to Eight Whites Shown in Relations Survey.

St. Louis Negroes have less advantages than their 1 to 8 ratio to the city's white population, according to a survey on race relations which has been issued by the Community Council.

The survey also shows Negro families average smaller than white families and that in proportion to their percentage of the entire population they have many more arrests than the whites and their death rate is much higher.

The 1934 school census lists 98,779 Negroes in St. Louis and 718,822 as white. It is added in the survey that Negro investments in business are small and that large numbers of unskilled Negroes are on relief rolls.

Facilities Dip Lower.

Recreational and educational facilities here for Negroes dip much lower than their needs, according to proportionate advantages open to the white population. Neither of the two universities admit Negroes, neither of two law schools, nor are enrolled in junior colleges here. There is one nurses' training school for Negroes, as against 15 for the white population, and one normal school each for both races; that for Negroes admitting women students only.

None of the regular first-run motion picture houses admit Negro patrons, nor do higher-class restaurants, swimming pools or amusement parks. Negroes are segregated in the Municipal Opera and the one legitimate theater here in less desirable seats, likewise the case with the Municipal Auditorium when leased.

Other Averages Higher.

A slightly more equitable average exists among philanthropic and semi-philanthropic recreation facilities, with three Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. centers available to Negroes, compared with nine available to the white population and two institutional churches for Negroes, as compared with 12 for whites. Only one camp is open to Negro boys, as against three for white boys, however, and Negroes lack settlements, church camps and outing camps for mothers and children.

The ratios, white to Negro, for public facilities are: Park playgrounds, 28 to 2; school playgrounds, 37 to 4; swimming pools 5 to 1.

In 1932 Negroes accounted for 39.2 per cent of total arrests in St. Louis. Of the arrests for gambling, 75.1 per cent were Negroes; for assault, 53.4; for criminal homicide, 33.6.

Families Are Smaller.

Negro families average smaller than white families, the rate being 2.51 individuals per Negro family to 3.08 for whites.

Deaths per 1000 population among Negroes average 21.5 against 11.9 for the white population, with tuberculosis, other respiratory diseases and venereal diseases claiming more fatalities than other diseases among Negroes. Fifteen per cent of the crippled and 20.5 per cent of the blind are found among Negroes, but only 6 per cent of the deaf and dumb.

Literacy figures show 5 per cent of the Negro population unable to read and write English, compared to 1.8 per cent among white persons.

Small Capital Investments.

The Negro capital investment in 636 St. Louis business and professional enterprises amounts to about $1,000,000.

Most Negroes work at unskilled or semi-skilled work, much of it irregular and poorly paid, accounting for a higher percentage on relief, though strict unemployment percentages show an approximate parity between races. The Negro population splits into approximate thirds among full-time employed, part-time employed and unemployed. Percentages for the white population are: Full time, 60 per cent; part time, 11 per cent; unemployed, 29 per cent.

House Passes Negro Welfare Commission Bill In Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 25 (ANP)—A bill creating a Missouri State Welfare Commission, comprised of three members of our race, one of them to serve as secretary at a weekly salary of $2,400 was passed by the House by a vote of 76 to 25 last Wednesday. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

National Conference of Social Work

SOCIAL WORK MEET ENDED IN MONTREAL

Defender

6-15-35

Oxley And Taylor Give Addresses

MONTREAL, Canada, June 14—That government aid is the only possible remedy for the deplorable situation in which Negro labor finds itself was the main contention of Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, chief of the Division of Negro Labor, U. S. Department of Labor, who was one among several outstanding personages to address the National Conference of Social Work, which ended its four-day session here this week.

Delegates from all parts of the United States and from Canada were in attendance at the meeting which saw many problems affecting the race along social lines thoroughly gone into.

Discussing the "Position of Negro Labor in the American Economic Crisis," Lieut. Oxley said:

"These workers, from interior environment, quickly adjusted themselves to a new and more complex environment and at the same time met the high standards of efficiency demanded by northern industry."

Present and taking an active interest in the program was Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of the U. S. Department of Labor, and Miss Katherine Lenroot, director of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor.

Program of the United States government in the financing of a large scale, low-rent housing project in some 35 cities of that country, was outlined by R. R. Taylor, of Chicago, who talked on the question: "Is Social Service Background Adequate Training for Housing Managers?"

Mr. Taylor summarized his remarks with the statement that the ultimate success of a housing project is primarily dependent upon the character and skill of the management.

"It is possible to overcome the handicap of unwise selection of land sites, to surmount the mistakes of design and construction, but to achieve success in low-rent housing without the application of trained and enlightened management, is highly improbable," he said.

SCORE PREJUDICE AT SOCIAL WORKERS' NAT'L CONVENTION

Courier 6-22-35

National Social Conference Speaker Hits Discrimination And Segregation In Spirited Address— Co-operation Urged.

MONTREAL, Canada, June 20—(By A. L. Foster for ANP)—Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, won tremendous applause here last week in speaking before the 6,000 delegates to the National Conference of Social Work in the Forum, when she made a strong attack on discrimination and segregation and urged Americans and Canadians alike to fight for justice for all citizens regardless of race, color or creed.

were actually all taken even before the convention convened.

On the plea that the National Conference of Social Work stood for the absolute equality of treatment for the Negro worker, Miss Van Kleeck described as a regrettable incident that three Negro delegates had complained that they had been refused accommodation in certain of the hotels or had been quoted exorbitant rates. Miss Van Kleeck said, "I mention this incident only in a spirit of disappointment because I thought that Canada was far ahead of the United States in regard to the color question. We would not be surprised to have a thing like this happen in certain parts of the United States, but we are disappointed that it would happen in Montreal."

Officials of the conference claim that no discrimination has been practiced in any of the hotels and that all of their facilities have been available to Negro delegates just as they have been to others. This is always one of the agreements on part of hotel association before the National Conference will agree to permit that city to entertain the conference. Even in Kansas City, Mo., last year, the hotels opened their doors without discrimination and entertained white and colored delegates alike in residence as well as in the public and private dining rooms. The Montreal newspapers described the affair and stated that it must have been one of the second rate hotels. Other officials claimed that the hotel accommodations

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1935 National Urban League

REELECT ALL OFFICERS OF URBAN LEAGUE

Pearl S. Buck Named on Directors' Board at Annual Meeting

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—With every available seat in the spacious offices of the National Urban League occupied by distinguished representatives of both races, the annual meeting of the organization was convened here Wednesday, by Chairman Hollingsworth Wood.

The meeting was marked by the election to the executive board of the league of Pearl S. Buck, Pulitzer prize winner for her novel, "The Good Earth," whose latest book, "A House Divided," is receiving the acclaim of critics everywhere. Mrs. Buck has been a contributor to Opportunity magazine, the publication of the National Urban League, for the past two years, and was the honored guest at the Opportunity dinner in 1933.

T. Arnold Hill, acting executive secretary of the league, rendered a brilliant report of the accomplishments of the league for the year and outlined the problems which the league must face in the future. He said:

League's Future Program

"Today, important national issues point the direction our efforts must now take. Among these issues are the work plan that is to be substituted for direct relief: social and unemployment insurance; codes of fair competition and government participation in housing, recreation, education and the like. These issues—for they will be issues for a long time—must be followed watchfully by the Urban League if Negroes are to benefit along with the rest of the population.

"The whole field of adult education, whether by private or public funds, holds tremendous opportunities for Negroes. Federal activities in the Tennessee valley and the Mississippi valley are important to Negroes living in the South, while the various projects of the Agriculture Administration of benefit to agricultural workers, hold far-reaching implications for good or for evil for our Negro citizens.

League's Responsibility

"The league will not be able to escape its obligation with respect to these measures. Our paramount position in the industrial field places this responsibility upon us. The local units of the league—the 40 branches, the 197 councils of the emergency advisory council and the 16 workers' councils—will have to be coordinated and alert in order to carry the load that this obligation places upon them and upon us."

Other speakers were Allen Wardwell, chairman, Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief, Dr. Frank A. Ross of the department of sociology, Columbia university, and Eugene Kinckle Jones, the executive secretary of the league, now on leave in Washington as Adviser on Negro Affairs to the Department of Commerce, who spoke about the work which he is doing to aid the Negro in recovery.

Members of the board who were reelected were: Dr. Albert Baumann, Miss Carolina B. Chapin, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Mrs. Alfred H. Schoellkopf, William H. Baldwin, John W. Davis, Dr. James H. Dillard, Fred R. Moore, Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Graham R. Taylor, Hubert T. Delany and Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, and the officers of the league for the year 1935 who were elected as follows, L. Hollingsworth Wood, president; Robert R. Moton, vice-president; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, vice-president; Lloyd Garrison, vice-president; C. C. Spaulding, vice-president; William H. Baldwin, secretary; Charles Poletti, treasurer, and Miss Dorothy Straus, assistant treasurer.

An indorsement of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill was passed by the league at this meeting.

Urban League

By M. L. LATIMER.

The sixty-second annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work was held in Montreal, Canada, June 7-15. Negro social work organizations were well represented in the huge assembly, with about 50 delegates in attendance from all parts of the United States.

Many of the present-day vital issues which are being debated at present in congress were discussed by this group. One of these was the Wagner labor disputes bill, which was very well covered in an address by Mary Van Kleeck. In the course of her discussion, she made it clear that there should be no discrimination against any group in the function of this bill.

Memorial exercises were held Monday for Jane Addams, one of the most outstanding social workers of all times, whose death has been a recent occurrence. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, who is now on leave of absence as advisor on negro affairs, Department of Commerce, was one of the principal speakers on this occasion.

Oxley Is Speaker.

On Monday, June 10, Lawrence A. Oxley, chief of the division of negro labor, United States Department of Labor, spoke on the "Position of Negro Labor in the American Economic Crisis. He very ably traced the history of negro labor in the United States, bringing us down to the present-day plight of negro labor throughout the United States. After describing the contribution of negro labor to the building of America, he touched on the plight of the negro in the present economic crisis. He painted a picture of racial displacement, violence and 3,300,000 unemployed negroes. For this condition of unfair economic oppression, he saw only one possible remedy—that being government aid. What the United States government is doing in this connection was briefly outlined in this speech, and the Canadian audience learned something of the constructive program of the negro and what the negro will probably receive under the new work relief program.

Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, who although was not present at this conference, was appointed to membership on the board of directors of the Child Welfare League of America, Inc. This organization is one of the most important child welfare agencies in the country and directs the policies and standards of all child welfare work. This is a singular honor for Washington.

Others Present.

Among those present were the following leaders in the field of social work for negroes: Eugene Kinckle Jones, adviser on negro affairs, United States Department of Commerce; T. Arnold Hill, acting executive secretary, National Urban League; Lawrence A. Oxley, chief of the division of negro labor, United States Department of Labor; James H. Hubert, executive director, New York Urban League; Robert Elzy, executive secretary, Brooklyn Urban League; Alonzo Moron, director of social welfare, Virgin islands; Harold I. Lett, executive secretary, New Jersey Urban League, Newark, N. J.; A. L. Foster, executive secretary, Chicago Urban League; Jesse O. Thomas, southern field director, National Urban League; Sadie Harrison, Industrial School for Colored Girls, Marshallton, Del.; Cecelia Cabanis Saunders, executive secretary, West 137th street branch, Y. W. C. A., New York city; Harry K. Craft, executive secretary, west 135th Street branch Y. M. C. A., New York city; Nelson Jackson, transient bureau of New Jersey; Inez Alexander, executive secretary of the Pearl Street Neighborhood House, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Gertrude Brown, head resident, Phyllis Wheatley Settlement House, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ethel Maxwell, St. Paul, Minn.; Alene Simkins, Newark, N. J. A number of others were present from Pittsburgh, Chicago and New York.

URBAN LEAGUE

Through the courtesy of H. B. Allen, publicity director of Atlanta University, the Bulletin has been able to get the following information to the public:

The Julius Rosenwald Fund through its southern office has sent to a number of persons who are closely in touch with negro youth a letter calling attention to the opportunity that is afforded in the Civilian Conservation Corps for young men whose families are now on the relief rolls. In part, the letter reads:

"During the 11-week period beginning June 15 and ending September 1 the number of enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps will be approximately doubled. More than 350,000 young men will be required to fill places in the camps caused by the establishment of new camps and filling vacancies in the camps already established. At least 35,000 of these places should be filled by negroes.

"Our investigations and those made by others clearly indicate that the number of negroes now enrolled in CCC camps is far below the number that would be enrolled if the places were filled either on the basis of population or relief load. It appears that one of the probable several causes for this situation is that negroes, generally speaking, do not understand the program as well as whites and therefore are not as anxious as whites to enroll for work in these camps. The remedy for such a condition evidently lies largely within the power of the negro race. Negro leaders should neglect no opportunity to fully acquaint eligible young men with the tremendous advantages that would accrue to their race by larger participation in this New Deal project.

"Enrollees in CCC camps are expected to meet the following minimum requirements:

(1) Must come from a family on the relief rolls.

(2) Must be from 18 to 28 years of age, both inclusive.

(3) Must be unmarried.

(4) Must pass a physical examination.

"Men are enrolled for a period of six months and may enroll for an additional 12 months. They may be released from their contract under extraordinary circumstances or if they receive an offer of permanent employment. They are expected to work 40 hours a week. The minimum rate of pay is $30 per month, approximately $25 of which is sent directly to the enrollee's family. In addition men receive gratis good food, clothing, shelter, hospital and medical attention, and the protection of the United States compensation law governing federal employes. They have opportunity while in camp to study a variety of subjects, trades and occupations and have wide opportunities for recreation of all kinds.

"Some men are not anxious to enroll, because by doing so they will probably be removed from the relief rolls. They should understand that the $25 monthly payment from CCC is probably much more than they are receiving from the relief agencies. In addition, the remainder of the family would be at liberty to take advantage of available opportunities to supplement this income from private sources and in doing so would not jeopardize their status with the CCC.

"Young men who want to enroll in CCC camps and who meet the requirements set forth should make their desires known to their nearest relief office at once."

URBAN LEAGUE

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

There were in the public school system of Georgia, including elementary and high schools, during the school year 1933-34, 473,336 negro children. During the same period, there were 491,625 white children enrolled in the public school system of the state. This number of children was divided as follows, between the two groups: Whites, 396,197 in elementary schools and 95,332 in the high school department of the public school system. Negroes, 260,743 in elementary schools and only 12,592 in the high school department.

While the negro represented 39.7 per cent of the total enrollment in the elementary school population, he dropped to 12 per cent in the high school student population. The whites increased from 60.3 per cent in the elementary division to 88 per cent in the high school.

A large majority of negroes were housed in one-teacher schools. There were 2,536 one-teacher schools housing negro children, as against only 634 one-teacher schools occupied by white children. The whites had 706 two-teacher schools, which was a larger number of two-teacher schools than they had one-teacher schools. The negroes dropped from 2,536 one-teacher schools to 562 two-teacher schools. Progressively, the number of schools with more than two teachers descended among negroes and increased among whites.

Consolidated Schools.

In 1933-34, there were 784 consolidated schools among the white population as against 18 among negroes. There was spent in the transportation of children to these consolidated schools by the state or other political subdivisions, during 1933-34, $1,270,859.83 for whites and $7,189.20 for negroes.

The teachers, white and colored, were divided as to certified qualifications, as follows: There were holding professional college certificates among whites, 2,545; among negroes, 194; holding professional normal certificates, 3,585 whites, 443 negroes; holding professional elementary certificates, 1,336 white, 792 negroes; holding provisional college certificates, 1,724 whites, 210 negroes; holding

provisional normal certificates, 1,031 whites, 170 negroes; holding provisional elementary certificates, 2,533 whites, 981 negroes. This makes a total of 13,548 whites holding some kind of certificate and 2,920 negroes holding certificates.

The total number of white teachers in the state of Georgia is 14,378; total number of negroes, 5,705; which means that there are only 830 white teachers teaching in the state without any kind of state certificate; whereas, there are 2,785 negro teachers teaching without any type of state certificate. This latter group has some kind of county license. It will, therefore, be seen that approximately 48 per cent of negro teachers are teaching without being certificated by the state as result of measuring up to standards set by the state as a basis for certification.

Average Salaries.

The average salaries paid white male teachers in the state, 1933-34, were $451.30; female, $594.60, in elementary schools. Average salaries negro male teachers $223.45; female, $249.21. In high schools, white male teachers, $1,186.98; female, $851.72; negro male teachers, $631.56; female, $639.26.

While the average negro teacher taught 13 more students than the white teacher, taking the state as a whole, he received from 30 to 60 per cent less salary than the white teacher.

The weight of this disparity and inefficiency becomes an obstacle in the pathway of the negro child; it multiplies his handicaps and renders it impossible for him to get started at the "kick-off' abreast with other children of other people. The task of the teacher association and its influence in the state of Georgia is to narrow the gap between these two extremes in equipment facilities, in salary schedules and in professional qualifications.

The percentage of qualified negro teachers must be radically changed and rapidly increased. Correspondingly, the salary for qualified teachers in negro schools must be increased. We must first meet the qualifications and measure up to the required average. We must then insist upon equal consideration as we think in terms of the future of the childhood of our state.

Governor Lehman And Prominent Officials To Speak At National Urban League Anniversary Dinner

Governor Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, has consented to address the guests at the dinner which is being planned to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the National Urban League, it was announced this week. The affair, which is being planned by a committee headed by Tax Commissioner Hubert T. Delany, will take place on November 26, and many outstanding men and women of both races will speak, it was reported.

As a feature of the celebration, Urban League secretaries and members of the various boards and emergency advisory councils will inaugurate a two-day conference to discuss the problems of moment to the Negro and the nation. The emergency advisory councils taking part in the celebration were formed by the League for the purpose of including the Negro in the new recovery movement in all its phases.

Urge Negroes To Take PWA Offer

In pursuance of this policy, the National Urban League, this week, urged Negroes everywhere to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Cultural Division of the Works Progress Administration which, according to recent announcement, has been granted a special appropriation of $27,313, 217 for the purpose of given employment to people who have specialized in art, music and the theatre and writing.

The Professional and Service Projects under which name the new program is known, is headed by Bruce McClure, of Washnigton, D. C. Heading the different sections are Nikolai Sokoloff, music; Hogger Cahill, art; Hallie Flanagan, theater; and Henry G. Alsberg, writing. Regional directors to work under the above are already appointed.

Here in New York City, two Negro theatre groups producing plays on Negro life, sponsored by the Urban League, have already been designated.

A. F. of L. Convention Report

Releases from the League also declared that the movement to abolish existing discrimination against Negro workers in the organized labor movement is rapidly growing according to a report from a lobbying group, including representative of the National Urban League and the Negro Workers' Council, which attended the American Federation of Labor Convention which closed at Atlantic City last week.

Effective progress of this movement, however, said the report, is blocked by the present set up of the federation and can only be achieved through united action of white and colored workers within labor unions and through organized pressure of Negroes who are on the outside of union membership.

A. Philip Randolph, national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, headed the delegation to the convention in an effort to obtain action which would force international unions to remove the color bar from their constitutions and abolish oher discriminatory practices against the Negro. Nearly fifty labor leaders were interviewed during the week in an effort to sound out their attitudes towards the efforts of the lobbying group and a surprisingly large number of them were reported to have expressed themselves in complete sympathy with the movement.

Obstacles Cited

Many of those interviewed. however, doubted the possibility of securing favorable action at a national convention, one of the chief obstacles, jealousy among the great international unions and their fear o fany attempt by the Executive Council of the Federation to infringe upon union autonomy, being forwarded by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

Representatives of the Urban League in the lobbying group included James H. Hubert. executive director of the New York Urban League; Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Baltimore branch; Donald W. Wyatt, industrial secretary of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia and L. B. Grange. secretary of the Workers' Bureau of the National Urban League.

Circulars Distributed

The convention was featured by a campaign carried on by the Negro Workers' Councils which included the distribution of circulars at the sessions and telegrams and letters to the important officers of the federation urging the case of the colored worker.

Mass demonstrations by most of the 52 councils throughout the country also took place during the week of the convention, one of the outstanding of these being a well organized parade through the business streets of St. Louis, Missouri. Among those prominent in the organization of this demonstration were Sidney Williams, assistant industrial secretary and John T. Clark, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League.

Has Largest Staff

The National Urban League was organized in 1915 in New York City, and in recent figures released claims the largest employer force working in the field of race relations of all similar organizations. Besides being the largest, it is also asserted that the force is the best trained.

Returns of a recent survey show that on the League's payroll throughout the country there are now 197 employees. Thirty-four of these are janitors or caretakers, leaving a total of 163 executive, social workers, stenographers and clerks.

Of these 73 have one or more college degrees and 44 of them have added post graduate in the social science to their undergraduate training. Thirteen of the others have spent three years at college. 25 have attended for two years, and 14 have had one year of college training, a total of 125 out of the 163 who have had some college training.

Workers Experienced

A number of the League's staff are also said to claim considerable experience in the work. Two of the executives have 24 years experience, one has 21 years, and six others claim. 17 years or more.

Seventeen of the League's 38 executives have been engaged in social work for 12 years or more and the average term of service of these employees is eleven years. For the entire staff, the average number of years experience is more than seven with half of the group having six or more years to their individual credit.

In commenting on these figures, L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the National Board, said:

"There is no doubt in my mind that the success which the League has had in pointing the way for the Negro in his drive for social security can be attributed in large measure to the efficiency and ability of our staff based upon its years of training and experience. The League has insisted from its inception upon the employment as social workers of Negro men and women trained in that field. It has itself granted 77 fellowships for the training of promising recruits to the field. We are beginning now to reap the benefits of that policy."

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1935

National Urban League.

5-Year Program is Aim of Urban League Says Eugene Kinckle Jones At Convention Held in New York

Filmed 12-3-35 Washington D.C.

Half Million Budget Is Plan of Body in Twenty-fifth Anniversary

By FREDERICK S. WEAVER
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK — Commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Urban League, more than 500 leading citizens of the United States, in every walk of life, gathered at the Manhattan Grill in down-town New York, Tuesday night, to bid "bon voyage" to the league as it launched into its second twenty-five-year period.

Speaking on the subject, "After Twenty-five Years, What?" Dr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, who has piloted the organization since its beginning, declared that the league would cling to its same program, believing that the program is right, that the public will support it and that its objectives must and shall be attained if America is to realize its ideals.

5-Year Program

"We begin tonight to plan for our next five years' work by adopting a $500,000 five year budget, $95,000 annually, to meet the current obligations and to allow for expansion and $25000 to establish a permanent Ruth Standish Baldwin Fellowship Fund in honor of our most beloved founder whose far-seeing mind nurtured by an underlying devotion to her fellows made this organization possible," Dr. Jones announced.

From a position in which there could be found no trained Negro social workers and few competent stenographers, the Urban League has arrived at the stage in which its movement alone employs 350 trained social workers and clerical force, to say nothing of the hundreds of similarly trained personnel in other agencies, public and private, the speaker brought out.

Death Rate Reduced

Twenty-five years ago the Negro death rate was 39.2 per thousand throughout the nation at large. Negro youth had no organized athletic or recreational facilities. Seldom did one hear of Negro boys participating in feats of athletic skill. Today the general death rate has fallen to 16.8 and the whole nation takes pride in the unusual records of physical accomplishments of Negroes on track, on athletic field and in the squared circle, Dr. Jones pointed out.

"Twenty-five years ago Negro illiteracy was 30.4 per cent. Now it is probably less than 15 per cent (it was 16.3 per cent in 1930) and we see such surprising records as a lower illiteracy among Negroes than among whites in such widely separated communities as Boston, New York City, Gary, Indiana, and Chicago—evidence of the environmental factor in group and individual intelligence.

Forging Ahead

"Twenty-five years ago there were practically no Negro world renowned or nationally known artists, actors or writers. Today our singers and actors appear on screen and radio and attract overflow audiences to our music halls and theatres and our writers and artists hold lucrative contracts with popular magazines and periodicals.

"Twenty-five years ago a Negro in a legislative hall or in an administrative governmental position —federal, state or municipal—was a sport. Today with hundreds of such places of recognition we are impatient because the number is not much larger."

Good Will and Co-operation Stressed by Gov. Lehman

By FREDERICK S. WEAVER
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK—Telling a group of prominent citizens gathered here from all sections of the country to pay tribute to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Urban League, that no society can ever continue to exist with unassimilated minorities, Herbert H. Lehman, governor of the State of New York, paid a glowing tribute to the officers of the league for their efforts to develop the country into an "inter-racial consciousness."

"Not only in New York but all over the country you have developed inter-racial consciousness. ...and have helped to interpret one part of a United State that has been called the great melting pot because we have always had perhaps only a subconscious realization that no society can ever continue to exist with unassimilated minorities, that democracy must be economic and social as well as political, and that equality of opportunity for all is an ideal which requires militant vigilance to sustain it," the Governor said.

Good Will Urged

Laying stress on the number of Negroes he has appointed to important positions in he State of New York, Governor Lehman said that the Negro had a right to expect and demand recognition in the State and Federal goverenment.

From this trend, he said, should develop leadership that is articulate and constructive.

"No leadership will be real or permanently helpful that is not willing to recognize there must be interpretation and often reeducation on both sides of any inter-racial relationship, that nothing can take the place of good will and genuine desire to achieve real co-operation," he said.

"It has been increasingly evident, however, that public agencies cannot alone deal successfully with the vast and complex problems which we as a nation must face. In the past and present, and as far as I can see in the future, the private agency must continue to function in various fields of social endeavor. Especially I believe this to be true in the very difficult field of race relations.

"There is no more important work to be done if America is to achieve a real and lasting democracy than that of bringing about better relations between various racial groups. For a quarter of a century the National Urban League has made this goal the ultimate object of all its efforts. It is a noble work and deserves the support of all citizens who desire that in this, our country, the spirit of brotherhood shall finally prevail," the Governor said, in concluding his address.

Tuskegee President Urges Union to Gain Negro's Desired End

By FREDERICK S. WEAVER
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK—Calling upon all organizations and programs, which are pointing toward the socio-economic adjustment of the Negro, to join hands in a closely integrated program that will eliminate duplication of effort and will with a minimum of lost motion attain through the irresistible strength of combined and harmonious action, the goal which we all seek, Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, addressed the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the National Urban League at the Manhattan, here in New York, Tuesday night.

The young Tuskegee president paid tribute to the Urban League for securing employment and adjustment by serving as a placement bureau; defending and insisting upon the Negro's right to man the responsible positions in institutions established for his benefit; for the inauguration of new institutions of services; for insisting upon memberships on boards designed to secure for the Negro economic justice, and for the promotion of social service through the granting of fellowships, and called upon all in his presence to join with the league for the continuation of their program.

Urges United Action

"Unless all nations and all groups approach their problems of adjustment with an attitude of mutual consideration and regard, the clash of adjustments will be just as inevitable as the consequent suffering that will result from these clashes. All agencies looking to the adjustment of the Negro in American civilization have this fact to face while they deal with the immediate and poignant problems which are and have been so distressing to efforts made in behalf of a socio-economic program of adjustment," the educator said.

Racial institutions should likewise cooperate in facilitating adjustments in industry, the group was told. This should be done by keeping programs of instruction up to date by insisting upon the thorough development of all qualities requisite in those to be employed, Dr. Patterson said.

"I am convinced that capable instructors with vision should be able to point out new avenues of opportunities for well trained graduates. In this there is likewise abundant opportunity for cooperation with social service agencies in helping these young people to get started.

"There is in my opinion in every major Southern city and perhaps in many cities outside of the South, opportunity for at least two persons well trained in landscape architecture," the speaker said.

Placing stress on the importance of conducting business cooperatively, the speaker declared, that there was no reason why cooperatively owned grocery stores should not be successful in any city boasting a Negro population.

"We have entirely too few restaurants owned and onearted by Negroes that are worthy of the name. We not only need to develop these opportunities for employment, but we also need the rhyme and reason which such opportunities would give to our courses through the institution of attainable objectives," Dr. Patterson said.

"The pressure of the last few years has not only made living difficult for all, but so far as the American Negro is concerned, has brought to a focus certain tendencies which have been especially damaging to him and other tendencies which have emphasized the disparity between his program of training and after school adjustment.

"It is difficult to evaluate at so short a range all of the plans now in evidence that are designed to lead us quickly to a new order. In the light of our experience we can point to certain specific techniques as being extravagant and wasteful, while to others we can appreciate the fact that they are unquestionably headed in the right direction. "If to this judgment based on experience we add the slowness of progress as indicated by man's past hitsory, we are inclined to be

overly cautious lest we hope for too much. We shall have gained much, however, if there is a general appreciation of this point, coupled with an effort which attempts the solution of our problems on a basis in accord with the ultimate happiness of the human race.

"In the years that lie ahead it is probable that the advantage which would accrue to the Negro from the elimination of blind and unreasoning prejudices will be offset to a partial extent by racial solidarity tendencies which will be used as a defense mechanism in the face of decreased employment opportunities for all. A condition inevitable to be faced as long as a disparity exists between production and consumption.

"In view of this situation, if the Negro as a minority group is to have his just place in the economic sun, those forces and agencies designed to secure this place must work all the more hard. A statesmanlike presentation of the case for the Negro must be combined with an integrated program of education that will seek both an extra and intra-racial adjustment."

LEFT WING, OLD CONSERVATISM CLASH AT MEET

Urban League's Confab A Brilliant One

12-7-35

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 6.—A struggle between left wing tendencies and old line conservatism was the underlying theme of the annual National Urban League Conference discussion Wednesday at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 N. 22nd street.

National officials under whose leadership the conference was carried on encouraged expression of all shades of opinion during the open discussion. Conservative field leaders were not enthusiastic over the efforts of youthful rank and file delegates to gain the floor.

A summary of the highlights of the two-day conference is:

1. Nannie Burroughs of Washington said Wednesday afternoon that the biggest movement the league should sponsor is a movement to get subsidized leadership out of the way. She also opposed linking the Urban League with national youth and other movements.

2. Lawrence Oxley of the Department of Labor, Wednesday luncheon speaker, said there are 3,300,000 Race people on relief in the country today. He cited two chief barriers against Race labor organization—the large number of unskilled workers and prejudice against them among organized labor.

3. E. E. Squires, secretary of the Omaha branch and youth leader, pleads for inclusion of youth in the national program citing the fact that youth is willing but does not know what to do.

4. T. Arnold Hill, acting secretary of the National Urban League, spoke Wednesday morning on "The National Urban League—which way after 1935." His principal theme was that there should be a collectivism instead of an individualism approach to the national Race problem. Creation of a "National Mind" which would meet economic problems in the large, was suggested.

5. Lester B. Granger gave details of the league's fight to have the American Federation of Labor at it's recent Atlantic City convention approve a plank favoring Race labor.

Granger advised that Race people with the rank and file in the Federation who were themselves opposed to autocracy. He suggested organization of the Race workers regardless of the type of work and whether or not he was employed.

6. A. L. Foster, secretary of the Chicago Urban League, assaailed the A. F. of L. and said no labor movement had warranted the interest of Race members in Chicago, the only such movement offering even a shade of encouragement having been the Communists.

7. The Very Rev. Monsignor Robert F. Keegan, president of the National Conference of Social Work presented an elaborate technical paper on "Social Work Tomorrow" at the conference luncheon Wednesday. Miss Henrietta Addition, former Deputy Police Commissioner and Mr. Oxley were the three luncheon speakers.

Miss Mary Van Kleek of the Russell Sage Foundation analyzed the recently passed national Social Security Act. She said the payroll tax is provided meant that Race members employed in occupations not covered by the act must nevertheless be taxed.

MEETING PLANNED BY URBAN LEAGUE

25th Anniversary To Be Observed Here and in 5 Other Cities.

12-12-35

Elmer Carter, editor of the Opportunity Magazine, will be the principal speaker here today at the 25th anniversary celebration of the Urban League.

The league is an organization of white and negro citizens for the advancement of negroes, especially along economic and educational lines. The Opportunity Magazine is its official publication.

Other speakers scheduled are Dr. Raymond R. Paty, Georgia director of the National Youth Administration, and Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of Florida State College at Tampa. Dr. Lee was associated with Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee for 20 years.

A labor-economic seminar will be held in the First Congregational church from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. and the addresses will be made at a session beginning at 8 p. m.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will address the Baltimore district meeting at 9:45 o'clock tonight, central standard time. The address will be broadcast.

Dr. C. B. Wilmer, former rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church of Atlanta, and Jesse O. Thomas, Atlanta district field director of the league, will be among the guest speakers on the program at the Tampa (Fla.) meeting. Four other meetings will be held throughout the country.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935 New York.

HARLEM LEADERS DEMAND ACTION OF MAYOR'S COMMITTEE

Communist News Agency

NEW YORK - (CNA) - A delegation of representative Harlem citizens presented demands to the mayor this week for some effective action to remedy the abuses already found by his committee on Harlem.

5-18-35 New York Mirror

They demanded, first, that two representatives of the Harlem mass organization, the Joint Conference Against Discriminatory practices, be added to the Mayor's committee; secondly, that the committee be empowered to subpoena police and relief administration witnesses; third, that recommendations be made by committee after each hearing and fourth, that no two or more hearings be conducted at the same time.

Commissioner Howe, acting Mayor, promised action on the demands when the Mayor returned from Washington.

The group which presented the demands represented the Joint Conference Against Discriminatory Practices, which has 61 affiliates including churches, civic organizations and Harlem political organizations.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, nationally known church and sorority leader, and the wife of Dr. George E. Haynes, was a member of the delegation were:

Miss Jeanette Carson (white), of the Office Workers Union; A.W.Berry, Acting National Secretary of League of Struggle for Negro Rights; Mrs. Mary Thomas Martin, Manhattan Civic Federation; Fred Benedickt (white), upper Harlem Unemployment Council. Arnold Johnson, Harlem social worker, and secretary of the Conference, was chairman of the delegation.

The Heart of Harlem

By Robert Chase

'T seemed unimportant, trivial, on the surface, these stories the Negro was telling us. Commonplaces of a Negro worker's life. But each little story was like a drop of acid. His name was Bill Houston. He came to my door one morning, hungry and looking for work. I called him in and asked him to breakfast. At first there was that studied humility that the Negro has learned to put on with strange white people. "Yes, sir, boss, No sir, boss." A cringing humbleness oddly incongruous, like a deformity on a giant.

5-26-35 New York Mirror

But we talked awhile and when I told him I was a Communist and spoke of Scottsboro, Jim Crowism, discrimination, the program of the Party, Negro and white unity, and other things along this line, his cringing dropped from him like the pose of an actor and he opened up to me.

He was strong, with that slow strength and power seen among workers. His eyes held none of the assumed humility of a moment ago. They were challenging, smouldering.

He began telling me little experiences he had been going through in his quest for work and bread. His voice had a kind of full, deep tone, like the strong bass of a cello

* * *

"YESTERDAY I knocked on a door looking for something to do, and a lady opened up. She took one look at me and slammed the door smack in my face, like to broke the window. She never even asked what I wanted, I could see in her face the word 'Nigger.' I was so mad I could a cried. Man, I felt like busting in the door. But I only walked away, thinking if the window's broke when she slammed the door, I'd got blamed.

"Last week I went over to a place where I get work once in a while from a lady named Mrs. Shore. I wash windows for her. I come in the door and a man comes down the stairs and looks at me hard like. I looked him back, straight in the eye. Mrs. Shore wasn't home, so I waited around. I ain't there long but the same man comes running in with a bull. The bull pulled a gun on me. . . ."

"A gun?" I asked, shocked.

"Yes, sir, a gun. The man who brung him hollers, 'There's the nigger, he's breaking into apartments.'

"You're a liar I holler, "I'm in here looking for work. The bull, he grabbed hold of me and says, 'Come on, you goddamned nigger.'

"Another lady came in just then and she says, 'I know him, he's not looking for work, I offered him some and he refused.'

"And I never seen her but once before." Bill emphasized the injustice that still burned in him. "I passed her one day going to Mrs. Shore's apartment. I'd a been pulled in sure but for Mrs. Shore. Just then she came in from the store. She says: 'What's the matter, Bill, what you done?'

"Nothing, I told her. I was looking for to do some work. Tell the man I work for you, tell him, I says.

"'Sure,' she says, 'he washes windows for me.'

"The bull he let go of me kinda sorry like, like he didn't want to.

* * *

"OTHER day I went in another place, where I get some work, and the superintendent says to me, 'Where do you think you're going, nigger?'

"Don't call me that, man, I said." Bill's big fists clenched hard as he spoke now. The superintendent apparently didn't fail to notice these fists, too. "'Where do you think you're going?' he says again, but no nigger this time.

"I'm going up to Mrs Duran's for some work, I told him.

"'Well, go ahead, but don't hang around here.'" Bill imitated the blustering, bullying voice of the superintendent.

"I ain't hanging around, 'less you calls walking hanging around, I tells him," and Bill laughed a full, throaty laugh of good humor in having outwitted the super.

At one point Bill raised his voice and it seemed that I heard the tortured cry of millions of Negroes in his outburst, "Oh man, sometimes I feel like bashing in some of their teeth for the way they treat me."

* * *

IN a thousand ways, through a thousand darts and barbs, in never-ending succession, the Negro is made to feel his position as a member of an oppressed people.

On the job he has done the same work and gotten less pay.

On the relief line he is the last to be served and the first to be denied.

On the subways he has sat and seen people refuse to sit with him.

In the store where he buys he sees no kin.

In his Harlem-slum home he pays high rent and is held in as if by an iron-fenced cage.

In the South his brother is lynched.

Tied to the land like to the stake.

Each insult, each discrimination, each minute but deep-cutting act of white chauvinism is doing its work, burning in deeply;; each a separate little branding iron, white hot.

There must have been thousands of Bill Houstons in Harlem last Tuesday, each a dynamite stick primed by the thousand powder-particles of oppression.

CHARGE MAYOR LA GUARDIA'S COMMITTEE WITH
SUPPRESSING VITAL EVIDENCE --

* * *

Women Denied Relief Urged To Be Prostitutes
By Relief Authorities

* * *

Crusader News Agency

NEW YORK - (CNA) - Charges of suppression of vital evidence and protection of anti-Negro relief bureau officials were hurled at the Mayor's Commission On Conditions In Harlem by an indignant white and Negro audience during an open hearing last week of the sub-committee on discriminatory practices in relief.

5-18-35

The charges followed admission by A. Phillip Randolph, presiding at the hearing, that the Commission had held a private hearing for Victor Suarez, white, whose anti-Negro policies s a Harlem relief administrator have aroused furious resentment.

New York, N.Y.

James W. Ford, vice-president of the League of Struggle for Negr Rights, was the chief witness at the hearing. He testified that three-fourths of Harlem's unemployed were denied relief.

Challenging the claims made two weeks ago by Edward Corsi, director of the City Home Relief Bureau, that there was no discrimination in relief against Negroes, Ford declared:

- Women Told To Solicit On Streets -

"While $42 is the average amount of relief per family in other parts of the city, in Harlem the average per family is only $25.

"Only 7% of the Home Relief Bureau employees are Negroes, although Negroes constitute over 15% of the city's unemployed. Only 7½% are on work relief."

Unemployed Harlem women, seeking relief, are urged to become prostitutes by relief officials, a witness testified. The witness, Merill C. Work, secretary of the Unemployment Councils, stated that Rosa Lee, a young woman, was taken to a brothel by a relief official on the pretext of being "offered a job".

-more-

She was dropped from the relief rolls, he said, when "she refused to take this immoral and degrading offer".

Harry I. Gordon, attorney for the Joint Conference Against Discriminatory Practices, presented a protest resolution, assailing the Mayor's Commission for suppressing evidence and whitewashing police brutality.

New York Herald-Tribune

MAR 10 1935

Harlem, as Viewed by Moscow

Communist Readers Are Told That Ignorance, Hunger, Poverty and Disease Prevail There

To the New York Herald Tribune:

The dispatch from Ralph W. Barnes, in Moscow, to the Herald Tribune for March 1, telling of the report sent there from New York on the "huge" gains made by the Communists in America, and particularly among Negroes in Harlem, is just one more sample of the tactical stupidity of the American wing of the Communist party.

In an effort to magnify the work being done here, the American Communist author is quoted as describing Harlem as a section of New York "inhabited by a backward, ignorant mass of 250,000 Negroes who live in hunger, poverty and disease."

No one familiar with Communist tactics expects accuracy or truth, but the capitalists, whom the Reds denounce with such fervor, would be hard put to devise a more viciously untruthful and insulting assertion than the statement above. It will be news to the 204,000 colored people (not 250,000) who live in Harlem to find out from their "Communist "friends," who love them so much and who are forever "exposing" capitalist lies about Negroes, that they are backward and ignorant.

Just three weeks ago Dr. Otto Klineberg, of Columbia University, published the results of his intelligence tests among Negro and white children in this city. He found native New York Negro children about equal to whites, and the Negro children from the South requiring only about five years of residence and schooling here to approach the norm for whites. Furthermore, the figures for literacy in New York City show that the Negro population of the metropolis has the lowest rate of illiteracy of any element of the population, including the native whites. It would seem from these two citations alone that the Negro in Harlem is not backward and ignorant, but alert and intelligent.

No one denies that Harlemites could use more income, or asserts they are as healthy as they ought to be, but it is rather stretching it to declare they live in "poverty and disease." The inaccuracy of this statement is magnified a thousand times, of course, in the minds of the Russian masses, who know nothing of the Negro or, indeed, of general standards of living in this country.

All this does not indicate, by any means, that Negroes are the same satisfied creatures they have been always. There is growing among them greater and greater distrust of the old order of things—political parties, courts of justice, profits and wages—indeed, the whole capitalist system. They long since have seen through the New Deal. They are ready for a change. Generations of practice at analyzing white folk in order to survive have made it certain, however, that the Negro will not aid a change from silk-hat stupidity to gnarled-hand stupidity.

ROY WILKINS.

New York, March 1, 1935.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

New York.

New York Herald-Tribune

SEP 16 1935

Harlem Block Of 3,871 City's Most Crowded

Families 'Double Up' to Pay Higher Rents as Whites Move Out, Tenants Say

Three thousand eight hundred and seventy-one persons live in the city's most crowded tenement block—that piece of land in Harlem bounded by Lenox and Seventh Avenues and by West 142d and 143d Streets—according to the Mayor's Committee on City Planning, which released yesterday the first of a series of seven colored maps designed to analyze land utilization in the five boroughs. Bernard S. Deutsch, President of the Board of Aldermen, is chairman of the committee.

The study, which has been conducted as a Works Division project of the Emergency Relief Bureau by the Mayor's committee in co-operation with Langdon W. Post, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, also revealed that there were seven other blocks in Manhattan each with a population of more than 3,000. The study noted these blocks and their street areas cover forty-two acres and have a greater population than the city of Danbury.

Knickerbocker Village, bounded by Monroe, Market, Cherry and Catherine Streets, has 4,840 residents, but the report accompanying the maps remarks that while that community seems to be only one block, it is actually two blocks. The Bronx is shown to have twenty-two blocks with more than 2,000 residents each, and Brooklyn has two. Neither Queens nor Richmond has any blocks with that many persons.

Residents of Manhattan's most populated block were not surprised yesterday afternoon when told of the findings of the Mayor's Committee. With the exception of two or three whites operating corner stores, the block is tenanted exclusively by Negros. On its four sides the area presents a front of gray and red brick and firescapes, broken only by dingy areaway entrances to the littered backyard about which the rectangle of tenements has been built. The expensive Cotton Cub is directly across the street at the Lenox Avenue end of the block.

Half of the tenants are on relief and pass their days and nights lolling in the dreary entrances of the forty apartments which house them or sitting in the ten by fifteen-foot rooms which many of them share with a luckless friend or two. Unless they are fortunate, their single windows face on narrow courts or into a neighbor's kitchen, and the smell of cooking and the jangle of a dozen radios is always in the air.

In a few of the tenements, such as that at 2453 Seventh Avenue, where Jim Johnson is superintendent and manages to keep his twenty-seven three, four and five room apartments filled with tenants paying from $35 to $42 a month, the dumbwaiters are operating. Johnson could not tell how many of his tenant families are "doubling up"—two groups in one apartment. But he does know that a large number of them are taking in roomers. He finds quantities of mail in the hallway addressed to persons whose names are not on the letter boxes.

Around the corner, at 152 West 143d Street, there are thirty-five apartments with from three to five rooms. As in the other buildings, all of the rooms are small—some of them only 10 by 15 feet—and most of them never receive any sunlight. According to its dapper young janitor, James Thomas, who keeps a picture of Emperor Haile Selassie on his wall, the building is about twenty-five years old, although most of the superintendents in the neighborhood think their houses were built before the turn of the century.

Thomas took his job three months ago and hopes to have the dumbwaiters working soon. At present his tenants dump their garbage down the useless shafts. Thomas tries to keep things sanitary by spreading clean sand on the shaft bottoms every day.

Upstairs those who came to answer knocks at their doors and to peer out at the visitor in the dark hallway were reluctant to discuss the neighborhood in which they live.

"It seems in general that 143d Street always carried more people than others," Thomas said. "It seems that they claim this block is a tough block, and people always want to live on blocks like that. I don't know."

Another explanation of why that particular rectangle of homes was more populous than its neighbors was that it includes on its southwest corner the comparatively grandiose Rose-Rita, a seven-story building which boasts the only elevator in the block and is externally the most pretentious in the area. A. Riggs, its superintendent, said he keeps its fifty-six apartments filled. They range from four to nine rooms in size, rent for from $60 to $90, and make it the largest living unit in the neighborhood.

Riggs did not want to discuss the manner in which his tenants get rid of their refuse. He said he guessed there were more than 600 persons living there although, with doubling up and taking in boarders, no one could say for sure. "They crowd 'em in here, all right," he grinned.

From another tenant who did not want to be mentioned by name, it was learned that the dumbwaiters are not running in the Rose-Rita and that tenants have to put their refuse out in the halls at night for Riggs to pick up and carry down on the elevator.

Conditions Breed Vice

Still another tenant, Dr. Chester W. Chimm, an eye, ear and nose specialist, said conditions on the block are breeding "all kinds of corruption and vice." When the average Negro salary is $20 a week and $85 a month is expected for a seven-room apartment it is evident that overcrowding with boarders will be necessary to pay the rent, said the physician, in his tiny reception room, scarcely as long as a sofa.

Dr. Chimm pointed into the court where there was an accumulation of newspapers, old shoes, and melon rinds. "You see," he said, mildly, "that's what happens when there is no pride of tenant ownership or even occupancy."

There is one refreshing oasis in the endless tier of apartments comprising the block. That is the five-story building at 137 West 142d Street, which was taken over by Negros on a co-operative basis ten years ago and now, smart and clean, stands out bravely in the squalid community.

In her sunny five-room home for which she and her husband pay $30 a month, Mrs. Horatio S. Hill, wife of the director of religious education of the Baptist City Mission Society, told how ten years ago her husband decided that the Negroes had talked long enough against white landlords and had decided the time had come to act. By pinchingg pennies, some eight tenants raised $10,000 on the $67,000 building and now have paid off all but the first mortgage. The Hills paid $50 a month for their home then. The four-room apartments in the house now rent for $24.

"It's a vicious circle in a city of such color segregation," said Mrs. Hill, who is assistant house director of the Y. W. C. A. on West 137th Street. "Landlords raise the rents as soon as the whites move out of a house and the Negroes move in because they know the Negroes have only a limited number of places to go. The Negroes can't pay these rents without help and so they jam the houses. Juvenile delinquency is terrible under such conditions. Many mothers on this block have to go out to work and the children come to school with the keys of their houses around their necks. There is no one there when they go home and so they simply play around in the alleys."

The other Manhattan blocks found to have more than 3,000 tenants each are for the most part adjacent to or near by the record breaker. They are the areas bounded by Fifth and Lenox Avenues and West 118th and 117th Streets, 3,267; Fifth and Lenox Avenues and West 135th and 136th Streets, 3,712; Fifth and Lenox Avenues and West 137th and 138th Streets, 3,480; Lenox and Seventh Avenues and West 143d and 144th Streets, 3,283; Seventh and Eighth Avenue and West 145th and 146th Streets, 3,294; West 145th Street, Bradhurst and Edgecombe Avenues, 3,466, and West Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues, 3,130.

The most densely populated block in the Bronx is bounded by Westchester Avenue, Simpson, Fox and 163d Streets, with 2,829 persons. Brooklyn's most populous block has 2,572 tenants and is formed by Lincoln Place, Eastern Parkway, and Washington and Underhill Avenues.

The indicated block, bounded by Lenox and Seventh Avenues and West 142d and 143d Streets, contains a population of 3,871

NEW YORK SUN

NOV 9 1935

Up in Harlem is the land on which will stand another group of apartment houses to be put up by the PWA and the New York City Housing Authority. These will be four-story walk-ups for Negro families and the rent schedules will be about the same as that established for the forthcoming Williamsburg houses. This is vacant land occupying the four blocks bounded by Macombs Place, the Harlem River, 151st and 153d streets. It was owned by John D. Rockefeller Jr. The city wanted it for housing, but apparently couldn't agree with Mr. Rockefeller's agents on a price and condemned the land. As a result of this move, the Supreme Court awarded Mr. Rockefeller $1,095,000 as a just price for his property. The PWA has made a loan of $4,700,000 for the buildings to be put up. Nothing much has been done as yet. But when the new buildings are ready, they will take care of about 550 families or 2,000 persons. What has already been said about taxes in Williamsburg also applies to this Harlem undertaking.

New York Herald-Tribune

NOV 21 1935

Transient Help Continues Only Until January

Crisis To Be Delayed Until Then by Use of $375,000 Left From U. S. Funds

Pickets Still at City Hall

Some of 7,500 on Rolls Are Likely To Be Sent Home

The immediate future of the 7,500 transients who have been getting Federal relief in New York was still officially in doubt yesterday, and a 'death watch" from the Unemployed Councils circled City Hall all day, protesting the cessation of transient relief. Actually official announcement that the city would accept $375,000 left from the Federal funds and carry on transient relief until January at least was only being withheld until Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's return to town.

"This story about the stoppage of transient relief sounds to me like another Communist myth," said Stanley Howe, executive secretary to the Mayor. "There's plenty of Federal money to carry on the transient relief until January, and by that time I'm sure some sort of permanent solution for the problem will have been found."

January to Bring Crisis

A far more serious problem, in spite of Mr. Howe's optimism, is what is going to happen to the transients in January and thereafter. Of the 7,500 transients, there are 5,300 single men and 400 single women. The remaining 1,800 cases are cases of transient families. So far as could be learned, many of them will be out in the cold after January. The city has positively refused to assume a continuing responsibility for transient relief.

They went on the relief rolls in 1934, when Harry H. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, inaugurated his ambitious transient program, with camps all over the country, made work, clothes, medical attendance, small wages and other attractive features for migratory Americans. In New York this has been administered by the Unattached and Transient Division of the Emergency Relief Bureau, which, since it was spend-

ng only Federal money on the ransients, was supervised by the ederal Transient Division of the tate Temporary Emergency Relief dministration.

In September orders came from Mr. opkins in Washington to accept no ore new applicants for transient re- ef, and on November 1 it was an- ounced that the transient relief rogram was to be abandoned. At hat time the T. E. R. A. offered the ity and the E. R. B. the $375,000, hich remained from the funds allocated to them for the transien program. Since then everything ha hung fire, for the city has neithe accepted nor refused the money.

E. R. B. headquarters was quite a sure as Mr. Howe that the $375,00 would be accepted, which will mean that only Hartford House, an especial ly elaborate transient rehabilitation center operated by the T. E. R. A itself at 109 West Fifty-fourth Street is in any immediate danger. The E R. B. will not take it over, but E. R B. headquarters was rather more dis turbed than Mr. Howe about the situation after January.

Some To Be Sent Home

About 20 per cent of the transients those who have been in the city les than sixty days, can be declared state poor, under the public welfare law For these, bills can be sent to the State Welfare Department. Anothe large group can be sent home. The unattached and transient division o the E. R. B. plans to use a good part of the $375,000 in shipping transients back to their places of origin, which then will have to support them unde the public welfare law.

For the rest, there is only hope By its charter the city is forbidden to care for them outside institutions which means the Municipal Lodging House for them, although many o the cases are family cases. The E. R B. has some expectation that the T E. R. A.'s heart will soften in Janu- ary, and find some new classification by which the remaining transients who are not state poor and cannot be sent home, may be cared for. But there is no definite assurance of this.

The dozen or so pickets who marched around City Hall yesterday were mostly Negroes who had been among the 150 Negro transients evicted Fri- day night from the Washington Hotel at 149 Washington Street, Brooklyn

They saw in their eviction a sign of the end of transient relief, but actually, the E. R. B. disclosed yester- day, they had to be removed from the building because the Building Depart- ment condemned it. Homes have been found for them in the Taylor Hotel, on Park Row, fater they refused to accept quarters in the Manhattan Salvation Army because it was "an institution."

Most of the single male transients are kept, like the pickets, in inex- pensive commercial lodging houses, with arrangements for meals at a near-by restaurant. Some are kept in institutional lodging houses, where they are fed, and a white-collar group of about 400 receives regular home relief. About 300 of the women tran- sients receive home relief also, and the rest are kept in institutional lodg- ing houses, while all the 1,800 families are on home relief.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TIMES UNION
NOV 16 1935

HOTEL CONDEMNED; 225 MEN EVICTED

Colored Home Relief Clients Ousted from the Washington.

Two hundred and twenty colored persons migrated from Brooklyn to Manhattan, most of them by foot, last night, after police of the Poplar St. Station evicted them from the Washington Hotel, a four-story structure at 149 Washington st. The police acted on the orders of William Byrnes, building inspector, and Daniel Carroll, fire prevention inspector, who notified them the building had been classified as a fire hazard. It is owned, according to the police, by Murray Karnall, of 143 W. 53d st., Manhattan.

The colored, all of whom are on home relief, protested the eviction and the police finally arranged to have them put up for the night at the municipal lodging house on E. 23d st., Manhattan. The majority of those evicted were without cash, as they are given only relief tickets, so the trek to Manhattan was mostly by foot.

NEW YORK SUN
DEC 6 1935

Housing for Negroes

An Architect Finds That Private Capital Can Be Invested Safely.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Last night I read the editorial article in The Sun concerning the housing project at the upper end of Manhattan for Negroes, and also the comments in the editorial article about housing in general being done by capital.

Some weeks ago I spent a Saturday going into the possibilities of erection of adequate housing for colored people. I visited the Dunbar Apartments, a project of John D. Rockefeller Jr., and the housing project of the Prudential Insurance Company in Newark, New Jersey. I have made an analysis of this type of housing. I find that forty-one years ago a housing development for Negroes was opened, and that the project has continuously paid small dividends without interruption. I am told by the colored man, Mr. Bruce Jr., who runs the project for the Prudential Insurance Company in Newark, that their apartments are 97 per cent rented continuously. The book balance would apparently show a net of better than 4 per cent. The Dunbar Apartments, run by Mrs. Bruce, mother of him who runs the Prudential project, also show a continuous profit on the investment. I deduce from this that if private capital can be induced to make an investment in an apartment house scheme it will find a constantly paying dividend, provided the set-up of the job is such that the rent per room can be kept inside the ability of the Negro to pay.

Before erecting an apartment the routine is gone through of estimating the cost of land, the cost of building and then the amount necessary per room to make a profit of approximately 10 per cent. A vacancy of 15 per cent is allowed. As the apartment house becomes popular because of its location or conveniences, the price of rent is raised with consequent greater profit, and we find that many people are paying somewhat over $5 per room more than the set-up of the job would call for. With Negro housing the cost of construction may be kept very low. The cost of land should be reasonably cheap because it is inadvisable to establish a Negro development in other than an area where Negroes are now living or at least close to that area. The price per room may be set so that the average will run about $12 per month. On this basis the house will be constantly filled and the profit would seem to work out to about 5 per cent net.

The same thing would apply, not only to Negro development, but to housing for people in the same financial status as the majority of the colored race. It would be interesting if private capital could be induced to enter this field and be satisfied with a substantial permanent 5 per cent net on the money invested. The difficulty, of course, would come in that private capital would be interested in raising the rent, which would defeat the entire project by putting the apartments beyond the reach of the smaller incomes.

Cass Gilbert Jr.

New York, December 5.

A COMMUNITY PROBLEM.

In recent weeks, numerous white groups have come to Harlem from downtown seeking quarters, rent free, to establish social service branch agencies here in an attempt to solve the so-called problems of our delinquent boys and girls and such phases of truancy, etc., as exist in our "city within a city." All of these agencies, if and when established, would be staffed b ypaid white social workers.

Age 11-9-35

There can be no denying the fact that delinquency, truancy, etc., exist in Harlem just as in any other section of the city. There can be no denying the fact that the problem should be solved, not only in this community but in all other communities.

New York, N.Y.

The one consideration which fails to enter the minds of all of these incoming groups, however, is the fact that here, in the largest Negro community in the United States, may be found Negro social workers who are well qualified to do all the the necessary work in correcting the evils that exist. We do not need outsiders to tell us how to solve our problems.

Harlem knows what it wants and how to go about getting it. In addition it has welfare and social workers who qualify among the best, regardless of race, in the country. Many of them are doing creditable work now in our various agencies to build up a better community, a better Harlem in which to live.

Our Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Harlem Children's Center of the C. A. S., the Boy Scout and Girl Scout movements, and the various community houses in our churches are a few of the many organizations whose programs are designed to guide our youth in the right direction. In addition we have the Big Brothers, the Big Sisters and the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Police Department all of whom are active in helping to readjust those of our youths who have strayed from the paths of righteousness.

If the downtown social service and welfare agencies really want to do something for Harlem, then let them engage more Negro social workers and send them to our already established bureaus. The time has long since passed when we need white social workers to help solve our problems. We welcome their cooperation and interest but they must recognize the fact that this is a community problem and as such is best solved by Negro social workers who are more capable by reason of their training, racial understanding and breeding, to work out the destiny of the community.

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Social Conditions, Improvement of -1935

New York

JIM-CROWISM PROVED RIFE IN NEW YORK

Daily Worker

District Authorities Are Indifferent—Workers' Groups Investigate

4-15-35

By Marguerite Young

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14—Seven Negroes, two adults and five children, seven and eight years old, were burned or suffocated to death in a tenement fire here on Columbia Road shortly after midnight last Friday. The disaster, which cast a lightning-like glare on the miserable conditions of special exploitation in which the Negro population is forced to live in this national capital, is being investigated by Negro and white workers' organizations—but apparently not by the Government authorities. It received scant attention from the capitalist press, which devoted columns and pages of pictures to an accident in which, just a few hours earlier, fourteen white children were killed in a railway crossing bus accident in Maryland.

Eight in Two Rooms

Seven out of eight persons who were crowded into two rooms, the victims of the Negro tenement fire belonged to three families. There was no fire escape from the three-story brick tenement. Not one person was carried out alive by a fireman. There were a total of twelve in the building when the fire occurred, but of the eight on the top floor all but one died. Dorothy Wilson, the one who escaped, leaned out of a window and was transferred to the next apartment by its Negro occupant, without assistance from the firemen.

The only exit from the building was the central stairway. The white District of Columbia coroner announced that the fire started from an electric iron left turned on. Mrs. Wilson, mother of two of the child victims, told a reporter she believed the cause of the fire was an explosion of the coal stove—the only means of heating the house—a stove which had exploded twice before while the Wilsons lived there.

Organizations Investigate

Negroes raised the question whether the lack of a fire escape is not against fire regulations, but it is said that the owner of the tenement is within the law because he rents the building by floors rather than by individual apartments.

The Unemployment Council is investigating the disaster. So is the Baltimore Afro - American. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is said to be investigating, but confirmation of this is not available.

Housing for Negroes in this capital city in which the Federal Government leads the way in applying Jim Crow oppression on the Negro people is an old problem repeatedly subject to "investigation" and "reform." Some 10,000 Negroes live in hidden, inter-alley slums. These are now the subject of a New Deal "alley-clearance" program, but not one alley has been closed yet and the condition of hundreds of Negroes living on the streets, as demonstrated by this disaster, is little better than that of the alley dwellers.

By Cyril Briggs

Responsibility for job and relief discrimination against the Negro people of Harlem was placed squarely on Mayor LaGuardia's administration and the State and Federal governments, as well as on private employers, by witnesses testifying Saturday before the subcommittee on discrimination in employment of the Mayor's Commission on Conditions in Harlem. Witnesses all agreed that the jim-crow system in relief, employment and housing was the basic cause for the March 19 outbreak.

Blanshard Dodges Issue

Six hundred workers who attended the hearing vented their indignation especially against Commissioner of Accounts Paul Blanshard, who said he was present "only as a spectator," but was compelled by the militant workers to answer several questions, and on James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, who stated he was opposed to the Workers' Bill 2827 for unemployment and social insurance, but was forced to endorse the bill before he left the witness stand.

Blanshard was asked by Robert Minor, veteran fighter for Negro rights and vice-president of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, whether the city would guarantee that Negroes and whites would be housed together in its new housing projects. Blanshard hemmed and hawed, while the workers demanded he answer the question. He finally replied, "I don't know." Pressed by Minor for his personal opinion on the question, he stated he "would rather not express an opinion."

Blanshard was asked if he knew that the city administration had used police against Negro and white pickets demanding that the Fifth Avenue Bus Company employ Negroes as conductors and motormen. He professed ignorance of this fact. Minor at this point declared, amid tremendous applause, that the city administration itself is responsible for, or at least tolerates, this whole system of jim-crowism.

Throughout the hearing, Minor stressed that the investigation into conditions in Harlem would be futile unless it wound up in a smashing drive against the whole system of segregation and jim-crowism.

Discrimination on City Jobs

James H. Hubert testified that Negroes were barred from administrative and clerical work on relief projects as a rule. He said that the theory was to restrict Negroes to menial jobs. His organization had made efforts, he said, to get Negroes hired by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the gas and telephone companies and other public utilities, but had been rebuffed. "They are not willing to hire Negroes. I don't know what can be done about that."

Hubert testified further that Commissioner of Transportation John H. Delaney, had flatly refused to hire Negroes as guards on the independent subway system operated by the city. Hubert T. Delaney, Negro Commissioner of Taxes, who presided at the hearing, rushed to the defense of the city, asking Mr. Hubert if the refusal had been made in writing.

$4,700,000 HOUSING PLANNED IN HARLEM

PWA Offers Funds if City Will Get Land Title by Condemnation in 30 Days.

New York Times
7-3-35

OWNED BY ROCKEFELLERS

New York, N.Y.

Negotiations for Purchase Failed—Project Would Start Slum Clearance There.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—PWA will pay for a $4,700,000 slum-clearance and low-cost housing project in Harlem from work relief funds if New York City can obtain title to necessary land by condemnation within thirty days at a price not substantially in excess of government appraisals, Secretary Ickes today informed Mayor La Guardia and Langdon W. Post, New York Tenement House Commissioner.

The land to be obtained consists of four vacant blocks, bounded by MacCombs Place, the Harlem River and West 153d and West 151st Streets. It is owned by the Rockefeller interests, Mr. Ickes said.

The stipulation for the Harlem plan is similar to that under which the city obtained land for the $12,500,000 Williamsburg housing project. Attorney General Cummings has approved title to the Williamsburg area obtained by New York City through condemnation proceedings, Mr. Ickes revealed.

Williamsburg Plan Approved.

Approval of a general construction plan for the Williamsburg project calling for erection of twenty groups of four-story walk-up apartment buildings to provide dwellings for 1,627 families and single persons was announced by the PWA Housing Division. Officials said that the New York Housing Authority was at liberty to make its own detailed plans for construction.

PWA also announced a loan of $300,000 to New York University for constructon of a combination power house and educational building. Construction will take six months, it was estimated.

Secretary Ickes sent this letter to Mayor La Guardia, setting forth the terms under which the Harlem housing project would be undertaken.

"The government proposes to construct a low-cost housing project in the area described in the schedule attached. The entire site is in one ownership, but I am informed that the owner is unwilling to sell at a price that is satisfactory to you.

"Representatives of the New York City Housing Authority inform me that the City of New York is willing to condemn this tract of land and convey it to the United States. Because of my desire to expedite this project, I am willing to have the government purchase this tract of land from the City of New York upon terms similar to those set forth in my letter to you dated May 14, 1935, dealing with the Williamsburg project.

Conditions of Offer.

"The terms and conditions are: (1) That the City of New York shall convey to the United States good and marketable title in fee simple satisfactory to the Attorney General free and clear of all liens and encumbrances to the property described in the attached schedule within thirty days from the date hereof; and

"(2) If the Attorney General shall approve the title, the government will, within thirty days from the date of such approval by the Attorney General, pay to the City of New York by way of purchase price the amount which may be awarded to the owner in the condemnation proceedings brought by the city to acquire title to the property, provided that such an amount does not exceed substantially government appraisals, provided further that such amount is reasonable.

"As you know, title to all property acquired by the United States must be approved by the Attorney General, whose opinion on titles is conclusive. The Attorney General may require a certificate of title by a title company satisfactory to him certifying title in the United States.

"Unless the City of New York is ready and willing to convey such title to the Attorney General within thirty days from the date of this letter, the offer herein contained will automatically expire."

Declaring that "housing conditions in Harlem long have been recognized as among the worst in New York," a supplementary PWA statement said that the undertaking agreed upon was intended to mark the beginning of clearance of substandard housing in that district.

Negotiations for Land Failed.

In revealing that PWA had negotiated with the owners of the property to be acquired, but have been unable to come to an agreement, Secretary Ickes said.

"I had hoped we would be able to obtain this site through direct purchase from the owners. For some time we have been making efforts to this end, as this particular land offers the means of starting a real low-rent housing program in Harlem, which is in dire need of decent housing at reasonable rents.

"We did not succeed in reaching an agreement. If the City of New York appears with title to the land and makes a reasonable offer, we will accept it, as we would have accepted an offer within our limitations from the present owners."

The supplementary statement issued by PWA assailed present property owners in Harlem.

Speaking of "extreme congestion, bad living conditions, restricted area, and high rents," it marked that "because of the large

income exacted from properties, land values are extremely high."

"High land prices and lack of other areas to which the present tenants could be transferred are among the many peculiar local problems complicating a program of direct clearance of sites," it continued.

"After a careful study of the situation by the PWA Housing Division and its New York office, it was decided that the first step toward a program for cleaning up Harlem housing conditions would be the erection of new low-rent housing on vacant land to relieve to some extent the existing housing shortage, thereby making possible the beginning of direct clearance of sub-standard housing."

Plans in Fifty Cities Approved.

The Harlem project is the first announced under the new $249,000,000 housing program to be carried out with work relief funds, but PWA officials made known that $160,000,000 worth of housing projects in fifty cities had been approved by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Ickes remarked that he believed these projects had also been endorsed by Controller General McCarl. He refused, however, to reveal the cities in which they were planned.

PWA construction will play "an important part" in the $4,000,000,000 work relief program, Secretary Ickes said, in announcing that "a clarification" of the PWA and the Works Progress Administration projects may be expected in a day or two.

Construction of new sewers and like projects will be undertaken on a self-liquidating basis by PWA and not by the Works Progress Administration, he said.

Applications totaling $9,287,482 were made today by the War and Navy Departments. The Department of Agriculture requested $150,000 for work on forest pathological problems.

The Navy Department made application for the following projects:

New Jersey.

Highland Beach—For harbor defenses of Sandy Hook, at Fort Hancock and vicinity, $151,910; for improvements to and reconditioning of harbor defense works at Fort Hancock, $31,012.

Salem—For construction of concrete firing platforms at Fort Mott, $11,545; for improvements to and reconditioning of harbor defense works at Fort Mott, $1,757.

Dover—For fireproofing and renovating of magazines and improvement of water supply at Naval Ammunition Depot, $85,000.

Connecticut.

New London—For replacement of pavements at the Submarine Base, $50,000.

New York.

Brooklyn—For renovation of buildings, quarters and services at Naval Hospital, $269,000.

The War Department made the following application:

Brooklyn—For construction of concrete switchboard room, firing platforms, director and searchlight shelters, towers and installation of electric current in existing batteries at Fort Hamilton, $47,420; for reconditioning of harbor defense works at Fort Hamilton, $8,100.

NEW YORK SUN

NOV 11 1935

HOME RELIEF LIMIT

Judge Says Raising Bail for Workers Is Not Duty.

Magistrate Peter Abeles decided in West Side court today that the many and varied responsibilities of the Home Relief Bureau do not include the raising of bail for relief workers who get into trouble.

This decision was a rude shock for Carl Smith, a West Indian Negro, who expected that the relief forces would extricate him from the difficulties which followed his attendance last night at a "parlor social" held in an apartment at 310 West Fifty-third street.

Smith, who is 62 years old and an unemployed cook, heard the tramping of feet up the stairway near his room last night and discovered that a "parlor social" was on in a neighboring apartment for which the price of admission was ten cents—the standard rate for Negro parlor socials. He paid his ten cents and entered.

Another guest at the social was Fred Jackson, a fifty-six-year-old Negro. After a few hours a razor made its appearance, and soon afterward Jackson was being treated by an ambulance doctor for numerous lacerations of the face and Smith was answering questions at the police station.

"I plead not guilty," Smith told Magistrate Abeles today.

The Magistrate set the bail at $1,000 pending a hearing tomorrow.

"I can't raise that money, boss," whined Smith. "I am on relief. Would you ask the relief bureau to get my bail?"

"I am afraid I can't do that," Magistrate Abeles replied.

Smith went to jail to await tomorrow's hearing.

LEHMAN ASKS SUPPORT FOR CHARITY WORK

Government Agencies Can't Carry the Entire Burden

Frank admission that equality of opportunity for all is an ideal requiring vigilance to sustain it, was coupled Tuesday night by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman with an appeal for continued support by private philanthropic agencies in addition to the aid extended to the poor and needy by federal, state and city bureaus.

The Governor was the principal speaker at a banquet at the Manhattan Opera House, which climaxed the Twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Urban League. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Eugene Kinckle Jones, adviser on Negro affairs with the Department of Commerce, were other featured speakers. Over 250 attended. Mayor LaGuardia, scheduled to speak, was absent because of illness.

In his message Governor Lehman promised the League the full cooperation of his office in solving problems of race. "As Governor of the political unit that has the largest urban population of Negroes in the entire world," he said, "I am concerned to see, so long as I remain in office, that such help and assistance as lies within the power of the state to give in solving these problems justly and fairly for all, shall be available."

He pointed out that the state could not be expected to take the entire burden. 'In the past and in the present and as far as I can see in the future, the private agency must continue to function in various fields of social endeavor," he said. "Especially I believe this to be true in the field of race relations. There is no more important work to be done if America is to achieve a real and lasting democracy than that of bringing about better relations between the various racial groups. For a quarter of a century the National Urban League has made this goal the ultimate object of all its efforts. It is a noble work and deserves the support of all the citizens who desire that in this our country the spirit of brotherhood shall finally prevail."

Patterson Speaks.

Mr. Patterson, after paying tribute to the work of the League over twenty-five years, attempted to show possibilities of better cooperation between schools and social agencies.

"Our institutions should be of especial value through their extension programs, to the Urban League, as they attempt to deal with the rural problems contributed to by the ebb and flow of the population away from and back to the farm," he said. 'Schools may be of inestimable value in pointing out new opportunities and by offering vocational guidance and training. Our institutions should likewise cooperate in facilitating adjustments in industry. This should be done by keeping programs of instruction up to date and by insisting upon the thorough development of all qualities requisite in those to be employed."

Speaking on the subject, "After Twenty-five Years, What?" Mr. Jones surveyed the work of the League since it was established in 1910, and pointed out that the field of endeavor must be greatly expanded if all those who need help are to be aided. "We must find the resources required for this needed expansion," he said. "We must provide more fellowships to train added social workers so that the Urban League spirit and methods may be extended through the most potent means possible—a selective process which picks potential leaders of social thought on a competitive basis."

Mr. Jones announced that the Urban League was beginning its twenty-fifth year "with assurance that its program is right, that the public will support it, and that its objective must and shall be attained if America is to realize its ideals.

"We begin tonight to plan for our next five years' work by adopting a $500,000 five-year budget, $95,000 annually to meet the current obligations and to allow for expansion and $25,000 to establish a permanent Ruth Standish Baldwin Fellowship in honor of our most beloved founder, whose far-seeing mind, murtured by an undying devotion to her fellows, made this organization possible," he concluded.

Unions Discussed.

Wednesday sessions of the conference were resumed in the Russell Sage Foundation Building. Discussion centered on the question of what shall be the position of the League to (1) The Government and its Social Work Program, (2) Developments in the Labor Movement regarding industrial, craft, and company unions, workers' councils and rank and file groups, and (3) youth movements? Among those taking part in the discussion were Elmer A. Carter, William M. Ashby, A. L. Foster, Lester B. Granger and Edward S. Lewis.

At noon a conference session was held at the Parkside, 18 Gramercy Park South. At this time the topic "Social Work Tomorrow" was considered. Speakers were the Very Rev. Monsignor Robert F. Keegan, president of the National Conference of Social Work; Mrs. Henrietta Additon, former deputy police commissioner of New York City, and Lawrence A. Oxley, Commissioner of Conciliation of the Department of Labor. The conference concluded with a closed session for Urban League staff and board members, at which time plans for the future were gone over.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

New York

Harlem—A Grim Picture

Where Jim-Crow Rules

Negroes Fight Hunger

By Oakley Johnson

ARTICLE VI

During the first week after the trouble in Harlem the press was full of talk about "race riot" about "blacks running amuck," about "Communist agitators inciting race hatred," and so on. But the Hearst-police propaganda was too thinly grounded on evidence, and the defense of the militant Communist and Negro groups was too prompt to let this propaganda get by. Everybody now agrees, from the Mayor's Committee to the **Daily Mirror**, that there was no race riot and not actually a riot of any kind in view of the admitted economic provocation and the spontaneously selective character of the window-smashing tactics, which were directed toward the stores which refused to employ Negroes.

The economic background of the disturbance, coupled with the background of police brutality, is clear. The whole grim picture of economic misery, with three-fourths of Harlem's workers unemployed, with the filthy fire-trap housing for which they are charged exorbitant rents, and with the mockery of relief which is administered by the Home Relief Bureaus, all heaped on the backs of a segregated, jim-crowed, police-terrorized people,—this whole picture is before us.

What about the **ideas** of these people?

What about the ferment of social theories, the springing up among Negroes of plans for their own emancipation? Are the Negroes just a laughing "docile" child-like race, or are they keenly aware of their chains and constantly scheming and trying to break free?

In my talks with hundreds of people in Harlem, and in interviewing representatives of various political and other groupings of Negroes, I have had forced upon my mind with re-doubled clarity the extraordinary vigor of the Negro mind, the extraordinary vitality of Negro aspiration. At the same time that I have found sickening evidence of the most callous discrimination and the most discouraging piling up of handicaps of every sort, I have found also a steel-hard resistance, a watchful non-acceptance of the status quo along with preparation of one sort or another for active fight against it.

The Warning Word

Yesterday I saw "Vacancy" and "For Rent" signs for blocks along 123rd Street, with the warning word "White" on the sign, symbol of the crassest open segregation.

National Consciousness Strong

I found another thing in my study of Harlem. I found that the Negro people are intensely conscious **as a national group.**

The names of many organizations attest this. What is the meaning of such organizations as the "African Patriotic League," for instance, or of the "Universal Negro Improvement Association"—better known as the Garveyite movement,—or even of the more vague "Pacific Movement of the Eastern and Western World for Cultivating Relations between the Dark Races"? What else, furthermore, can be the meaning of the intense wave of anger that swept Harlem when Italy began her imperialist robber-attack upon Abyssinia, the Ethiopian nation? All Harlem sprang to the defense of the sole remaining independent Negro country (outside of Liberia and Haiti, which are in fact semi-colonies). They formed the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia, a united front of more than twenty Harlem organizations, headed by Captain A. L. King of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and including the African Patriotic League, the National Black League of America, the Ethiopian Students Association, the Young Liberators, the Vanguard, the Abyssinian Baptist Church, the North Harlem Community Council, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the Harlem International Labor Defense, and the Harlem Section of the Communist Party.

I talked with Negro doctors, Negro lawyers, Negro preachers. I found them united in opposition to Father Coughlin, for example,—because in attacking the World Court he took pains to mention the Negro countries, Abyssinia and Liberia, and only these, as the undesirable World Court participants who would have the right to pass judgment on American affairs!

Incorrect Theories

. . .It has been the fashion among a certain type of radicals who condescend to theorize on the Negro problem to say that it is only a labor problem, not a national one. This view is general among Socialist leaders and Lovestonites. The Negroes, they say, don't want a separate government, they never think about national liberation. All they want is jobs and equality.

Such persons say that Communists are trying to force upon the Negro people a national self-determination which they never thought about and do not want.

The facts are quite otherwise.

The Negro problem is a national problem as well as a labor problem, and only the Communist Party has had the intelligence to work out a solution that takes account of all factors and all needs.

Father Divine's Spiritual Racket

In looking over Harlem's chief groupings, we find that ideologically we can divide them into three classes: the church groups, the social agency groups, and the nationalist organizations. All of them draw members from all the elements of Harlem's Negro population, whether born in the southern part of the United States, or in Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad, or Panama. Of the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States, 300,000 live in New York City, and 220,000 in that part of New York called Harlem. And in Harlem the Reverend M. J. Divine has a following estimated variously at 10,000 to 20,000 persons. What is back of his "success"?

"I know that the higher-ups are oppressing the people," Father Divine said to me. "I will end this by righteousness, not by violence. I find fault with Communist methods, but not their aims. I teach peace. There will be an end to all oppression and suppression and race prejudice, and I will bring it about personally."

A Shrewd Gentleman

Father Divine is a very shrewd gentleman, much more shrewd than I anticipated. He is a short, nearly bald, brown-skinned Negro, with a pleasant smile and extraordinarily keen eyes back of which there is a careful sizing up of his interviewer. He is shrewd, and he is looking out for Number One.

"I don't want to oppose the authorities," he said, "or go contrary to the constitution." And in his paper, the New York News, his editorial writers say for him, "Harlem is grateful to the daily press" for the way it reported the so-called riot, and speak cringingly of "the police department for whom we have long had high and wholesome respect." (New York News, March 30). Furthermore, he describes himself as "God," and says in one of his publications called The Spoken Word, "Give All to God." And his followers are giving "their all' to Father Divine.

Father Divine, like the policy gambling racketeers, has his own variety of racket, a spiritual gamble. Give all to God, he says, and many of the Negro masses, hopeless and desperate, just as they chance their remaining pennies on a number gamble, chance it on the spiritual gamble of Father Divine's "peace" promises. And like all racketeers, he will sell them out when a crisis comes.

The Angelic Social Agencies

As dubious as the churches, and less to be respected, are the various social agency outfits of Harlem, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which kowtows to jim-crowism while pretending to oppose it, the Mill's Citizens' Voters League, which is nothing but a local politician's gang for swinging votes to Fusion or to any other white boss party that wants to get something from Harlem without giving anything, and the Urban League, which does fairly good work in compiling statistics but is careful not to offend the white philanthropists who pay their salaries.

"When Negro workers are out of work, starving, denied relief, jim-crowed," I asked James H. Hubert, leading Negro social worker and Director of the Urban League, "what do you advise them to do?"

"Well," he replied, rather facetiously, "do you mean, should they smash windows and use vio—"

"You know I don't mean that," I interrupted. "What can Negro and white workers do for themselves?—or should they, in your opinion, do nothing at all?"

This question apparently gave Mr. Hubert a pain somewhere.

"I dont care to answer that," he said, after a moment's hesitation. . . . Bourgeois Negro social workers are as a rule self-conscious about their semi-official jobs; they are more concerned about appearing impartial and unprejudiced about Negro problems, even though they are Negro themselves, than they are about seeing that justice is done.

An Upsurge From Below

Despite the penultimate respectability of Negro social agencies, who consider themselves the pride of their race, the militancy of the nationalist mass movement is more significant and more important. The chief danger of Negro nationalism, as of all nationalism, is that it will be directed along the path of bourgeois interests. The Negro masses want to be free, and if they can unite their forces to those of white workers and of the workers of all countries, they will achieve at once their national emancipation and their emancipation as part of the working class.

"We don't want any social equality," Captain King, head of the New York branch of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, said to me.

"But," I protested, "how can any sort of emancipation be attained without fully acknowledged equality between white and black?"

"We want equality that way," he said, "but no miscegenation. We don't want the black race to be merged with the white."

That was the point—a racial pride reacting against white superiority so violently as to support in part the very jim-crow rules imposed by the white bosses.

Captain King is a handsome Negro, black and brave. But the narrow nationalism he and his organization advocate is not the way of freedom for the Negro people. Regardless of its out-dated ideals, it plays into the hands of its enemies, and rejects that unity without which workers, whether white or black, cannot free themselves from slavery.

SCRANTON, PA.
REPUBLICAN
MAR 26 1935

Harlem's Big Problem

Harlem, the world's biggest single Negro city, with a population that grew from 83,000 in 1920 to 250,000 today, is a leading example of the Negro colonization trends that have featured the large cities of the East, the North and the Middle West during the past decade. New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago have similar cities as a natural outgrowth of the accepted philosophy that the black and white races live together more happily apart.

This seems to be true in spite of the wider civic privileges given the Negro above the Mason and Dixon line than in the South—and yet it is doubtful that the Negroes above the line on the whole fare any better than those below.

One example is the statement of the New York authorities last week that half of Harlem's population is overcrowded; that the "worst slum areas in the city" exist there and that disease and mortality are at a high rate. Added to those disadvantages is the fact that a huge portion of Harlem's people are unemployed and that they face serious difficulties in obtaining work in addition to the difficulties in obtaining work in competition with whites.

Those are the major facts that have to be faced in considering such outbreaks as occurred in the section Wednesday

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The facts are quite otherwise. The Negro problem is a national problem as well as a labor problem, and only the Communist Party has had the intelligence to work out a solution that takes account of all factors and all needs.

Father Divine's Spiritual Racket

In looking over Harlem's chief groupings, we find that ideologically we can divide them into three classes: the church groups, the so-cial agency groups, and the na-tionalist organizations. All of them draw members from all the ele-ments of Harlem's Negro popula-tion, whether born in the southern part of the United States, or in Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad, or Panama. Of the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States, 300,000 live in New Yo... City, and 220,000 in that part of New York called Harlem. And in Harlem the Reverend M. J. Divine has a following estimated variously at 10,000 to 20,000 persons. What is back of his "success"?

"I know that the higher-ups are oppressing the people," Father Di-vine said to me. "I will end this by righteousness, not by violence. I find fault with Communist meth-ods, but not their aims. I teach peace. There will be an end to all oppression and suppression and race prejudice, and I will bring it about personally."

A Shrewd Gentleman

Father Divine is a very shrewd gentleman, much more shrewd than I anticipated. He is a short, nearly bald, brown-skinned Negro, with a pleasant smile and extraordinarily keen eyes back of which there is a careful sizing up of his interviewer. He is shrewd, and he is looking out for Number One.

"I don't want to oppose the au-thorities," he said, "or go contrary to the constitution." And in his

paper, the New York News, his ed-itorial writers say for him, "Harlem is grateful to the daily press" for the way it reported the so-called riot, and speak cringingly of "the police department for whom we have long had high and wholesome respect." (New York News, March 30). Furthermore, he describes him-self as "God," and says in one of his publications called The Spoken Word, "Give All to God." And his followers are giving "their all' to Father Divine.

Father Divine, like the policy gambling racketeers, has his own variety of racket, a spiritual gamble of the Negro masses, hopeless and desperate, just as they chance their remaining pennies on a number gamble, chance it on the spiritual gamble of Father Divine's "peace" promises. And like all racketeers, he will sell them out when a crisis comes.

The Angelic Social Agencies

As dubious as the churches, and less to be respected, are the various social agency outfits of Harlem, the National Association for the Ad-vancement of Colored People, which kowtows to jim-crowism while pre-tending to oppose it, the Mill's Citi-zens' Voters League, which is noth-ing but a local politician's gang for swinging votes to Fusion or to any other white boss party that wants to get something from Harlem with-out giving anything, and the Urban League, which does fairly good work in compiling statistics but is careful not to offend the white philan-thropists who pay their salaries.

"When Negro workers are out of work, starving, denied relief, jim-crowed," I asked James H. Hubert, leading Negro social worker and Di-rector of the Urban League, "what do you advise them to do?"

"Well," he replied, rather faceti-ously, "do you mean, should they smash windows and use vio—"

"You know I don't mean that," I interrupted. "What can Negro and white workers do for themselves?—or should they, in your opinion, do nothing at all?"

This question apparently gave Mr. Hubert a pain somewhere.

"I dont care to answer that," he said, after a moment's hesitation. . . . Bourgeois Negro social workers are as a rule self-conscious about their semi-official jobs; they are more concerned about appearing impartial and unprejudiced about Negro problems, even though they are Negro themselves, than they are about seeing that justice is done.

An Upsurge From Below

Despite the penultimate respect-ability of Negro social agencies, who consider themselves the pride of

SCRANTON, PA.
REPUBLICAN
MAR 26 1935

Harlem's Big Problem

Harlem, the world's biggest single Negro city, with a population that grew from 83,000 in 1920 to 250,000 today, is a leading example of the Negro coloniza-tion trends that have featured the large cities of the East, the North and the Middle West during the past decade. New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago have similar cities as a natural outgrowth of the accepted philosophy that the black and white races live to-gether more happily apart.

This seems to be true in spite of the wider civic privileges given the Negro above the Mason and Dixon line than in the South—and yet it is doubtful that the Negroes above the line on the whole fare any better than those below.

One example is the statement of the New York authorities last week that half of Harlem's population is over-crowded; that the "worst slum areas in the city" exist there and that disease and mortality are at a high rate. Addedably offers grave and challenging socio-to those disadvantages is the fact that logical problems, a condition that is true a huge portion of Harlem's p unemployed and that they fa difficulties in obtaining work in com-petition with whites.

Those are the major facts that have to be faced in considering such outbreaks as occurred in the section Wednesday

New York Evening Post

APR 3 1935

All New York Has a Stake in Harlem

To the Editor of New York Post:

Sir—The Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., in his three excellent articles, has given a true and exact picture of conditions in Harlem. In 1931, when I returned to America after an extended trip abroad, I ridiculed the idea of a depression here when I saw the food in the garbage cans and the loaves of bread in the gutters. I was thinking of the European garbage cans, where the scavengers find only potato peelings or paper. But in 1935 the Harlem garbage cans contain only bones and putrid food, and for these human beings are competing with starved dogs and cats.

Some of the poor of Harlem have sunk to such depths of squalor and misery that to find a parallel one must go to North Africa or to China.

Our Government takes great care that no infected person shall enter the country, yet it permits festering Negro ghettos. Our New York legislators are now wasting the taxpayers' money discussing an anti-nudism bill, while nudism of the ugliest and most disease-breeding kind is being forced on citizens in these congested, poverty-ridden Negro districts. The soil is being prepared in these Negro slums for the hatching of some new and destructive plague which may be as baffling to modern science as the Black Death of the Middle Ages was to the physicians of that time.

The conditions reported by Mr. Powell were, most of them, exposed by the investigators of the New York Urban League two years ago. They were mentioned in the daily papers, but the city did nothing about it. And nothing short of some social catastrophe will ever bring about a betterment, so rock-ribbed is American color prejudice.

J. A. ROGERS.

✦ ✦ ✦

REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED OR COLOR

To the Editor of New York Post:

Sir—Having been a daily reader of the Post for the past three years, I am convinced as to its frankness and fairness in expressing its opinion.

I have read and carefully studied your editorial on "Harlem's Problem" which appeared in the Post on March 30, 1935, and as a Harlem Negro I personally thank you, and I sincerely feel that every Negro in Harlem will join me in expressing appreciation for the absolute fairness of the splendid suggestions offered by you. Your attitude toward this problem leads one to feel that you and your newspaper are an advocate of a fair and square deal regardless of race, creed or color. I trust that this editorial to which I have reference has settled deeply into the heart and mind of every citizen of our great city.

JOHN H. BUDD.

Uplift Via the "Verboten" Method

To the Editor of New York Post:

Sir—Congratulations on your lottery editorial. Go at it hammer and tongs until you win. Don't worry about those that always want to uplift the "poor" by holding a "verboten" sign continually in front of them.

A monthly lottery ticket bought legally and in the open won't cost any one person very much. Keep the millions that now go abroad for lottery tickets at home. Let our unemployed and our hospitals get the benefit of this now world-wide, sensible and fully legitimate means of obtaining funds for beneficial purposes.

A. S. LINNBERG.

NAME FRAZIER SURVEY CHIEF

Teacher From Howard University Directs Mayor's Study

Appointed to direct the survey which the Mayor's Commission on Conditions in Harlem is conducting in connection with its investigation, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology at Howard University, arrived in New York to take up his duties Thursday, Dr. Charles H. Roberts, chairman of the commission announced yesterday.

For a period of at least six months, Dr. Frazier will devote his full time to active direction of the investigations which up until this time has been carried on by Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter, secretary of the commission. Mrs. Carter continues as secretary.

"The coming of Dr. Frazier does not mean that the commission is simply looking forward to the complete compilation and possible printing of its findings and conclusions in book form there to remain for research students to thumb," Dr. Roberts said.

Dr. Frazier is author of the "Negro Family in Chicago," "The Free Negro Family" and has compiled a comprehensive study of the Negro family in the United States for the Social Science Research Council. He has written for the Journal of Social Forces, The Forum, The American Journal of Sociology, The Crisis and Opportunity.

Frazier to Address Co-Operative Confab

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology, Howard University, will be the principal speaker at the second United Cooperative Conference scheduled for May 25 at La Citadelle Farms, Doylestown, Pa., it was announced here yesterday.

Attending the conference will be representatives from five societies in New York and one in Philadelphia. They are the Pure Foods Cooperative Stores, Inc., the 128th Street Cooperative Movement, La Citadelle Farm Guild, the Problems Cooperative Association, the Harlem Cooperative Association, and the United Consumers Cooperative, Inc., of Philadelphia. Miss Ela J. Baker is chairman of the steering committee.

Social Workers To Meet

The New York State Conference on Social Work Among Negroes will hold its second annual meeting at the West 137th Street Young Women's Christian Association here Thursday, Friday, Saturday, June 6, 7, 8, James H. Baker, executive secretary has announced.

The conference was organized February 1934 in Albany in order to co-ordinate all public and private welfare activities among Negroes in this state. It proposes to promote joint action on matters of common interest to social workers; to develop inter-community contacts between social workers in private and public welfare agencies; and to work for the development of higher standards of social work for Negroes.

At the first onference, held last June, more than one hundred persons attended representing twenty social service organizations. The sessions were devoted to discussions of the barriers and opportunities facing the New York Negro.

In addition to Mr. Baker, officers of the conference are Golden B. Darby, president; Mrs. Carita V. Roane, vice-president; Miss Emma Gilbert, treasurer and James H. Hubert, chairman of the Executive Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TRIBUNE

APR 27 1935

Gamblers' Customers

A NEW YORK appellate court reverses the conviction of a Negro woman found guilty of possessing a "policy" slip representing a "play" in the "numbers" racket. But since she was arrested before she could make her play, the court held there was no violation of law. The case is important in that it may force the State to leave the nickel-gamblers alone and concentrate on the "big shots" who run the games.

Not much except a waste of public money and a lot of misery for poverty-stricken unfortunates has ever come of attempts to curb gambling by soaking the suckers. They are too many for government to cope with. Some of them—relatively insignificant in numbers—can be jailed. Misadventures don't scare mobs from games.

As long as the policy, lottery, and other swindling gamesters are protected by batteries of lawyers and political tieups, the result of customer-raids is to convince people that the law is friend to him who hath, the enemy to him who hath not and must "take a chance." There's too much of that.

New York World Telegram

MAY 11 1935

NEGRO WOMEN ASKING RELIEF CHARGE INSULT

Told to "Try Streets," Harlem Leader Testifies Before the Mayor's Commission.

COMMITTEE IS ASTONISHED

Witness Swears Applicant for Aid Was Taken to House of Prostitution.

Negro women filing applications for home relief in some instances were asked if they had "tried the streets," it was testified today before the Mayor's Commission on Conditions in Harlem by Merrill C. Work, Negro, secretary of the Unemployed Council of Harlem.

The witness also testified that in one instance a woman, whom he named, but whose address he withheld except to the commission in executive session, had been taken to a house of prostitution by a home relief investigator who suggested that she could there find occupation.

The woman, he said, had believed before she consented to go to the address that a job as a domestic awaited her, but she was disillusioned quickly.

Offers to Produce Witness.

When the testimony was greeted with amazement by members of the investigating committee, presided over by A. Philip Randolph, Mr. Work offered to produce the woman as a witness in executive session.

He said that both Negro and white relief investigators regularly had asked women relief applicants many questions not on the official questionnaires. and that one of the questions which had become more or less routine was that about "trying the streets."

Several relief bureau employees who had been summoned as witnesses today failed to appear. They included ictor Saurez, former precinct administrator, and Miss Vivian Mason, still a precinct administrator, both of whom have been under attack by relief applicants. The former now is attached to Edward Corsis office.

Discrimination Charged.

Two others who failed to appear were Miss Constance Ball and S. E. Allen ,attached to the Harlem relief headquarters.

Mr. Randolph informed the audience efforts would be made to induce the four to appear at a later meeting, but pointed out the committee had no power of subpoena.

Earlier today James W. Ford, secretary of the Harlem section of the Communist party, insisted that Negroes had been discriminated against. One of his lieutenants, Fred Benedict, general organizer of the Unemployed Council of Upper Harlem, said Mr. Corsi had refused to entertain numerous complaints filed against the Home Relief Bureau.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1935

New York.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 19 1935

CRISIS IN HARLEM SEEN BY DEUTSCH

Says Relief Situation Among Negroes Is So Serious There May Be an 'Explosion.'

HE FINDS DISCRIMINATION

Knauth Reports Steady Rise in Number of Persons Getting Aid in the City.

In an address before the Citizens Union at its annual meeting at the Town Hall Club last night Bernard S. Deutsch, President of the Board of Aldermen, declared that a serious relief situation existed in Harlem and warned that "a real crisis" was threatened unless steps were taken to remedy it.

"The riot in Harlem last Winter involved a relatively small number of people, but it is symptomatic, and we must take steps to avoid more serious trouble," Mr. Deutsch said.

He spoke also of the "disgraceful" housing conditions prevailing in Harlem, overcrowding of schools, "rampant" juvenile delinquency, lack of recreational facilities and the backwardness of other social conditions. He said that these, coupled with what he termed the discrimination against Negroes in the administration of relief, were making for an explosive situation that may at any time assume serious form.

The relief administration of the city was fully cognizant of the situation, Mr. Deutsch declared.

Knauth Makes No Comment.

Among those who heard Mr. Deutsch was Oswald W. Knauth, chairman and executive director of the Emergency Relief Bureau. Mr. Knauth preceded Mr. Deutsch in the speaking program, devoting his address to a discussion of general problems of relief. He made no comment on Mr. Deutsch's charges.

"The figures show that for the city as a whole 66 people per 1,000 are on relief," Mr. Deutsch said. "In Harlem the figure is 129 per 1,000. The average for the white population is only 51 cases per 1,000. The Negroes are two and one-half times as badly off. A statistical study shows that less than 8 per cent of those on work relief are Negroes, although Negroes constitute 14½ per cent of the employable relief population. Similarly, the average percentage of the relief case load on work relief for the city as a whole is 26.7 per cent, while in the Harlem precincts the percentage runs as low as 8 per cent, with the top figure 11.3 per cent."

Mr. Deutsch also presented figures showing differences of between $5 to $14 a week paid to Negroes on work relief as compared with wages paid to whites.

Injustices in rent allowances to Negroes on relief also were charged by Mr. Deutsch. He pleaded that steps be taken immediately by the city and the Emergency Relief Bureau to remedy the alleged wrongs.

Relief Rolls Growing.

In his discussion of the relief problem Mr. Knauth said that "in spite of everything our relief rolls are growing."

"They went down slightly in the first part of May, but since the middle of last month, contrary to the normal seasonal trend, we have had an increase," Mr. Knauth declared.

A factor contributing to the increase, according to Mr. Knauth, is the fact that under the new Federal work relief program, soon to go into effect, jobs will be available only to those on home relief.

Mr. Knauth warned that a serious situation was bound to arise unless opportunities for private employment were created.

"It is for industrial leaders and labor leaders to get together and create conditions that will make jobs available in the normal business way," Mr. Knauth said. "It is time that such leadership developed. The lack of it will lead to a situation that will become really serious."

Paul Blanshard, Commissioner of Accounts, said the relief allowance in the city of $12.64 a week for a family of five persons and of $6 a week for single men and women was "below the subsistence level."

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin was re-elected chairman of the Citizens Union. The others elected were Lincoln Cromwell, Henry Fletcher and Almet Reed Latson, vice chairmen; Joseph D. McGoldrick, treasurer, and George H. Hallett Jr., secretary.

NEW YORK SUN

JUN 4 1935

DODGE CLEARS ERB IN HARLEM CHARGE

Finds Unemployed Leader's Allegation Baseless.

A statement by Merrill C. Work, Negro secretary of the Unemployment Council of Harlem, that a home relief investigator attempted to place a young woman in a disorderly house has been found to be without foundation, according to a report made by District Attorney William C. Dodge after an investigation.

Work, who made his charges at a public hearing of the subcommittee on relief of the Mayor's Commission on Conditions in Harlem, repudiated his statements when questioned by Assistant District Attorney William Goldman, who was assigned to the case. The investigation was made at the request of Oswald W. Knauth, executive director of the Emergency Relief Bureau.

"Mother Collins," who was mentioned at the hearing by Mr. Work, was found to conduct a religious home for wayward girls in West 121st street, Mr. Dodge reported, and to be a woman of excellent reputation in Harlem.

Work admitted during the investigation that, as far as he knew, no effort had been made by any relief investigator to place the young woman in any house of ill-repute. The Police Department, which conducted an investigation of "Mother Collins's" establishment, reported that it was an institution regarded highly for the work it does.

SEEK UNION OF EASTERN SOCIAL SERVICE GROUPS

Defender

NEW YORK, June 21—The advisability of this organization linking up with other groups among the middle Atlantic states was definitely decided at the second annual New York State conference on social work among the Race, which closed its three-day session here Saturday. This was announced by James H. Baker, Jr., executive secretary of the conference.

The decision to make overtures in this direction, which would ultimately result in a regional conference on Race social work, was reached at the business meeting held Saturday in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. at which time the new officers were elected.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, adviser on the economic status of the Race, Department of the Interior, at the Friday meeting, told of pending plans of the government to employ Race white collar workers engaged in technical work such as architects, draftsmen and engineers. They will be chiefly delegated to housing work, he said, several placements having already been made.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, adviser on Race affairs, Department of Commerce, presided over this meeting.

Other speakers at the various sessions included William A. Traynham, New York Urban League; Dr. John Singleton, director of community work, Dutchess Junction, N. Y.; Dean S. Yarbrough, formerly with the Warren, Ohio, Urban League; T. Arnold Hill and Lester B. Granger, National Urban League; Father LaFarge, editor, America, national Catholic weekly, and leading workers of the New York City Emergency Relief Bureau.

Mrs. Carita V. Roane, branch manager of one of the New York state employment service offices, was elected president of the state conference to succeed Golden B. Darby, of Syracuse, who now becomes chairman of the executive committee. James H. Hubert, executive director, New York Urban League, is first vice president.

Other officers elected were Mrs. Elaine Polard, second vice president; Miss Doris Madison, treasurer; James H. Baker, executive secretary, and Miss Sara E. Reid, corresponding secretary.

New York Evening Post

JUN 12 1935

BUREAU OFFICIALS CONFER SECRETLY WITH DELEGATION

Second Meeting Will Follow—Victory Would Set a City Precedent

APPROVAL IN PRINCIPLE SAID TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN

Oswald W. Knauth, ERB director, and Charlotte Carr, acting head of the Home Relief Division, have made a cautious step toward possible recognition of the Home Relief Bureau Employees' Association, it was learned today.

ERB officials and union representatives conferred secretly last week. Another meeting is planned soon.

No city department ever has entered into collective bargaining with an employees' union and in the past relief officials have persistently refused to deal with unions. Leaders of the employees' organization charge that members have been discriminated against for organization activity.

4,000 Members Claimed

Only non-relief workers in the Home Relief division are eligible for membership. The association claims 4,000 members out of 11,000 eligibles. It was organized two years ago and has sought unsuccessfully for recognition, regulation of hours, pay increases, better working conditions and investigation of charges of discrimination against Negroes.

Both Mr. Knauth and Miss Carr were understood to have approved in principle the right of relief employees to organize.

Edward Corsi, Home Relief head, now on "vacation" and reported planning to resign as soon as he returns, has been openly hostile to the organization, which charges that four members were dismissed for union activity.

It now asks that these four be reinstated, and that group transference from one precinct to another, as alleged "punitive meas-

ures," be stopped.

As a result of the meeting the ERB administration is now considering some kind of appeals board for employees, it was learned. Whether this would include union representatives has not been decided.

Inability to bargin collectively in the past, according to the HRBEA, placed employees at the mercy of conflicting relief policies. Red tape in the TERA and ERB, it was claimed, often resulted in a series of contradictory orders concerning sick leaves and vacations, which needlessly inconvenienced individual workers.

Such problems would be disposed of by the proposed appeals board.

Last week's initial meeting was attended by Mr. Knauth, Miss Carr, Mrs. Justine Wise Tulin, counsel to the ERB; Theodore Farrelly, assistant to Mr. Knauth, and Dr. John S. Gams, ERB consultant on labor relations.

The employees' delegation was headed by Bernard Riback, association president.

The officials expressed interest in the setup of the HRBEA, questioning whether it represented a substantial number of relief employees.

Today it was learned at the ERB that Mr. Knauth and Miss Carr were checking that phase of the negotiations. No statement could be had from any officials, however.

The second meeting between Miss Carr and the union was set for June 20 to discuss a mechanism for collective bargaining.

Besides asking for better pay and working conditions and an end to discrimination, the employees' group also presented the following special grievances:

1. That home relief workers are subjected to overcrowded quarters, and are housed in condemned buildings.

2. That firetraps are used for precinct bureaus.

3. That persons in the Home Relief Division less than six months are not entitled to sick leave.

4. That time off or personal business is deducted from vacations.

Catholic Universe Bulletin
Cleveland - O.
MAY 24 1935

Selected Editorial

Harlem

The Interracial Review, New York

THE recent disturbance in Harlem is but one of the indications (if any more were needed) which reveals how serious is the plight of the American Negro, particularly during these days of depression. As the hearing before the mayor's committee continues, we unfolded, not only facts and circumstances which are responsible for the recent outbreak, but concrete instances that the Negro is today, even in New York city, suffering the lack of real social justice.

We learn from competent witnesses that the percentage of unemployment in Harlem is greater than that existing in other sections of the city and the unemployment of the Negro is more general than that of any other class or group of our citizens.

Competent witnesses have testified that the housing situation is extremely critical The state of obsolescence and disrepair is quite general in Harlem. Then, too, the rentals are much higher than for similar living accommodations in other sections of the city. Few of us realize how serious this is, since the general acceptance of the restrictions imposed by segregation make it virtually impossible for the Negro to look elsewhere for a place of residence

While the Negro is the last to assert that his opportunities for employment should be confined to Harlem, where he lives; nevertheless, it is an added and trying hardship to realize that Negroes are not given the opportunity for employment in their own neighborhood. Little by little this difficulty will improve and yet until it does, it is not to be wondered that the situation confronts the Negro in his own neighborhood as another case of economic injustice.

We feel that there is every reason to hope that federal funds will be made available for the much needed housing project in Harlem, since other sections of the city are now being benefitted by modern housing projects.

All of these disclosures should result in bringing about a far better and wider understanding of the Negro's plight on the part of the fair-minded citizens of other sections of the city, whose attitude is disposed to be one of fairness and justice, when the facts are known.

Perhaps out of this unhappy occurrence, or, rather out of the occurrence and the causes back of it, will come a new day when we may expect a greater degree of justice and fairness for the Negro in New York city.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle
JUN 10 1935

The Task of the Urban League.

The serious problem of the unemployed Negro was the subject of a recent mass meeting at the Academy of Music, held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Urban League-Lincoln Settlement. In addition to the matter of jobs and provision for the care of Negro delinquents, emphasis was also placed on the question of housing, the statement being made by Hubert T. Delaney, Negro member of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, that the Negro suffers more in proportion from the lack of proper housing facilities than do other groups.

It is but natural that the Urban League should take the lead in seeking a solution of these various related problems, for that organization came into being in 1916 as an interracial board for the specific purpose of planning and carrying out through a trained Negro staff a program of social service among the colored people of Brooklyn. It has many accomplishments to its credit, such as conducting a day nursery to aid working mothers, in which 6,000 child-days of care were provided during the season of 1933-1934. It conducts the Hudson Avenue and the Snyder Avenue Boys Clubs. Its staff workers maintain contact with the Children's Court and the Adolescents Court. It helps to supervise a housekeeping project. It co-operates with the Home Relief Bureau. The services of President William H. Baldwin, Executive Director Robert J. Elzy and its other officers and directors are deeply appreciated by all who have had any contacts with the work of the league.

As a result of its various worth-while activities the league has been looked to for leadership and actual performance in organizing and directing relief work among the 75,000 Negroes of Brooklyn. It deserves the support of the general public in its efforts to raise a $25,000 fund needed to continue its important responsibilities for the remainder of the year.

BIAS SEEN AT SOUTH FERRY

Amsterdam News

Negroes Protest Plan to Transfer 212 to Jim-Crow House

9-14-35

Despite the assurances of Department of Public Wefare officials that the practice would be discontinued, more Negro homeless men were ousted from the Municipal Lodging House at South Ferry this week and exiled to a Jim-crow flophouse in Brooklyn.

Following official denial last week that the action was part of a program to oust all Negroes from the mixed lodging houses at South Ferry and East Twenty-fifth street, The Amsterdam News discovered this week that shelter officials had made reservations for 212 colored homeless men at the Jim-crow Brooklyn quarters at 149 Washington street.

This revelation disputed the contention of the shelter directors that only Brooklyn men would be transferred to the Washington street house. Investigation also showed that only three of the original fifty Negroes transferred on September 3 were Brooklynites. Of the fifty-five men resident there Tuesday, only a handful were Brooklynites.

"Whitewash" Probed.

Reservations for the proposed 212 Negro residents of the Jim-crow shelter were made by August Betz, white shelter inspector, with Murray Karnel, white owner of the building, which was once known as the Washington Hotel. Karnel receives a stipulated sum for lodging each resident.

In the meanwhile the Amsterdam News investigated reports that the shelter officials were rounding up homeless men in the poorer sections of Brooklyn and offering them assistance if they would sign petitions expressing satisfaction with the Jim-crow setup. In this connection, reporters found out that the directors have taken special measures to make the Brooklyn house more desirable than other shelters. Mattresses have been put on the beds and lockers are provided for the residents. Neither of these conveniences are available at South Ferry and in other shelters.

Despite these innovations, however, the present residents are very much dissatisfied with the transfer. They expressed this dissatisfaction individually to officials Wednesday when they were given their meal tickets. Many asked for permission to return to South Ferry, but the request was denied in spite of assurances given The Amsterdam News by officials that any of the men would be welcomed back to the Manhattan shelter.

Only Two Meals.

The protesting residents pointed out that they are forced to walk two miles twice daily for their meals at the Salvation Army post at 378 Court street. They also took exception to the fact that they are only served two meals daily in Brooklyn as compared to the three daily received in Manhattan. Some of the men stated that they had walked all the way from Brooklyn to South Ferry in an effort to get more food after being refused a second helping of the one bowl of oatmeal and three slices of bread given them for breakfast by the Salvation Army post. Manhattan residents are allowed to repeat their breakfast portion daily.

Lawson Brown, secretary to Borough President Ingersoll, denied reports that the borough head had played a part in the establishment of the Jim-crow shelter. Mr. Brown stated that Mr. Ingersoll had caused the Fourteenth Infantry Armory to be opened to homeless men of all races fourteen months ago, but the project failed when an insufficient number of men reported.

Bias at South Ferry.

In the meanwhile, The Amsterdam News began an investigation of the treatment of Negro residents in Annex 2 at South Ferry. It was revealed that only one Negro is included among the more than 75 "industrials" there who receive special board and room for their daily work.

No Negroes are allowed to handle food or wash dishes there either, it was charged by residents. These workers receive a special meal. A number of the "industrials" have been placed on the city payrolls at sums ranging from $2.30 to $6.90 a week.

It was also found out that Jim-crow hotels in the Bowery section had been reserved by the shelter officials in order to accommodate Negro applicants on overflow nights. These institutions are the Belmont Hotel, 11½ Bowery, and the American House on the old Bowery. A segregated floor is reserved for Negroes at another hotel on East Twenty-third street. No Negroes are allowed to sleep at the better hotels which are reserved for whites

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

New York.

Negroes Lured To Harlem Now Without Food, Work, Are Problem To Great City

4-7-35

Corrupting Influence of Idleness Is Making Vast Inroads Into Their Discipline—Tuberberculosis Rate Jumps

NEW YORK, April 6.—On the plate glass windows of the Harlem stores and on the bleak walls of its buildings—buildings that hide the secret rough tragedy of Harlem—there are posted today white placards, four feet long, on which Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's message to the negro people, sent out after the riots of Tuesday, is printed.

The first thing that the storekeepers on the wrecked streets did today, once the big sheets of glass had slipped into place, was to paste up the mayor's suave sentences.

The Harlem that can read shuffles up close to the window, touches its spectacles, peers closely, laboriously spells out the fulsome praises, the bromides, the compliments to the virtues of the race. The Harlem that can't read listens to the educated talk, nods at the great words, and says, in effect:

"Them's nice words. I wish I could eat 'em."

Harlem Isn't Eating

Harlem isn't eating and it isn't working. That is why the sudden madness seized the idle men in 125th Street when the cry went up that a negro boy had been killed. Social service workers and other observers are certain that the disturbance was fostered by radicals. All agree that a grave situation exists in the great negro city, and this situation is caused by idleness, crime, the spread of tuberculosis, overcrowded living quarters and other evils of depression days.

Under the head of idleness in Harlem, the first entry should be the cynical sentence that passes from mouth to mouth among the negro workmen in the endless search for jobs:

"Last hired and first fired."

That's what they say to one another as they trudge from one employment office to another, making the weary round that always ends at the door of the relief station. Once on the rolls it is easier to lie abed and bemoan hard luck than to take up the hopeless wandering again in broken shoes.

There are more than 260,000 negroes in the Harlem district alone between 110th street and 155th Street, and the corrupting influence of idleness makes vast inroads upon them every day. How did so many negroes come to Harlem? Their migrations form one of the most interesting chapters in American social history and, in turn, now provide one of the gravest social problems that Americans must face.

In our own time a strange thing happened to the negro race in Harlem. This thing can be fairly singled out as the great reason for the migrations that filled Harlem to overflowing, crowded its tenements. There came, in the years after the war, a need for cheap, strong labor in New York and in other industrial areas.

Free Trains Lured Them

One day the negro population of a certain Alabama town was surprised and delighted to hear that any person, big enough to work, who had the wanderlust and a desire to earn some easy money, could go north now because there was a free train at the station. There were no fares to pay, nothing to do except wrap up the few belongings and get on the train.

Those free trains, apparently, were raiding the great reservoir of labor in the south. Thousands of negroes settled down laughing into the comfortable seats and traveled away. Out of Alabama and Georgia and the Carolinas they came. For some years they found work, and then the work stopped. They found refuge in Harlem.

They came from the south, too, because the tobacco people in Connecticut, seeking labor for the plantations, went to the negro colleges in the south and paid good wages. The young negroes earned enough in one season to pay for their college year. They went home to school again and told great tales of the land flowing with milk and honey.

The brick yards that used to be in Dutchess County offer another example. Thousands of negroes came to live near Poughkeepsie because there were jobs in the yards. A few years ago the yards closed down and the negroes, for the most part, are on the relief rolls now.

The tuberculosis rate in Harlem is five times the normal city rate. That fact alone tells the grim story of poor housing, overcrowding, malnutrition and inadequate medical care. Juvenile delinquency is four times the normal city rate, and all types of crimes are committed more often in Harlem than elsewhere.

Sort of Secret to Rest of City

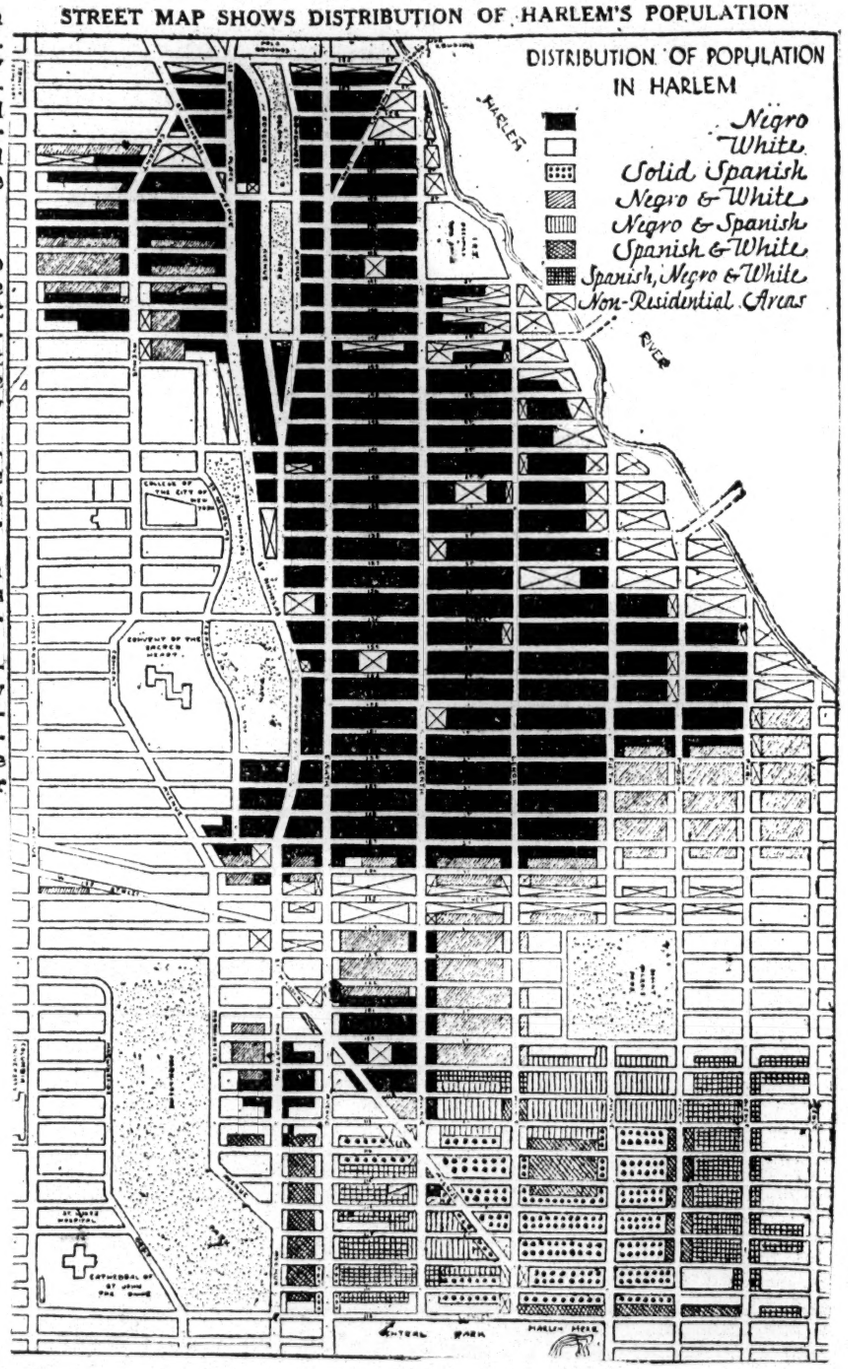
All these conditions are known to the police, the courts and to the social service organizations that carry on their gigantic task in Harlem. Yet the life of Harlem, at least in its grimmer aspects, seems to be a sort of secret to the rest of New York.

James M. Hubert, executive director of the Urban League, the social service unit that bears the brunt of aiding the negro of Harlem, said today:

"There is one great social need in our city—and in all the great cities of our country—and that is to become conscious of the negro."

He added, in speaking of the recent troubles, that it is necessary at this time to eradicate the conditions that allow political malcontents to make headway among the negroes. Otherwise, he fears further outbreaks.

STREET MAP SHOWS DISTRIBUTION OF HARLEM'S POPULATION



NEGROES' CHARGES DENIED BY CORSI

Home Relief Director Lists Aides at Inquiry to Show Harlem Is Represented.

AUDIENCE OF 700 UNRULY

Hearing Adjourned 5 Minutes to Calm Uproar After Frequent Threats by Chairman.

In one of the mos tturbulent sessions of the Mayor's Commission on Conditions in Harlem, Edward Corsi, director of the Home Relief Bureau, asserted yesterday that his department did not discriminate against Negroes. He was the main witness at a hearing of a subcommittee on relieg agencies at the Seventh District Municipal Court, 447 West 151st Street.

For nearly four hours Mr. Corsi was subjected to a continuouos barrage of questions from indignant Harlem residents who insisted, despite his denial, that Negroes had been victims of relief discrimination.

Several times during the all-day session the crowd of more than 700 Negroes that jammed the courtroom almost got out of hand, and order was restored only by the firm insistence of A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who presided.

Corsi Lists Negro Aides.

Mr. Corsi opened his testimony by asserting that of the 3,987 workers employed by his bureau for staff work, 765 or 19.18 per cent were Negroes. He asserted that he had always felt that "it was very important to have relief administered in Harlem by Negroes who understood and sympathized with the conditions prevailing in the area."

He presented figures that showed Harlem precincts of the Home Relief Bureau had the highest expenditure of relief per person.

"I have always thought, however," he continued, "that this relief is not adequate, not only for Harlem but for the entire city."

After explaining the operation of the bureau, Mr. Corsi was questioned by those attending the hearing. Often the questioners delivered speeches on the alleged injustices suffered by Negroes on relief. Mr. Randolph had to interrupt them and insist that they ask questions pertaining to the subject of relief.

Mr. Corsi repeated often that he was eliminating discrimination against Negroes not only in his own organization personnel but also in the cases of those receiving relief. Usually his statements were greeted with boos and catcalls from the audience and Chairman Randolph restored order only by threats to adjourn.

Communist Accuses Official.

The longest outburst occurred when James W. Ford, Communist leader, charged that Victor Suarez, Relief Bureau organization head in the Twenty-sixth Precinct, 110th to 120th Streets between Fifth Avenue and St. Nicholas Avenue, had intimidated relief workers, had asserted that "Negroes were inferior to white relief workers," and had "classified all Negroes as fakers." Mr. Ford demanded that Mr. Corsi remove Mr. Suarez from office.

This demand seemed to be approved by all in the audience because all arose to chant "Kick him out! Remove him!" Mr. Corsi replied that he would leave his subordinate's fate as a relief employe in the hands of the commission, which was greeted by cheers from the crowd.

Under questioning by Mr. Ford, Mr. Corsi asserted that he believed that there was "decided discrimination against Negroes in industry in the city," but when asked if such discrimination did not exist in his department he shouted, "No!"

He said that two of the thirty-eight supervisers were Negroes. He asserted that 44,500 families in Harlem, representing about 105,000 persons, were on the relief rolls of his bureau.

In closing his testimony Mr. Corsi admitted that four, five and even six families shared one apartment in Harlem and that the bureau pays rent for only one of those families. He was on the stand during the entire morning session.

Aide Backs Corsi's Story.

The first witness at the afternoon session was Miss Mildred Gordon, Mr. Corsi's assistant director, in charge of Manhattan, who reiterated his denial of discrimination against Negroes. She said the bureau was training many Negroes for administrative posts and that in Precinct 10, an experimental training precinct, three of the ten students studying to become assistant supervisors were Negroes.

The afternoon session was marked by several disturbances. Louis A. Lavelle, a Negro lawyer, arose to ask Miss Gordon several questions that had been answered in the morning by Mr. Corsi. The crowd started an uproar and demanded that he sit down.

The time for adjournment was drawing near and the crowd was anxious to hear from Mr. Saurez. The disorder reached such proportions that Chairman Randolph ordered an adjournment for five minutes. During the intermission there were heated argument between Mr. Lavelle and other Negro attorneys, but order was restored after the five minutes.

When Mr. Saurez took the stand he was greeted by boos, but he shouted that he welcomed this opportunity "to face this situation which has been fomented [illegible] time and with ulterior motives." He insisted that he had made promotions among the Negroes of his staff and that he considered the Negroes "in every way the equal of white men in the performance of their relief duties."

Chargs Garbling of Statement.

The statement objected to was, according to him, a garbled report of a statement he had made to the effect that in the North the education of Negroes had led them to such occupations as school teachers, lawyers and dentists rather than bookkeepers, and that therefore they were not prepared for high administrative positions of a clerical nature in the bureau.

Considerable bad feeling was shown on both sides when the witness called a questioner, a white former aide, a "liar" and was called "liar" in return. More turmoil followed, but the chairman tactfully allowed a few more perfunctory questions, smoothed over the recriminations and then ordered an adjournment.

Next Saturday there will be a continuation of the hearings of the subcommittee investigating the riots of March 19 and the subcommittee on discrimination in employment at 10 A. M. at the courthouse

PORTLAND, ORE.
OREGONIAN

APR 4 1935

Harlem and Its People

Harlem, in New York city, scene of recent race riots, is usually thought of as a negro quarter. Negroes do predominate in its population, but there are also substantial segments of Spaniards, Porto Ricans, South Americans, West Indians, Mexicans, Africans and Abyssinians. Segregation is complete in some parts of Harlem. In others there is a racial hodgepodge.

The negro population of Harlem is not far short of the total population of Portland, being estimated roughly at 300,000. Twenty-five years ago Harlem was confined within a radius of a few blocks. Now it covers almost a thousand acres.

This negro population which predominates in Harlem finds life difficult, at best. The business of Harlem is carried on for the most part by white people. Here in his own colony the negro controls almost nothing. He resents the situation, as is but natural. This resentment burst into flame in the recent rioting, fired by the manhandling of a negro boy sneak thief who was caught stealing in a store manned by whites but whose customers were all negroes.

Obviously, with its business and industry managed by whites, Harlem's negroes find employment near home for only a fraction of their number. They are barred from white-collar jobs, except in a few cases. So every morning they go fanwise from Harlem in all directions to menial tasks of one kind or another in various parts of New York. Because of the narrow restrictions of their field of employment, Harlem negroes have suffered severely under the depression; so much so that 100,000 of them are on relief, while thousands lack adequate food and shelter. Rents in Harlem are higher than in other poor quarters of the city. Landlords take advantage of the fact that there is no other district where masses of negroes can go and be received. An apartment that elsewhere would rent for $30 to $50 a month costs the Harlem negro $40 to $100 a month. Such facts and figures are a shame to the city that makes them possible.

It is not the negro's fault that there is a negro problem now in New York as well as in the south. In the busy years following the world war's close negro immigration northward was encouraged. The negro was wanted in industries. Employment was free and plentiful in numerous other fields. For a time the new influx of negroes was absorbed. Harlem grew and thrived as it grew. And the negroes, though never self-contained economically, were content because they were gainfully employed. The depression hit them first and grinds them hardest. Jobs in thousands once held by negroes because whites scorned them are now eagerly sought and taken by the whites, and the negroes are pushed aside because of their color.

When a match falls in accumulated dry tinder, flame follows. Such a match was the seizure of the little negro boy shoplifter. Pent-up resentments broke through. They were cumulative resentments. So there ensued rioting in the streets, the wrecking of shops, the breaking of windows and of heads. Disturbers had seized their opportunity to join in the destruction. Some scores of rioters were arrested, carried off to jail and punished. It is to be doubted that all this settles things in Harlem.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

APR 11 1935

LEHMAN BACKS HARLEM PLEA FOR HOUSING AID

Urges legislature to Consider Report of Mayor's Probers Asking Curb on Evictions

ALBANY, April 10.—Conditions that contributed to the recent Harlem riots were reflected in a message sent to the Legislature today by Governor Lehman.

He submitted a plea from Mayor LaGuardia for legislation to improve housing conditions in the Negro section of New York City.

LaGuardia wrote:

"Conditions are not good and a great deal will have to be done before an ideal situation is established in the section."

Presents Report

While the Governor made no recommendation for legislation, he asked the legislature to give "earnest consideration" to a preliminary report by the Mayor's Commission in Conditions in Harlem.

The report recommended that judges be empowered to stay evictions, that tenants be given the right to defend against eviction by proof of a landlord's promise to make repairs and that decent advance notice of eviction be given.

The report said:

"If the program is not enacted at this session a large portion of the Harlem area is committed, as are all other density areas in the city ,to another year of residential degradation."

NEGRO AIDE TO KNAUTH NAMED

Dr. Yarbrough, Formerly Urban League Worker, Promoted

Dr. Dean S. Yarbrough has been appointed to the executive staff of the Emergency Relief Bureau, it was announced Monday. He will serve as an assistant to Oswald W. Knauth, director. Dr. Yarbrough entered the bureau on October 29, 1934, as an intake interviewer in the personnel department.

In making the announcement the bureau declared that "the promotion of Dr. Yarbrough is in recognition of his excellent service in the Home Relief Bureau, and also in line with Mr. Knauth's policy of promoting relief workers from within the ranks and in line with his policy of assuring fair play to everyone."

Dr. Yarbrough, who last fall received his doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Pittsburgh, was formerly the industrial secretary of the Urban League at Warren, Ohio. He has also done research with the National Urban League. Dr. Yarbrough resides at 210 West 150th street.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

New York.

After Seven Years of Service to Maids, Community Center to Seek New Quarters

Harriet Tubman Home Has Aided Stranded Girls Over Long Period

A shelter in the economic storm, where more than 100 jobless domestic workers have found refuge at one time or another, the Harriet Tubman Community Center in Hempstead, L. I., now has hopes of being able soon to quit its rented quarters in a former beer garden for a building of its own.

It was seven years ago this month that a group of far-sighted women formed in this town a small club which they named for the woman whose inspiration they pledged themselves to follow. The original purpose of the club was to give the women of the community a wider social life than they had formerly obtained.

Harriet Tubman was one of the first free Negro women in the United States. Her home in Cayuga County was a haven for more than 400 men and women who were making their way to freedom through the underground railway of pre-Civil War days. Harriet Tubman also served as a nurse and a spy in the war.

Today the small club named in her honor has developed into a full-fledged community center, occupying a wooden building of two stories and attic on Mill road. It has made itself an important factor in the life of Hempstead. More than 100 young girls who lost household positions and found themselves stranded have found the Harriet Tubman Community Center a good home until another position was found for them or relatives sent for them. Many of the girls had come from the South and had neither relatives nor friends on Long Island.

Some of them had been lured here by a fraudulent employment agency whose owner was sent to jail last year because of his illicit operations on Long Island. The upper floor of the Center has sleeping facilities for eight persons, who are looked after by Dr. Vera Martin, the resident hostess. All the furnishings have been donated by friends of the institution, and the linens and utensils were purchased from the proceeds of card parties and other social functions given by the Center members.

Harriet Tubman Community Center.

Last Winter the Nassau County Chapter of the American Red Cross offered its services to place a Red Cross course in home nursing and care of the sick in the center. This course has proved one of the most popular features of the work done there.

The first floor clubrooms and lecture hall occupy the space where the bar stood in the building's beer parlor days. Mrs. Martin L. Harvey, president of the Center, is hopeful that the group may soon be able to build a home of its own.

Mrs. Harvey said a much larger number of domestic workers was in need of the services of the Tubman center, and declared the center was aiming towards a larger building to extend its services.

Besides the Red Cross classes, courses are offered in sewing and cooking. The social life of a large community practically revolves about the Community Center.

Officers of the center are Mrs. Harvey, president; Mrs. Dell Ballard, financial secretary; Mrs. Chauncey Brewster, treasurer; Mrs. William Pinckney, secretary, and Dr. Martin, resident hostess.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

MAY 11 1935

Home Relief Bureau Accused Of Trying to Put Girl in Vice Den

The Home Relief Bureau was accused today of trying to place a young Negress in a Harlem vice den in order to get her off the relief payroll.

Spectators and officials at the hearing into conditions in the Harlem district, being held by the relief sub-committee of the Mayor's Commission, were shocked when the charge of vice slavery was hurled by Merrill C. Work, Negro, secretary of the Unemployment Council of Harlem and general chairman of the Unemployment Council of New York.

Testifying in the Municipal Court Building, at 447 W. 151st st., Work said a relief investigator took the girl, Rose Lee, to a place operated by a woman known in vice circles as "Mother" Collins and offered her a job as a prostitute.

The investigator had told the girl that if she did not get a job she would be taken off the rolls anyway.

"'While Miss Lee was offferred this vile proposition, it was learned that Mother Collins, head of this vice den, was herself receiving regular payments from the Home Relief Bureau," the witness asserted.

witnesses at a hearing of a subcommittee on relief of the Mayor's commission on conditions in Harlem.

Several witnesses demanded the immediate resignation of Edward Corsi, director of the Home Relief Bureau, and any other officials guilty of "discriminatory practices." Each time this demand was made it was greeted by cheers and shouts from more than 400 spectators, mostly Negroes, who attended the hearing in the Seventh District Municipal Court, 447 West 151st Street.

The first witness was James W. Ford, secretary of the Communist party, Harlem Section, who charged that only one-fourth of the Negroes in Harlem needing relief were getting it. He contested testimony given two weeks ago by Mr. Corsi.

Gives Data on Negro Workers.

Mr. Ford contended that only 7 per cent of the relief workers of the city were Negroes, although Mr. Corsi had said that more than 19 per cent were on relief staffs. Mr. Ford also held that only 7 per cent of those employed on work relief were Negroes, although the city's unemployed were 15 per cent Negro.

Characterizing the situation in Harlem as "appalling," Mr. Ford declared that his organization estimated that 80 per cent of the area's Negro population was unemployed and that half of those who applied for relief were rejected mainly because the residence requirement of two years was not verified "to the satisfaction of the relief bureau."

"The average amount of relief per family for other parts of the city is $42 per month," he continued. "For Harlem the average per family is from 25 to 30 per cent less, or about $25. If that isn't discrimination, then I don't know what it is."

He declared that the State Employment Bureau conducted a "Jim Crow" office in Harlem and that the jobs offered there to Negroes were never for skilled labor, but were only for unskilled, manual work. He also contended that no Nego was allowed to register at the downtown office of the bureau.

ANTI-NEGRO RULE IN RELIEF CHARGED

Discrimination the 'General Practice,' Witnesses Hold at Hearing in Harlem.

CORSI RESIGNATION ASKED

Only 25% of Those in Area Who Need Aid Get It, Red Asserts —80% Are Idle, He Says.

Charges of a "general practice" of discrimination against Negroes by officials of the city's relief agencies were made yesterday by

Mr. Ford contended that there could be no solution of the relief situation in Harlem until those affected banded together into relief organization to "take the complaints down to the bureau en masse."

Charge Causes Uproar.

The hearing was thrown into an uproar at the afternoon session when Merrill C. Work, a Negro, testified that a home relief investigator had taken a young Negro client of his bureau to a house of ill repute "to get her a job" and thus get her off the relief rolls.

"The interesting thing is that the woman who offered her this job is on relief," he said, and added that the client "was taken off relief for refusing to take this immoral and degrading offer."

Mr. Work declined to give the name of the investigator. He declared, however, that when women first made applications for relief, reception clerks in the Harlem relief stations frequently insulted them by asking, "Have you tried the streets."

This statement was greeted by angry cries from the audience. Cries of "That's true, I know it's true," were shouted by several women. A. Phillip Randolph, chairman of the subcommittee, who presided at the hearing, was able to restore order only after several minutes.

Makes Charge on Children.

When order had been restored, Mr. Work charged further that the Home Relief Bureau was responsible for driving children away from their Harlem homes.

"If a boy or girl makes any money, his family is taken off relief and he or she is obliged to support them on meagre incomes," he said. "This practice is gradually breaking up many homes in Harlem, and all of us here in Harlem deeply resent it."

Referring to Negroes in key positions in the Home Relief Bureau, Mr. Work asserted that before March 19, the day of the Harlem riots, there was only one Negro supervisor out of thirty-eight in the city, and that there was no Negro case supervisor or occupational clerk out of seventy-six. Mr. Corsi had testified that thre Negro supervisors were employed.

"After March 19," Mr. Work said, "Mr. Corsi ordered a survey of his bureau, but found it so glaringly discriminatory against Negroes that he ordered it suppressed."

Corsi Assailed Again.

Mr. Corsi was characterized as "the most vicious Negro hater in the bureau" by Fred Benedict, a white former relief worker and a member of the Unemployment Council of Harlem. Speaking from the "point of view of an insider in the relief organization," he contended that "any one in the bureau who protests against discrimination against Negroes puts himself in the line of being fired."

His remarks were greeted by a new outburst of cheering from the audience. Its members set up a chant of "Corsi must go; he must go."

The charges of discrimination against Negroes weer substantiated by Abraham Moscow, a white investigator in the Home Relief Bureau. He testified that relief workers were urged by their superiors to "close as many cases as they could" and that any investigator objecting to discriminatory practices would either be dismissed or shifted to another district. He said that he himself had been shifted.

At the close of the hearing, a resolution presented by the Joint Conference on Discriminatory Practices, a Negro organization representing sixty-two societies, condemned the "majority of press reports of the hearings." It was read into the record. The resolution charged that the reports had "failed to cover the actual testimony and protected those guilty of discrimination."

A hearing of the subcommittee on discrimination in employment was adjourned at noon because of a scarcity of witnesses.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 12 1935

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The Harlem Fight

Daily Worker

IN HALTING the open hearings on relief discrimination and police brutality, the Mayor's Commission on Harlem is deliberately trying to cover up the jim-crow setup in the Home Relief Bureau and the brutal, unpunished police murders of Negro workers. No hearings on these vital questions were held last week, and none are announced for this week.

Every workers' organization and liberal group should support the demands of the Negro people of Harlem for immediate resumption of these hearings. Demand that Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Valentine appear at the hearings to answer charges of their criminal responsibility for conditions which led to the March 19 outbreak in Harlem! Demand arrest and punishment of the police killers of 16-year-old Lloyd Hobbs, of Edward Laurie and other Negro workers! Demand that the open hearings be held on Saturdays, when Home Relief Bureau employees and other important witnesses, as well as the public generally, can attend. Send your demands to the Mayor's Commission, 447 West 151st Street.

New York.

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1935.

BETTER TIMES TO OPEN TREK

Amsterdam News

Urban League Official Reports on Work of His Organization

2-23-35

A fresh influx to Harlem and other northern centers by Negroes of the South is prophesied by James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League, as soon as the "worst of the depression is over."

In his report delivered at the annual dinner of the league Tuesday night at the Hotel Aldine, 200 Fifth avenue, he revealed plans of the league to evaluate its program in anticipation of problems he expects to increase in the course of migration.

New York Age

The training of domestics and agricultural workers as professionals and specialized workers was described as an important phase of the plan. Thirteen trades are now taught at the local branch, 204 West 136th street, in addition to languages and the arts. The Negro in New York, Mr. Hubert said, constitutes 4 per cent of the population, but supplies over 14 per cent of those on relief rolls. The speaker warned that picketing and labor violence in Harlem on "purely racial lines" would prove disastrous to Negroes in the long run.

Relief Bill Attacked.

President Roosevelt's measure for work relief, which Congress has been asked to finance at a cost of four billion dollars, and the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill were attacked by T. Arnold Hill, acting executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Mr. Hill said that 85 per cent of Negro employables were classed as domestics and agricultural workers. He charged that the Wagner-Lewis measure failed to provide for them. Mr. Hill was of the opinion that Negroes would be classed as unemployables under the terms of the President's bill, and would be kept on the dole rather than given work relief. He was fearful that disbursement of the millions asked for in the bill might be left to the individual states, and that the Negro would suffer discrimination as a result.

Dr. Ira S. Wile, child specialist and psychologist, deplored the seemingly greater news value in the activities of Negroes in Abyssinia, changes in Russian educational methods, the decapitation of women in Germany and the welfare of quintuplets in Canada over the lynching and privation of "some ten million people right in our own country."

Asks New Outlook.

Too long have Caucasians challenged the Negro in terms of illiteracy, crime and disease, Dr. Wile protested. "The more rational social outlook," he said, "would be to inquire what have been and what are now his opportunities for recreation, and to provide him with convalescent homes and institutions for juvenile delinquents. He urged Negroes to form unions to agitate for social changes favorable to their group.

In his report, Mr. Hubert stated that the local Urban League catered to the needs of not less than 1,000 persons each day. During 1934, he said, 51 men and 101 women were given an average of two weeks' convalescent care. He reported that 90,501 federal food tickets were distributed last year.

Other speakers were Mrs. Chester W. Chinn, chairman of the dinner committee; Mrs. Roscoe C. Bruce, presiding officer; Edward A. Norman, treasurer; Mrs. Joseph M. Proskauer of the nominating committee; Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon of the advisory council; Mrs. Dorothy Dunbar Bromley of the New York World-Telegram; Justice Frederic Kernochan of the Court of Special Sessions and chairman of the league's executive board, and Frederick I. Daniels, executive director, state TERA.

Mrs. Francis W. Peck of Brownville, N. Y., Paul Robeson, famous singer, and Mrs. Crawford Blagden, Jr., were named to the executive committee at a meeting preceding the dinner.

Proper Home Relief Not Being Administered To Negroes, Lack Key Administrative Positions

Age 2-26-35 New York

The New York Age To Feature Series of Articles On Relief Situation; Departmental Investigation To Be Held Of Harlem Bureau To Determine Facts

The failure to appoint Negroes to key positions in the home relief setup is given as the reason for the many charges now being made that Harlem has failed to receive proper home relief. Numerous complaints have been made in the past but with recent developments, one of which will be a month's investigation of Precinct 32, it is expected that the true situation will be shortly disclosed.

Among the many charges which are made are:

1. Negroes are discriminated against.
2. Favoritism exists in job placements.
3. Non-residents of the city have come to New York and been appointed as investigators in Harlem.
4. There is not one Negro serving as occupational clerk.
5. Negroes are passed over when promotions are made.
6. There is not one Negro in charge of Precinct Occupational Divisions.
7. Key positions in the home relief setup are denied to Negroes.
8. That many favorites are getting multiple relief.
9. That many investigators are college students who are actually in the classrooms when they should be investigating cases.
10. That "pull" is necessary in order to "get on relief."

With the exception of Mrs. Vivian Mason, who is administrator of Precinct 32, no Negroes are in any of the key positions which would guarantee that the race be given a fair proportion of work. These positions are listed as:

1. Case Supervisor.
2. Insurance adjuster.
3. Occupational clerk.
4. Nutritionist.
5. Unit supervisor.
6. Medical social worker.
7. Head receptionist.
8. Office supervisor.
9. Head bookkeeper.

It is pointed out that no Negroes are in the offices of Colonel William Wilgus, executive director of the Works Division, 111 Eighth avenue, or in that of Miss Grace Goselin, assistant executive director, and that since in Colonel Wilgus' department are launched various work projects that are not normally provided for in the city's budget, that a fair proportion of jobs could only be secured through the appointment of a Negro to a key postion in his office.

The same holds true of Miss Goselin's office which is in charge of all projects for white-collar and professional workers. In this office are employed such persons as adult education teachers, recreational leaders, musicians, clerical workers, engineers, laboratory assistants and various technicians. Nor are there any Negroes in key positions in he office of Commissioner Corsi or Miss Gordon.

(Editor's Note: In subsequent issues of The Age, detailed statements on thee various phases of the work and the charges made will be given).

To Investigate Relief Station In Harlem

Over the weekend it was revealed that beginning April 1 and for the period of one month, the Central Registration Bureau for Women will make a study of the problem of unattached women in Precinct 32 of the Emergency Home Relief Bureau. According to Helene M. Liscomb, director, the purpose of the study will be to determine:

1. The number and type of Harlem women applying for assistance.
2. The number and type of applicants eligible for Home Relief care.
3. The number and type of applicants suitable for Home Relief care.
4. The number and type of applicants unsuited for Home Relief care.
5. The kind of care available for those unsuited to Home Relief care.
6. The kind of care for which no facilities are available.
7. The numbers and types for whom no satisfactory disposition was possible because of lack of facilities.
8. The type of care given by Home Relief.
9. The needs of women unmet by Home Relief.

"All applicants applying at this precinct will be interviewed by members of the Central Registration Bureau staff and assignment to Home Relief or other agencies will be made. We have selected this particular precinct for our study, inasmuch as we find that the majority of our cases in the past have been referred from this particular area. While it will not be a complete picture, it will give us a cross section and some estimate of the size and type of problem existing," she concluded.

Housing in Harlem

TESTIFYING last Saturday before the mayor's committee investigating the Harlem riot, Langdon Post, tenement house commissioner and chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, asserted that Harlem has the highest rent scale of any slum area. The commissioner, verifying what Harlemites have said and written upon hundreds of occasions, stated that the average rent in the community is $30 to $50 a month—figures wholly incompatible with the average weekly salary of $17.

Mr. Post, who appears to hold opinions in wide contrast with interests controlling most real property in Harlem, is also certain that swollen valuation is not wholly responsible for the high rents. Landlords, he says, take advantage of social barriers to exploit the thousands who are forced to live in the community. That also is an old story.

It is gratifying to learn that the commissioner does not state a condition and let the matter rest there. He proposes that zoning laws be adopted with the view of reducing the ridiculous values not only in Harlem, but in other sections where low-cost housing is a crying need.

We are not in the position to say whether Mr. Post's proposal is wise. We believe he offers it on good counsel. We can say, however, that the community's exploited tenants are in no temper to continue suffering without effective protest.

THE URBAN LEAGUE.

Justice KERNOCHAN of the Court of Special Sessions states that the overcrowding and lack of adequate recreational and convalescent facilities in Harlem are responsible for the toll of disease and for the restiveness which showed itself in the serious riots a few weeks ago. As chairman of the executive board of the Urban League, he is in a position to know how bad the physical conditions are and how serious the effort is on the part of an active group of both races to improve them. The league was organized under the direction of Mrs. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN twenty-five years ago, when there were 90,000 Negroes in New York. Now there are four times that number—approximately 350,000. And one of its main efforts now is to de-urbanize many of them—that is, help them to move back to the farms, assisting them in arranging transportation, establishing necessary contacts and advising on location.

As is suggested in the current report released a few days ago, the time has arrived when the league bearing the "urban" name, or some other agency, should attack the problem at its source and stay the migration by helping to make life more livable in the rural communities from which they have gone in such numbers to the great cities. But as it is, a continuing influx to New York especially, is expected by the league, and it finds itself all but overwhelmed by the magnitude of the work already at its hands.

One ominous indication is the fact that while the Negro population constitutes about 4 per cent of the total, the Negro unemployed are out of all proportion to that of other races—namely 14 per cent. From practically every city the same sad story comes of the Negro's struggle for jobs, of "his displacement to make room for others." When one reads of instances of the real prosperity which some have enjoyed in going back to the rural South (as of one who sold his last year's cotton crop for $1,000), it is surprising that the tide is not running the other way.

But the league is doing its urban task, meeting the existing situation as best it can; undertaking services which other agencies cannot be induced to do. A thousand persons are at its door daily. Especial attention is given to underprivileged and pre-school children. A unique service is the "visiting housekeeper service," which sends 200 women daily into homes where there is sickness or need of a housekeeper. But its chief emphasis has been upon fitting workers for jobs. It needs at least $100,000 to carry on a broader program of social welfare for which a foundation of a quarter-century's devoted activity has been laid.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 11 1935

LEHMAN SUBMITS HARLEM REFORMS

Legislature Gets 13-Point Program of La Guardia's Committee on Housing.

SITUATION HELD DISGRACE

Passage of Mandelbaum Bill Curbing Evictions in Old-Law Dwellings Urged.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, April 10.—Governor Lehman presented to the Legislature today a program of thirteen recommendations to end "disgraceful" housing conditions in Harlem.

The recommendations were contained in a report of a special committee named by Mayor La Guardia to investigate affairs there as a result of recent racial disturbances. The Mayor transmitted the special committee report to the Governor, who in turn sent it to the Legislature.

"Conditions in Harlem," wrote the Mayor to the Governor, "have been far from satisfactory for a long time, and due to the economic situation are becoming progressively worse.

"Anything that can be done, I believe, will be very helpful. Conditions are not good and a great deal will have to be done before an ideal situation is established in the section occupied by the Negroes of the city."

Governor Lehman, in passing the Mayor's letter and the special report on to the Legislature said he was not, of course, familiar with all details of the report, but he pointed out that the special committee had stressed the fact that helpful bills were pending in the Legislature.

Report Signed by Ernst.

The special committee report was signed by Morris L. Ernst, chairman of the subcommittee on housing of the main committee named by Mayor La Guardia. Charles H. Roberts is chairman of the main committee.

One bill urged by the committee is the Mandelbaum measure, which has been passed by the Senate, but is being blocked in the Assembly by pressure of landlords. This measure would permit a tenant facing eviction to get a stay if he could show the Multiple Dwellings Law was being violated and place his rent on deposit with the court until the violation was corrected.

The report of the special committee declared provisions were necessary to bar racial discrimination in housing and set forth a detailed program for other ameliatory legislation. But the report insisted that the broad aspect of slum clearance must be considered and that the essential remedy to current ills was new construction on a broad scale. The report continued:

"Your commission found great complaint and considerable distress in the practices surrounding evictions. To this end (Suggestion 1) legislation should be enacted to give judges power to stay evictions; (Suggestion 2) decent notice before eviction and (Suggestion 3) the right of tenants to defend as against an eviction by proof of a landlord's promise to repair.

"The commission recommends certain amendments to the law which aim at prompt curing of serious violations after adequate notice. We are convinced that a statute providing (Suggestion 4) for the deposit of rents during such times as violations have been filed, the use by the city of such funds for curing the violations and the further right of the city to purge the violations, protected by a prior lien to the extent of money so expended would go far toward cleaning up many of the worst situations existing in Harlem housing.

"We believe, in addition (Suggestion 5), that legislation should be enacted holding not only the equity owners responsible but placing, subject to the arm of the law, all those who have directly or indirectly control over properties.

"This is peculiarly necessary in Harlem, where the title holders in so many cases are merely shoestring janitors.

Population Cannot Move.

"The disgraceful conditions evident in Harlem are, in essence, no different from those in all other areas of excessive density of population. The Harlem housing distress, however, is greatly aggravated by the inability of the population to move freely for the purpose of home making throughout the various areas of the City of New York.

"Obviously, legislation cannot eradicate prejudice, even though it can go far toward preventing discrimination. To this end, your committee strongly urges (Suggestion 6), the immediate enactment of legislation making it unlawful for owners to discriminate in the leasing or selling of home space on the ground of race, creed or color.

"The present discrimination results not only in excessively high rents in the Harlem district but also artificially enhances, because of residential barriers, realty values in the Harlem area. Such enhancement, of necessity, prevents slum clearance and the creation of decent dwelling space in the Harlem area.

"One of the main reasons for such excessive values lies in the fact that buildings, decrepit, loaded with violations and anti-social in-use, are translated at the time of condemnation into a substantial money burden either on the community or on the development. To this end the commission proposes various legislative enactments which would tend to place such properties in their proper value strata.

"In the first place the community (Suggestion 7) as a whole should have the clear legal right to tear down 'diseased' properties without any compensation. In the second place (Suggestion 8) if during condemnation proceedings it develops that violations of a serious nature have existed against properties for a substantial time without being cured by the owner, the property should be given no value other than the amount to be received from the removal of the lumber and other débris.

"In the third place (Suggestion 9), it is apparent that property owners have long whip-sawed the community by blowing hot and cold as to the lives of properties.

"The community for some time has limited the values of real estate by restricting the height to which property owners may build. The commission proposed (Suggestion 10) that the Legislature grant to the city the power to zone areas of the city not only by restricting the height of the buildings but by restricting the proportion of the ground areas to be covered.

"Rents in Harlem run, in many cases, to 40 per cent of the average income. This is out of line with the rest of the city. We suggest the possibility of legislation along the lines of our previous emergency rent laws, but directed only toward congested areas where rents are abnormally high because of artificial boundaries created through discrimination or otherwise. The power to establish the frontiers of such areas requiring emergency rent control can be vested in the Housing Authority (Suggestion 11.)

"For decades the suggestion of socially minded citizens has been disregarded by legislators in respect to proposals (Suggestion 12) for having each apartment contain a toilet and (Suggestion 13) for preventing the use of dwelling rooms unless they contain proper light and air. Such standards of living are minima for a decent life for any human being, and we urge the prompt enactment of legislation to obtain such relief."

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1935.

New York.

ITHACA, N. Y.
JOURNAL
DEC 4 1935

The South Side Center Project

The City should sponsor the South Side Community Center project.

All that is asked is sponsorship. No financial obligation is entailed.

No increased taxation is involved.

All that is asked for is official backing so that public money, through the WPA, and some private money, put up by public spirited and philanthropic citizens, may secure for the Negroes of Ithaca a social center adequate to their needs.

Such official sponsorship of PWA and WPA projects is perfectly proper and legal.

The Center has already proved its worth. But it will be far more effective, give wider opportunities and be socially more useful to the whole community if it is adequately housed.

The Center is not only popular with a large number of our Negro citizens, but it has the interest and support of many white people, including some of the foremost leaders in our civic life. They are confident that the Common Council will ignore an opposition that has no legal grounds for protest and that seems to be grounded in petty politics and narrow racial feeling.

The project has nothing whatever to do with the Community Chest. The Chest makes a contribution to the maintenance of the Center, but cannot finance any building project. It is significant, however, that among the people genuinely interested in the project and who are supporting it financially are many of the leaders in and largest givers to the Community Chest.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

North Carolina.

D[illegible] M., N. C. Herald
December [illegible], 1935

NEGROES OF DURHAM OPEN DRIVE MONDAY

—o—

Campaign To Raise $2,500 For Use Of Charities Planned —Teams Are Arranged

—o—

A drive to raise $2,500 for the benefit of Negro charities will be launched here next Monday, G. W. Cox, campaign chairman, announced yesterday. The campaign will be known as "Durham's Good Neighbor Drive."

An organization comprising 15 community workers has been completed, Cox said, and all plans are in readiness for the drive. The city has been divided into eight districts, each presided over by a captain. The districts with their captains are:

East End, Wilma Milum; Hayti, Hazel Knox; Lyon Park, Prof. J. W. Davidson; West Durham, Rev. Thomas Graham, and East Durham, Parethe K. Watkins. Captains are yet to be selected for Walltown, Hickstown and North Durham.

The funds raised will be used for milk for undernourished children and to provide relief for those not reached by the federal government's relief program. The campaign goal of $2,500 has been placed low with the hope it will be exceeded by many hundreds of dollars, fund leaders said. All contributors are expected to give cash, no pledges being accepted.

The homes giving will be identified with an appropriate placard to hang on the front door or in the window. This placard is done in colors and shows the Star of Bethlehem and the wise men carrying gifts to the Christ Child, stating "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and stating further, "This home did its part in Durham's Good Neighbor Drive."

Durham Negroes are anxious to show Durham and their white friends and neighbors, fund leaders said, that they are community minded, willing to do their share in any community project.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
November 24, 1935

Negro Boys' Day.

To The Observer:

The Negro boys of Charlotte in the main, the most neglected group in the city of Charlotte. It often seems that no one has a particular interest in them. The girls have the Young Women's Christian Association and kindred organizations for their physical and moral development, but the boys have no such place to lay their heads or to sit down and rest which they can call theirs.

The City Sabbath School Union is mindful of this pitiable situation and realizes that the boys of today will be the men of tomorrow. The boys represent the future manhood of the race. It is they who will run the business of the race. They will fill all positions of church and state.

The Sabbath School Union is holding a special meeting and rendering a special program in the interest of the Negro boys of the city. All of the boys of the city are invited and urged to come to this meeting. It is for the boys and they will enjoy it.

Every school teacher of the various city schools, superintendents and Sunday-school teachers and the ministers of all the churches are asked to come and bring the boys who come under their influence and guidance.

There will be a grand parade led by the American Legion Drum Corps. The parade will form at Second Ward High School and will go from there to Seventh Street Presbyterian Church, corner North College and Seventh streets.

We are expecting 400 or 500 to be in the parade. All of the boys are asked to meet at the Second Ward High School at 3:00 p. m. sharp and get in line so that the parade can begin at 3:15 p. m. sharp and the program begin at the church at 3:30 sharp.

Whosoever will, let him come and hear and witness a great program for boys.

E. A. CHISHOLM,
First Vice President.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

North Carolina.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
January 16, 1935

ERA Funds Will Be Sought For New Negro Recreation Unit Here

A decision to seek funds from the ERA for turning the old county jail into a recreation center for negroes was reached at a meeting of the plan committee of the Community Chest at city hall yesterday afternoon.

Estimated cost of renovating the present building and adding sufficient place to provide a gymnasium, auditorium and general meeting place was $19,385.

J. B. Williams, of Jacksonville, Fla., representing the National Recreation association, said the project would provide Asheville with the "best recreation center for this purpose in the South; the Southeast, particularly."

In such a center, he added, "you can carry on activities suited to all groups here."

"Knowing what they are interested in," Mr. Williams said in speaking of the national administration's contemplated work relief program, "I think it would appeal to and make an impression on the authorities."

Outstanding Project

"It has a very strong appeal," he continued, "because of its social aspect. It would probably be the outstanding project presented in the state."

H. Grady Reagan, chairman of the board of county commissioners, said he would communicate at once with Clinton K. Hughes, county attorney who is now in Raleigh, and arrange to have a bill passed by the legislature giving the county the right to transfer the property in order that it may be used as a recreation center.

The sub-committee of the plan committee that reported on the feasibility of the project at the meeting was composed of Sam Johnson, county commissioner; P. L. Threlkeld, director of public works for the city; and W. M. Smathers and W. S. McRary, representing the Community Chest. Mr. Johnson made the committee report, presenting a number of blue prints of the proposed changes.

Stage Planned

In the portion to be added to the structure would be a large auditorium with a suitable stage, it could be used for entertainments, plays, etc., and could be turned into a gymnasium for basketball, handball and the like. When used as a gymnasium about 350 spectators could be accommodated. As an auditorium it would have a capacity of approximately 1,350 persons.

Plans at present call for renovating the jail building and making the second and third floors into one. There would be an office in the old portion of the building, a clinic, reading rooms and space for other activities.

Mr. Johnson commented that the project, if completed, would give the city and county a center worth approximately $100,000.

Mr. Williams was of the opion ion that title of the property should be vested in the city since it is more directly concerned with recreational activities. The city owns a lot that the new portion of the structure would stand on. The government would require, he said, that the property be in the hands of the city or county.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
April 2, 1935

Set Formal Opening Negro Work Center

Colored People of City Invited to Inspect Hill Street Plant at Ceremonies Thursday Night.

The negro work center, with its many FERA projects operated for the colored people of the city, located in the old mission school on Hill street will have its formal opening Thursday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.

An invitation is extended to all of the negro people of Charlotte to come and inspect the plant as it is now operating and hear something of the work that is being attempted there.

Mrs. C. T. Wanzer, FERA director of women's work in Mecklenburg county, has brought together in this one building many of her most constructive activities among the colored people of the section, and there, under the capable direction of leaders of their own race, is giving them an opportunity for education and development that has not been afforded them in the past.

The program Thursday will be under the direction of Antoinette Mason, one of the ERE teachers and wife of a Baptist minister. The assembly will open with the singing of the Negro National Anthem and this will be followed by a prayer. A quartette from Johnson C. Smith university will sing, and Rev. J. W. Herritage, rector of St. Michael's church, will welcome the guests. Mrs. Wanzer will speak briefly on the work being planned for the center. Rev. J. H. Moore will take about the place of the center in community life. The program will close with singing, by a chorus of pupils from the second ward school.

USE SCHOOL BUILDING.

The building in which the projects are housed has recently been used as a public school. There are eight large and four small rooms, large hallways, two toilet rooms, a kitchen and a plot in the rear for a garden. Every available bit of space is being utilized.

The ultimate object is to develop a work-and-recreation center for Negroes ,with classes to meet the demands of the colored people of the community. At present, one large room is used for a FERA sewing unit, where 125 women are being taught to sew, quilt, and knit garments, all of which are distributed to relief families. In another room soap is being made, and in the kitchen 175 gallons of soup are made each week for children who are not able to carry their own lunch to school. This group is taken in large containers to the various schools by the members of the respective Parent-Teacher associations.

Two large adjoining rooms and a toilet are occupied by a colored Nursery school operated under ERE funds. The children attending this school must come from families eligible for relief. While at the center they are under the care of two teachers, each of whom is the possessor of a Grade A North Carolina Teacher's certificate, a dietitian and a nurse. The children are taught self-reliance, along with elementary educational principles. They are given a nourishing meal in the middle of the day and observe a regular rest period. Dr. Frank Howard Richardson, well-known educator and authority on problems of childhood, visited the nursery school while on a recent trip to the city and praised the work done there as one of the most worthwhile and progressive educational projects in the state.

LIBRARY STARTED.

A library has been started with 200 volumes donated by friends in the city. It is hoped that other donations of a similar nature will be made in the near future. Adult illiteracy and homemaking classes are held in the library and reading room.

One large upstairs room is divided by partitions, reaching almost to the ceiling, into four demonstration rooms. These are to be furnished as a living room, bed room, dining room and kitchen and used as an experimental house where colored women may be trained for domestic service. This is to co-ordinate and gradually absorb a training school that has been operating since May 1934, with the colored Y. W. C. A. as a base.

There has been a total enrollment, to date, in the training school, of 437 and out of that number 225 have been placed in private employment. Anyone who applies for the three weeks course is accepted and is taught the reudiments of cooking, cleaning, marketing, meal-planning, personal health, cleanliness, table-setting and serving, house decoration, furniture arrangement, laundering, care of the bathroom and furnace, etc. The girl is helped in looking for a job, and contact is made with the employer at placement and afterwards to see that her work is satisfactory. There is a close co-operation with the re-employment office. The fact that there is practically no loss of personnel after the girls have started work, and that there are 50 per cent employed with no turn backs seems to Mrs. Wanzer an indication that the bureau will have a real future even when the FERA steps out of the picture.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN ACTIVE.

The American Association of University Women has taken an active interest in this particular project, and in co-operation with a number of other women's organizations has prepared a questionnaire to be filled in by women all over the city, in order to get a cross-section of opinion as to what the employer expects from domestic servants.

A training school for negro boys has already been started also, and it is planned that classes will be offered to fit any needs that may arise. Instruction is already being given in carpentering, brick laying and domestic service and classes will be added in elementary automobile mechanics. The idea of the domestic service instruction is to fit the boys to be a combination butler, chauffuer and yardman.

All of the classes conducted at the Hill street center are open to any one and there are no charges of any kind. Additional classes will be created to fit specific demands. It is hoped that the opening Thursday evening will call forth a display of active interest from those who wish to benefit by the instruction offered and from those who wish to help increase the efficiency of the work.

Charlotte, N. C., News
April 28, 1935

If We Were Running—.

Not until the Negro Citizens League followed the mode and issued a questionnaire to the candidates for city council had there come over us the faintest desire to be among those running. But we should have liked very much to have had the privilege of answering that questionnaire. By George! There's no law against it; we'll just do it anyhow, or part of it. There are questions there that need answering.

2. Of the five parks in the city of Charlotte, not one is for Negroes, although the Negro population is one-third of the whole. In view of this fact, will you advocate a more equal distribution of the tax funds for Negro parks and playgrounds?

Positively. In general, the need for parks and playgrounds among Negroes is greater than among white people, the benefit of them more perceptible and immediate. It is a shortsighted policy that ignores the direct effect on juvenile delinquency of the lack of parks and playgrounds. They are as important as schools.

4. Since it is impossible to put on paper specific housing and unsanitary conditions for Negroes as they exist in some sections of Charlotte, which are not only deplorable and dangerous for the inhabitants of the sections and the people they work for but the community as a whole, will you favor the appointment of an inter-racial committee to make a survey and recommend the improvement of such conditions?

You can bet your bottom dollar we will — or would. Not only do we favor the appointment of a committee but the immediate issuance of instructions to the sanitary and building inspectors to condemn as unfit for human habitation as many of the shanties and hovels in the Negro quarters of this city as are, actually and by fair judgment, unfit for human habitation. Thus would we begin and hope to perpetuate a sort of Passover, so that the plague of repairs or destruction would be visited upon all those dwellings the side posts of which bore not the inspectors' okay.

Truly, on these two of the matters which the Negro citizens have brought up the city has been grossly derelict. The new council, when it is installed, might begin to rectify them to the betterment of the city and especially its Negroes, which is the same thing.

Asheboro, N. C. Tribune
May 30, 1935

C. A. Barrett Is To Make Survey Of Colored Race

Prof. C. A. Barrett is making a study and survey of the economic and social welfare of the negro people of Randolph county during the vacation period. It is expected to show something of the progress of the colored people along educational, religious and the agricultural and industrial lines. The stability of the colored citizenry will also be revealed and whether or not they are a continuous moving, shifting people. It will further attempt to correlate home ownership and church relationship with good citizenship. As much as possible and convenient, pictures of some of the leading colored people, their homes, or features of special interest, will be portrayed.

In making this survey, Prof. Barrett intends to visit every section of the county and asks for the loyal cooperation of the people in this effort. The report will be published in a permanent book form or made a special edition for the local papers and is expected to be ready during the latter part of the summer. A favorable report may result in worthwhile publicity for Randolph county and the inducement to worthy citizens taking up residence in the county making use of her abundant natural resources.

Warrenton, N. C. Record
June 14, 1935

WE CONGRATULATE WARREN NEGROES

The need for some sort of rest quarters at Warrenton for members of the colored race has been increasingly apparent for the past ten or twelve years. The negroes have taken the matter into their own hands and will soon begin the erection of a building to serve as a community center, library and rest room for our colored citizens. They are to be congratulated upon their determination to aid themselves, their ingenuity and their fine evidence of good citizenship, and Warren county should be proud of the fact that it has that type of leadership among its negroes that is able with limited resources in money to carry out a fine piece of work nevertheless.

For the erection of this building is more than would have been the case if it came about by mere solicitation of funds from citizens or donations from town and county. Conceived by the negro parent-teacher association, whose members were not daunted by the magnitude of the task confronting it, they started to work in a small way largely upon faith. Finding that they had no funds with which to buy necessary bricks, they called upon the skill possessed by certain members of their race, discovered suitable clay and erected their own brick yard. The bricks have been moulded and within a few days fires will be kindled beneath the kilns and shortly thereafter a start will be made toward the actual erection of the building.

Completed, the building will be more than a serviceable institution for the members of the negro race; it will stand as a monument to the teaching of that great negro leader, Booker T. Washington, who preached always the dignity of labor, and it will be a marker to the labor of hands.

Should funds be lacking, we feel that it is imminently proper that both the county and town make a donation towards its erection and upkeep, and we feel that members of the white race should be as liberal as possible with their donations toward such a worthy cause.

This building is being erected in the same spirit as was erected the Warren County Memorial Library. We trust that it shall grow in the hearts and mean as much to the negro race as has the library to members of the white race.

Durham, N. C. Sun
June 7, 1935

MICHAUX HEADS NEGRO DIVISION

Better Housing Program Received With Enthusiasm—Spaulding is Sponsor

The Negro divsion of the Durham better housing program in an enthusiastic meeting yesterday at the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company building elected H. M. Michaux as chairman.

Detailed explanations of the advantages and functions of the federal program were given by Miss Cora A. Harris, field director of the women's division of the FHA, Miss Isabel Faison, director of the women's work in Durham, and Alophosus Cobb, member of the Durham better housing commttee. It was decided to canvass the Negro section of the city and to seek the cooperation of property owners i nthat vicinity in correcting housing needs.

Named as chairman of the Negro's women's divsion was Hattie Scarborough. She will seek the cooperation of other Negro women in stimulating interest in the program.

C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, sponsored yesterday's meeting along with L. E. Austin, magistrate.

Greensboro, N. C., News
November 5, 1935

COMMUNITY CENTER ACTIVITIES STARTING

Expect Total Participation of About 900 Persons Per Week At Glenwood.

OFFER VARIED PROGRAM

A full schedule of activities is now getting under way at Glenwood community center and, with the extra classes and club programs to be started this week, a total participation of around 900 persons per week is expected, it was stated yesterday.

At the same time community center activities are being carried on for the negro residents of the city at the Washington Street school, the Jacksonville school, the Jonesboro school and at Bennett college.

Club organization is being stressed at the Glenwood center, where groups are being formed for young men, junior boys and girls and younger girls. Among the activities being carried on are clogging classes, tap dancing courses, orchestral training, volley ball, home-making, two dramatic clubs, two story-telling clubs, a men's choral club, a glee club and a band.

Plans are now being perfected to double these groups during the month of November. The McIver center is to be opened also the latter part of this week with an afternoon playground program and athletics and educational activities.

Although sports and athletics occupy a big place on the entire recreation program, they are only incidental to the full schedule being carried out, it was stated. An art club is to be started tonight at Glenwood, and another glee club is to be formed, while basketball teams will be organized soon.

The work is being carried out with the assistance of part-time and volunteer leaders, many of the latter being students at Greensboro and Woman's colleges who devote a part of their time to the work.

Starting tonight, Jimmy Stratford will be in charge of an after-school program at the Community church for boys, the activities to include tag football, volley ball, baseball and basketball.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1935.

North Carolina.

Winston Salem, N. C.
SENTINEL

NOV 12 1935

November Rain

November 11. Rain . . . Flags drooping, curling around their standards like sticky plasters to a wound.

Negro women in tattered dresses standing beneath store awnings peering at smart dresses and fur coats on display in the windows . . . Birds . . . brown and gray snowbirds, swooping down to the sidewalk and hopping along hopefully, looking for tidbits of wastage from garbage pails. . . .

Bare maple trees stripped of their scarlet and gold plumage, shivering slightly in their nakedness, bowing in the puffy breeze as if ashamed. . . .

Rain puffs and later steady drizzle. Traffic jams on the main streets. Skidding cars and loud-shrilling horns.

Banks closed and groups of industrial workers seeing entrance to make deposits baffled by locked doors. . . . Umbrellas. Raincoats—and girls running across streets through traffic bare-headed and coatless. Great rain drops falling from eaves and awnings.

On the corner a Negro with a peg-leg—"A penny, please, Mister. I lost this leg over there." Over there? What is he talking about?

A small boy with a cap too small for him, toes sticking out of worn-out shoes, pausing in his business of selling pencils long enough to devour the colorful signs on a billbiard in front of a moving picture house. . . . Old women with stooped forms and run-over shoes flapping down the streets with grocery parcels in their arms . . . A mail carrier trying to protect his cargo from the gusts of rain.

Crowded cafes. Humming factories. Dead leaves on lawns, parks, streets and gutters. School bells, train bells, fog, smoke, and books under the arms of women returning from the library. Raincoats, overcoats, no coats, and a blazing fire on the hearth.

November rain.

RECORD

Warrenton N. C.

NOV 8 1935

PROUD OF OUR NEGRO CITIZENS

Warren county negroes have raised more than a thousand dollars for the construction of a community center here; they have constructed their own brick kiln, and built their own bricks; they have purchased a lot, and they are expected within a few days to begin construction of this much needed enterprise.

The negroes have brought forth what, in our opinion, is the most worthwhile project yet submitted for government aid in Warren county and hope that labor will be submitted through the PWA for its construction. But, said Prof. George Cheek of Wise, negro leader and one of the prime movers for the movement, "If the government is unable to help us, we will build it ourselves." Were there more of that kind of spirit in Warren county the government would never have found it necessary to contribute to the relief of Warren county citizens.

The Government has attempted to drain a swamp in the northern section of the county, it has built roads, removed trash, aided in cleaning up cemeteries, and dozens more or less make-shifts to give labor employment. Now it has an opportunity to do a worthwhile piece of work in the county, and we hope that it will respond to its opportunity.

That ratio of negroes to whites in Warren county is about three to two in population. The ratio of wealth and the taxes they pay is many times less. But Warrenton is their county-seat town; their wages spent in the stores of the town go larger property owners pay their taxes. They come to Warrenton to sell, they come to Warrenton to buy, but there are few rest room facilities for the negro women and their small children here. That condition should not be allowed to exist. Until several months ago when the town and county commissioners jointly erected drinking fountains on the court square, it was difficult for negroes to even obtain a drink of water here. We are glad that has been remedied.

We feel that any of our merchants who may have failed to contribute towards the negroes' community center should contribute at once; and that those who have already given should give more if possible.

Furthermore, we feel and believe, that should the government through some mishap fail to provide aid, the commissioners of the town and county should make a liberal contribution to this worth-while cause.

And in closing this editorial, we would like to say that this newspaper, and we believe, our citizens generally, are proud of the spirit and the determination shown by our negro citizens who are so splendidly demonstrating that before asking help of others are showing that they ware willing to help themselves.

Commendable and Tragic

DOWN in Warren County, North Carolina, Negroes needed a community center. They applied for aid to the PWA but were turned down. Instead, the government pursued its own ideas of enriching posterity in that county by draining a swamp, building roads, removing trash, cleaning up cemeteries, raking leaves, and other similar projects.

So the good colored people of Warren County went unaided about their task. They have raised more than a thousand dollars in cash, built a brick kiln, purchased a lot and are about ready to start construction of their community center with bricks of their own making. That is praiseworthy—and we make sure we are not extravagant with praise when we say that. The community center, when completed, will be a monument to the cooperative spirit of Warren County's Negroes, and to their determination and sacrifice in providing this institution for themselves.

On the other hand, it is a lamentable fact that they were obliged to bear this burden alone. Negroes in Warren County comprise about sixty per cent of the population. They contribute their just share to the expense of their government through taxes they pay on their real and personal property. Through indirect taxation, as well, every Negro of Warren County is shouldering his fair and just burden of government. The tenants pay the rent out of which landlords pay the taxes on property which Negroes use but do not own. By their purchases of the necessities, and the luxuries of life they are helping to pay the taxes of business and industry, and the income taxes of the rich white capitalists.

And yet the schools, the public benefits such as parks and playgrounds, the health and sanitary improvements, and the protection of life and property which Negroes in Warren County—as in every other southern county—enjoy are pitiful in comparison with those enjoyed by the whites. That they nevertheless have undertaken the task of providing a community center for themselves at added cost and trouble is indeed commendable. That they were obliged to do so is certainly tragic.

Durham, N. C. Herald
November 19, 1935

Civic Affairs Discussed By Negroes At Mass Meeting

First Of Series Of Bi-Monthly Assemblies Held At Hillside Park School—300 Vote To Participate Fully In Community Chest Drive

Approximately 300 Negroes gathered at Hillside Park school yesterday afternoon in response to a call of the citizens committee to consider matters affecting the civic, educational, political and economic condition of their group.

The report of R. N. Harris, assistant secretary, covering activities of the committee during the past three months, showed a conference with Senator R. R. Reynolds; an effort to qualify Negroes for government jobs; an effort to get a representative on the governmental relief agency; an effort to impress upon the newly elected city manager, H. A. Yancey, the desire of Negro citizens to cooperate with his administration; an effort to show the community chest fund committee the desire of the Negroes to participate in their current drive; an interest in the organization of an active inter-racial committee; and efforts relative to other matters affecting the welfare of the race.

W. D. Hill discussed the matter of Negroes participation in community chest fund and the concensus of the Negroes assembled was that they would participate fully in this drive.

R. L. McDougald impressed upon the group the necessity of registering and voting and it was resolved by those present that the importance of registering and voting would be disseminated to the entire Negro population.

J. T. Taylor in discussing the Negro and the educational system, pointed out that deficiencies and inequalities in a school system were not the responsibility of any particular man, but the citizens whom the school serve it was decided that Negroes as individuals must bring to the attention of those in authority the conditions existing in their schools with the view toward remedying them.

In speaking of the Negro and civic improvement, L. E. Austin, said that while the city owed the Negro certain obligations, the Negro in turn owed the city good citizenship, and emphasized the fact that it would be the purpose of the citizens committee to request that the Negro be given a fair consideration by their white neighbors and in turn to promote and advocate good citizenship of the entire Negro constituency.

Dr. J. E. Shepard, acting chairman, summarized the matters previously discussed and challenged all Negroes to meet with the citizens committee in its proposed bi-monthly mass meetings where problems affecting them will be discussed.

Durham, N. C. Herald
November 17, 1935

NEGRO CITIZENS TO GATHER TOMORROW

Question Relating Welfare Of Race To Be Discussed At Mass Meeting

Negro citizens of Durham will gathe at a mass meeting this afternoon a 4 o'clock in Hillside park school t discuss matters bearing on their well being.

Questions dealing with the political educational, civic, economic, and religious welfare of Durham Negroes wi be brought up for consideration, C. C Spaulding, chairman of the Negro citizens committee, said yesterday.

In an effort to arouse interest i the meeting and to attract a sizeabl attendance, circulars advertising it aims have been distributed through out Negro residential sections.

The citizens committee, designed t promote civic development and economic opportunities of Negro residents for several years has been an active force in such matters.

In addition to the chairman, officers of the organization are: Dr. J. E. Shepard, vice-chairman; James T. Taylor, secretary; R. L. McDougald, treasurer; L. E. Austin, W. D. Hill, and R. N. Harris, executive committee.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935 North Carolina.

Asheville, N. C. Times
January 16, 1935

ERA FUNDS FOR NEGRO CENTER TO BE SOUGHT

Community Chest Plans To Remodel Old Jail For Recreation Project.

ERA funds in the amount of approximately $19,000 will be sought by the Community Chest to renovate and remodel the old county jail into a negro recreational center, it was decided at a meeting of a committee appointed to look into the matter yesterday afternoon.

J. B. Williams, of Jacksonville, represening the National Recreation association, was present for the meeting and declared that the project would provide the best center of its kind in the southeast.

H. Grady Reagan, chairman of the board of county commissioners, said that he would communicate at once with the county attorney who is in Raleigh and ask that necessary legislation to permit the county to contribute the site of the old jail and the building toward the project be prepared and presented to the legislators with the request that they pass i.

A subcommittee reporting on the feasibility of the project was composed of Sam Johnson, county commissioner, P. L. Threlkeld, director of public works for the city, and two persons representing the community chest, W. M. Smathers and W. S. McRary. The report was made by Mr. Johnson.

In making the report, Mr. Johnson declared that when completed the project would give the community a recreational center worth $100,000.

Roxboro, N. C. Courier
January 16, 1935

Negro Citizens Form Civic Organization

Organization Will Function In The Same Manner As Local Chamber of Commerce

The formation of an organization to be known as the Negro Civic League of Roxboro and Person Co. designed to function among the Negro population in much the same manner as the local White Chamber of Commerce and Merchant's association. The organization meeting was promoted by W. M. Majors, J. A. Lawrence, and R. J. Bolton, and terminated in the enlisting of 30 charter members. At the organization meeting Dr. R. A. Bryce delivered an address on the value of organization. Mr. D. C. Johnson, addressed the league on getting ready for Prosperity. After which the following officers were elected, Prof. J. R. Thomas, Pres.; Prof. T. H. Jeffers, First-Vice-Pres.; J. A. Lawrence, Second Vice Pres.; Mr. D. C. Johnson, third Vice-Pres.; Donnell Word, Rec.-Secretary; R. J. Bolton, Cor.-Sec.; E. B. Buckner, Finance Sec.; A. G. Beard Treasurer.

Article two of the constitution reads as follows: The object of the league shall be to provide a means of expression for the Negroes of Roxboro and Person County, and to promote the Civic, Commercial and Industrial interest of the City of Roxboro and to educate its members to a proper sense of civic duty and responsibility; To acquaint them with the civic, commercial, educational and industrial advantages of Roxboro. To Cooperate with the other Civic and Welfare organizations, having as a common objective the improvement of the civic and social life of the community. And to make Roxboro and Person County a better place to live

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 8, 1935

NEGRO INSTITUTE ENDS TWO-DAY SESSION HERE

Social Workers Hear Health and Rural Rehabilitation Discussions

The 10th annual Public Welfare Institute for Negro social Workers came to a close at St. Augustine's College yesterday afternoon after a two-day session. Two meetings were held yesterday.

The topic for discussion at the morning session was "Some Health Problems of Vital Concern to the Negro." W. R. Johnson, presiding, led the discussion. Others on the program were Dr. J. A. Tinsley of Weldon, Colonel W. A. Blair, chairman of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare; Dr. J. C. Knox of the State Board of Health and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the United States Public Health Service.

John W. Mitchell, District Extension Agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, presided over the afternoon session, at which the discussion centered around "Rural Rehabilitation as Related to the Negro." Speakers included George Ross, director of the Rehabilitation Division, NCERA, and Dr. Jane S. McKimmon, State Home Demonstration Agent and a member of the welfare board, which sponsored the institute.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
February 7, 1935

ODUM TO ADDRESS NEGRO GATHERING

Tenth Annual Institute for Negro Social Workers Opens Here Today

Dr. Howard W. Odum, director of the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, will be the chief speaker of the 10th Annual Public Welfare Institute for Negro Social Workers which opens Thursday morning at St. Augustine's College for a two-day session the Institute will be sponsored by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. The theme of the conference will be "The Negro Youth in Our Social Welfare Program," and problems of health, education, rural rehabilitation, institutional care, as they relate to the Negro, will be the topics under discussion. W. R. Johnson, consultant and field agent on Negro work, of the State Board, with the cooperation of the Bishop Tuttle Training School at the College, has been in charge of the arrangements for the Institute.

The Thursday evening session at which Dr. Odum is to speak, will also have as a speaker, L. A. Oxley, formerly connected with the State Department of Public Welfare, now Commissioner of Conciliation, U. S. Dept of Labor. Musical numbers will be furnished by the Shaw University Glee Club; St. Augustine's Singers; choir, Second Baptist Church Durham. Mrs. W. T. Bost, Commissioner of Public Welfare, will preside over the evening session.

The two discussion units at the morning and afternoon session will have as their topics "Educational Problems as They Relate to the Negro" and "Institutional Care" respectively. H. L. Trigg, Inspector of Negro High Schools, State Department of Public Insturction, will preside over the morning's conference. On the program will be Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of Negro education, State Department of Public Instruction, who will give a resume of the recent study of problems in the Education of Negroes in North Carolina; Dr. Harry W. Crane, director of Mental Hygiene, State Welfare Department, will discuss "The Need for Ungraded Classes in the Public Schools;" Miss Marjorie Beal, director North Carolina Library Commission, "A State Program of Library Service;" T. E. Brown, director Vocational Education State Department of Public Instruction, "The Social Values of Occupational Competency."

R. Eugene Brown, director of Institutions and Corrections, State Welfare Department, will preside over the afternoon session, "Institutional Care" to be the topic under discussion. Speakers will include Mr. Brown who will open the discussion with a general statement concerning the State-wide program of Institutional Care; Dr. P. P. McCain, Supt. State Sanatorium, "The Treatment for the Negro Tubercular Patient at State Sanatorium"; L. L. Boyd, Supt. Morrison Industrial School for Negro Boys, "The State's Program for Negro Delinquent Boys"; Miss Lily Mitchell, director, Division of Child Welfare, State Welfare Department, "Institutional Care of Dependent and Neglected Children." The round table discussion will be led by W. R. Johnson.

Following the afternoon session a meeting of the Negro Advisory Committee to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare will held at the Bishop Tuttle Training School.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

SEP 26 1935

Blessed Events

Of 30 children born to a Negro share-cropper in Richmond county, only seven are alive today. And the family, including those seven, is on relief.

Certainly as Dr. C. H. Hamilton, of State College, points out this family is Exhibit A in North Carolina's disturbingly high infant mortality rate.

This family ought to be Exhibit A, too, in North Carolina's high birth rate of which in the past some patriots have been so proud.

This family unable to maintain itself, as close as mankind comes to utter worthlessness from human or material standards, nevertheless is such a one as sets the pace in the creation of the population which in the future will be North Carolina. Now on relief, this Negro whose passage through life has been marked by the siring of 30 offspring, 23 of whom were born to die in infancy, is in a very real sense subsidized in his breeding by relief. Public humanity as expressed by relief forces may intervene to cut the death rate of his offspring. And who shall say that such a reduction of the death rate will be wholly beneficial?

Perhaps the problem this Negro creates is too big for solution. But already he and others like him, breeding in utter profusion and carelessness, crowd our schools and create a disproportion in the State's population between the number of the children the State must educate and the number of earners able to pay the taxes with which to educate them. Already they crowd our roads with a disproportionately high percentage of young and careless drivers. They run up our death rate and our birth rate at the same time.

But at the rate they are going such men and families will be the progenitors of our future. They breed faster than the social-minded and the sensible can erect devices against insecurity. They more than our leaders shape the civilization that lies ahead of North Carolina for they shape it not in laws and plans but in blood. Nature has been killing them off, but the very ones whom they will engulf are intervening now to restrain nature's killing hand.

By all means let us go forward: Let us build hospitals and teach health. Let us seek to save the lives of mothers and children. Let us build schools and seek to dispel ignorance. But let us also go forward in realization that the arrival of babies in North Carolina may not always be properly called, from a social standpoint, blessed events.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
October 18, 1935

Work Of Negro Welfare Council Here Praised

Hundreds Of Negroes Turned From Crime By Agency

Thousands of dollars are being saved the people of Asheville every year and hundreds of negroes are being turned away from squalor and crime by the wholesome activities of the Negro Welfare Council, organized two years ago, and supported by the Community Chest.

Not long ago local merchants made many complaints about small negro boys roaming through their stores and stealing such articles as could be stuffed into pockets and shirt bosoms; police court and the juvenile court were crowded with the young offenders.

"This condition," says L. G. Blackus, supervisor of the Negro Welfare Council, "was traced unmistakably to the home life of the culprits. Squalor, vice and immorality were prevailing elements in their districts. Crime was the only leisure activity; pool rooms, speakeasies and other hangouts were the actual centers of contamination."

Are Sent To School

The council has taken girls and boys from these dives and sent them back to school. To off-set the dive influence after school hours, baseball teams were organized, marble tourneys started, playgrounds established and a cigar box furniture class started. The courts turned many youngsters over to the council.

At the end of the first year attendance at these activities had reached the significant total of 53,021!

But there remains a large number of negroes the council is utterly unable to cope with, because its organization is too small, its equipment too meagre. The one swimming pool here for negroes is too small. There is no negro amusement park. A gymnasium, workshop equipment, club rooms, rest rooms and a motion picture machine are needed for an adequate negro welfare program in the negro districts.

Asheville has two fairly good library branches for negroes, one auditorium and stage, one sewing room and one cooking room—facilities all too small for 14,000 negroes or one-fourth of the city's population.

Court Costs High

The court costs of crime committed by negroes are high, and Supervisor Blackus believes proper welfare equipment and better housing for negroes would cost far less than the annual crime and health bill entailed by the lack of these.

Many negro houses renting for $10 or $12.50 a month, he said, are scarcely fit for habitation by animals. Many have no bath, and too often several families have water from only a community spigot. "This," he said, "is not conducive to health and Asheville is proud of her health reputation."

The problem of probating negro juvenile delinquents is great. There is no place for the negro probationer except the reform school and the allotment for Buncombe county is only three boys—so negro delinquent boys too often remain in jail when they could be improved being placed in clubs under the council's supervision.

The negro doctors of the city have helped in the council program, being given a vacant store room at 16 1-2 Eagle street, where many who could not otherwise have obtained medical advice, have been treated with the aid of the Red Cross.

The council has also gone into adult recreation, organizing basketball teams of men and women, and several of the teams have played games out-of-town.

The total attendance at all council activities in 1934 and '35 was 61,026.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Novemebr 12, 1935

MAKE BRICKS BY HAND FOR COMMUNITY CENTER

RALEIGH, Nov. 11—(AP)—Negro citizens of Warrenton wanted a community center badly.

Fearing their application for Works Progress Administration funds might not carry through of its own accord, the negroes went to work and made 80,000 bricks by hand as their contribution to the project.

To do this they made their own kiln in which to burn the brick. The value of the brick at current prices is $1,200. Besides the negroes raised $1,000 toward cost of the community center.

Negro Welfare Council Activity Far Reaching

Citizen

One of the most far reaching efforts to improve the conditions of the negro citizens of Asheville is being made by the Negro Welfare council organized two years ago under the supervision of L. G. Blackus.

One of the most perplexing problems that the police have to handle is that of curbing the activities of negro boys who roam through the stores stealing articles of every kind. When they grow a little older they turn to store-breaking and eventually end up in the penitentiary but only after leaving a long and expensive trail of robberies behind them.

It was to meet this condition that the Negro Welfare council was organized after a survey showed that most of these delinquent negroes came from homes where conditions were wretched. Crime was the only leisure activity for many of these negro boys. Their combined activities were taking a tremendous toll from business establishments every year.

Asheville

The first thing the council did was to send representatives into the poolrooms and other hangouts of many of these offenders so that the actual conditions could be studied and a remedy applied if possible.

The council has taken girls and boys from these dives and sent them back to school. To off-set the dive influence after school hours, baseball teams were organized, marble tourneys started, playgrounds established and a cigar box furniture class started. The courts turned many youngsters over to the council.

At the end of the first year attendance at these activities had reached the significant total of 53,021!

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Charlotte, N. C. Observer
November 10, 1935

38 ADDITIONAL PROJECTS O. K.

New Additions to Program in State Will Entail Expenditure of $261,731.

RALEIGH, Nov. 9.—(AP)—Thirty-eight more works progress projects on which work can start immediately were approved today at State headquarters.

Included were big oyster planting programs in Hyde, Onslow, Brunswick, New Hanover, Pamlico and Carteret counties.

The new projects will cost $261,731.93 and will give work to 2,526 persons.

By location, type, cost and number to be worked, the list follows:

Robeson county, road improvements, laying water line, construct an aerator at Maxton, install water works and sewage in five schools demolish a school and improve McMillan's beach at Lumberton, 431 persons, $38,055.19.

Brunswick county, oyster planting, construct four negro schools 90 persons, $21,524.74.

New Hanover county, oyster planting, 52 persons, $14,871.

Bladenboro, grade athletic field 42 persons, $4,549.

Hoke county, paint and repair courthouse and jail, build a negro school, demolish two schools, 46 persons, $7,773.39.

Taylorsville, improve cemetery 11 persons, $858.

Stokes county, improve road at Vade Mecum, improve roads and install heating plant at Danbury 84 persons, $11,169.80.

Duplin county, construct gymnasium, etc., at Wallace, 12 persons $3,763.13.

Greenville, repair and paint library, four persons, $959.18.

Hyde county, oyster planting, 529 persons, $19,000.

Onslow county, oyster planting 469 persons, $13,000.

Pamlico county, oyster planting, 124 persons, $15,000.

Carteret county, oyster planting, 84 persons, $26,000.

Smithfield, community center, 138 persons, $24,454.75.

Warrenton, community center, 56 persons, $12,556.25.

Wilkes county, improve road at North Wilkesboro, improve roads and streets in county and at Fair Plains, Russell's Gap and Wilkesboro, 142 persons, $15,300.

Wilson county, privy construction, 13 persons, $2,270.

Wake county, malaria control, 25 persons, $1,980.

Nash county, privy construction, 13 persons, $2,270.

Edgecombe county, privy construction, 13 persons, $2,270.

Durham county, privy construction, 13 persons, $2,875.

Iredell county, improve roads, 91 persons, $15,624.50.

Surry county, recreational center, 46 persons, $5,608.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
Novemebr 12, 1935

Negroes Make Bricks For Community Center

Raleigh, Nov. 11 (AP).—Negro citizens of Warrenton wanted a community center badly.

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To do this they made their own kiln in which to burn the brick. The value of the brick at current prices is $1,200. Besides, the Negroes raised $1,000 toward cost of the community center.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935. Ohio.

BOSTON, MASS.
MORNING GLOBE
FEB 3 1935

How Cleveland is Handling Housing Project Like Boston's

Three Projects Are Under Way, Meaning an Investment of About $10,000,000—Racial Problems Complicate the Situation in That City

By JAMES G. MONNETT Jr
Real Estate Editor, Cleveland Plain Dealer

CLEVELAND, O, Feb 1—After what seemed to an impatient public an unreasonable delay of more than a year, the first P. W. A. slum clearance and rehousing project in Cleveland is under way, land is being accumulated for the second and the land accumulator has just been appointed for the third.

Progress on Project No. 1, known as the Cedar-Central area, has reached the point where more than half of the 75-to-85-year-old houses and shacks have been razed and the debris hauled away or burned.

On the second project, known as the Outhwaite area, more than 85 percent of the land has been optioned and the Government's appropriation (or condemnation) suit has been filed in Federal District Court with a hearing probable in about three weeks.

Plan Finally Adopted

Each of these projects is expected to cost, for buildings alone, in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. Cleveland architects have designed the housing for all three, although only Walter N. McCornack, a pioneer in the housing movement, has received a formal contract—on No. 1 project.

The chief problem here, preliminary to a start, appeared to be just what procedure to adopt; how to go about it. The plan finally adopted was:

1. Selection of a proposed area and its approval by P. W. A. officers.

2. Appraisal of the properties to be acquired. This was done by the valuation committee of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, recognized by State and Federal courts for years as the best authority on values.

3. Appointment of the land accumulator. On the first project the accumulator had a contract to receive $5000 plus a percentage on whatever sum he saved on each property. This percentage naturally caused some delay and has been abandoned in the two other accumulators' contracts.

4. Filing and hearing of the appropriation suit. Eleven owners in No. 1 area refused the Government offer and stood trial. Only two received enough above that offer to bring more than enough to pay attorney fees. Before the hearing those owners who had given options were paid off as soon as evidence of clear title was presented. The title work was done by Cleveland's two abstract companies under special contracts.

5. Award of wrecking contract. The concern receiving the contract bid to do the work and take the material, paying the Government several thousand dollars. The high bidder wanted the Government to pay him several thousand.

6. Start of the wrecking.

No Windows on Street Fronts

While all this was going on, Architect McCornack received his contract and suggestions as to changes in his plans and designs. By the time the P. W. A. is ready to start building, a month or two hence, he will have plans, specifications and working drawings completed.

In No. 1 area, by good planning, a greater number of persons will be provided with modern housing, with use of only 27 percent of the land; they will have much more light and air and they will have a large park and a large children's playground. Apartment buildings will be no higher than three stories.

Probably—although this is not final—they will have no windows on streets, a provision deemed necessary if the same class of people are to occupy the new housing that occupied the old. Suites will have central heating, refrigeration provided mechanically, and will be equipped with the best of plumbing and plumbing fixtures, although not necessarily the fanciest. Stairways will be glassed-in and lighted to make them undesirable for loiterers.

Residents of the area were assisted in finding other living quarters not far away. In advance of completion of the new housing they are being instructed in better housekeeping methods by visiting housekeepers provided by Goodwill Industries, of which Rev Frank M. Baker, former New Englander, is the director. This is in line with the declarations of the European housing experts who toured the country several months ago—that in almost every instance where a family was moved into better housing, its standards of cleanliness and of housekeeping were raised.

Peculiar Problems

Cleveland has a peculiar problem in this slum housing in two of its areas, in that the population is preponderantly Negro—the class of Negro imported fresh from the Southern cotton fields by industrialists in the golden era and lured here by the prospect of cash wages.

An effort is being made to transfer this population to subsistence homesteads in the southwest section of the city, close to industrial plants, where two acres of land can be had for $200 and a cottage of five rooms for $3000. If persuasion can accomplish this (there being of course no "Jim-Crow laws") then the new Government housing is certain to receive an entirely white tenantry.

The belief is that the move may be successful, since most of the Negroes have not been out of the fields sufficiently long to have lost touch with the soil and since they have been among the chief sufferers in the depression.

Strange to say—or, perhaps, not so strange—the industrialists who brought the black families here practically without exception show no interest whatever in slum rehousing. Only one manufacturer, and he not an importer of Negro labor, has been the least bit active in the movement, even to the extent of serving ona local advisory committee with the Federal Government providing the money.

Blighted Areas

Cleveland has a wide belt not far from the main business retail district which runs the gamut from outright ramshackle insanitary slum to partly slum and then to merely a blighted area. The blighted section is composed of property believed several years ago to be immediate future business locations; property abandoned by the better class of its citizens, who lived there until the middle of the golden era and which now has degenerated into boarding houses, colleges of new thought or institutions to teach some sort of healing, institutions to encourage young musical talent and places to instruct the deaf and blind.

Some families have turned their fine old homes over to institutions in order to hold title and still escape taxation. Most of this sort of property is along the once-famous Euclid av and Prospect av, immediately to the south.

Then comes Carnegie av, which the city built into a boulevard over which speeding motor cars rush to and from the suburbs, but paying no share of the boulevard cost. This is supposed to mark the dividing line between white and black, but the Negroes have begun to filter across from the Cedar-Central area immedately south of Carnegie, where the first project is under way with its eastern line at East 30th st. Between the lines of Cedar av and Central av extended, there is an almost solid black belt to East 105th st. South of Central come Scovill and Woodland aves, where Negro and Italian and many other sorts live as neighbors in astonishing peace.

Fr Navin's Survey

But that does not tell the whole story. Recently Rev Bernard Navin, a young priest member of a local college faculty, analyzed the Scovill-Woodland district from East 21st to East 55th st in a large pamphlet published by the Catholic University in Washington where he submitted it as part of the work for his PhD degree. He finds that, if the area paid 100 percent of its taxes, there would be an annual deficit of $1,735,000 as compared with costs of Government services and money expended there for relief. "No city possibly can afford, financially, to maintain such a slum," he concludes.

He finds that the area, containing 2.5 percent of the city's population, has 11 percent of the total tuberculosis deaths, has about 10 percent of dens of vice, about 10 percent of illegitimate births and about 10 percent of the city's murders.

What is worrying the white citizenry of Cleveland is the question, "Where is the next slum going to be?" If the Government housing is not sufficiently cheap for these low-income people, they will spread all over the city, is the argument. (This, unless the subsistence homestead matter comes to reality.) In all the argument very few have been found, and they are called "radicals," who inquire, "Why have groups with incomes so low?"

Dent In Unemployment

In any Northern city where the radical element is present this is a real problem. In a city where the slum residents are merely low class whites, the experts say it is a matter of education to bring them to better things when they get into new housing. At any rate, even if they scattered they would not harm real estate values so much as those of another race.

It appears now that the P. W. A. intends to have the Cedar-Central and the Outhwaite projects going as soon as weather permits continuous building work and it may be able to get the third or West Side project ready

by that time. This will mean investment of about $9,000,000 to $10,000,000 in Government money here, which should make quite a dent in building trades unemployment—and building tradesmen and their families comprise about 30 percent of those on relief in most cities.

Meanwhile, five other rehousing projects have been presented to Washington, of which the Scovill-Woodland area (analyzed by Fr Navin) appears to have gained most favor since it is backed up by leading social and church authorities. Decision on these additional projects is expected any day.

But it is quite unlikely that the P. W. A. will be the means of clearing up all the slum property in Cleveland. But the new National Housing act, providing for insurance of mortgages on low cost housing up to $1,000,000 for any one project, may be the means of bringing private capital into the work—after the Government has demonstrated the example it has started in P. W. A. projects already approved.

$2,000,000 RACE HOUSING PLAN OK'D FOR TOLEDO

Will Provide Quarters for 375 Families

11-2-35

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 1—Approval of a $2,000,000 slum clearance and low rent housing project for the Race of this city, was announced by the housing division of the Public Works administration.

The development, which will provide some 375 modern, well-designed units, will replace one of the worse slum areas in Toledo. The site includes 16 acres bounded on three sides by Belmont avenue, Nebraska and Division streets. The allotment will be taken from a small balance of old, unimpounded Housing division funds. Options on the site have been taken by the Toledo Metropolitan Housing authority and are to be exercised by the Federal government. The project was sponsored by the authority.

According to preliminary studies made by the Housing Division, the project will consist of two-story row houses and flats and some three-story apartment buildings. The buildings will cover only 20 per cent of the total area, the balance to be devoted to open space, lawns and garden and recreational space. Close to the business section of Toledo, the project will wipe out an objectionable district, the site of the notorious Lucas Alley.

The project is located in a Negro district and has ample school facilities close at hand, while a large public park is located a short distance away.

The project has the backing of a large group of church and civic leaders in Toledo.

The new housing will be constructed in conformance with Housing Division standards, which require ample amounts of sunlight and air for each dwelling. Cooking and heating facilities will be included. Buildings will be spaced widely, allowing much of the area to be used for outdoor activities. Space will be designated for gardens and for play and rest areas.

Banquet Will Climax 25th Anniversary of League

Amsterdam News

National leaders in social work and prominent figures in every walk of life will be among the 500 guests attending the anniversary dinner of the National Urban League which will be held in the Manhattan Ballroom on Tuesday, November 26. The dinner will commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the League's founding. 1-23-35

Attending also will be workers in every important social agency of New York City as well as outstanding civic leaders in labor, religious and club organizations.

Among the speakers, interest centers chiefly upon Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who will discuss the attitude of the state toward the relief needs of its population; Frederick D. Patterson, newly appointed thirty-four year old president of Tuskegee, who makes his first public appearance in New York City; Mayor Florello H. LaGuardia and Eugene Kinckles Jones, adviser to the secretary of commerce, completes the list of the banquet's headliners. L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National Urban League for twenty years, will preside.

The anniversary dinner comes in the midst of the annual conference of the National Urban League which begins at 10 o'clock in the morning of Nov. 26 and lasts through the afternoon of the 27th, with sessions in the Russell Sage Foundation building.

Invitations to attend the conference have been issued to the general public, and representatives are expected from all agencies and organizations concerned with the social and economic problems of Negroes on a metropolitan and national scale. Secretaries will be present from most of the forty-four branches of the Urban League throughout the country, and they will share in discussions with such figures as W. Frank Persons, director of the United States Employment Service; Miss Henrietta Addition, former Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City in charge of Crime Prevention; Miss Emma O. Lundburg of the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Labor; Monsignor Robert F. Keegan, president of the National Conference of Social Work, and Lawrence A. Oxley, commissioner of conciliation, Department of Labor.

The conference will analyze the new situation in which social work finds itself as a result of New Deal changes and the policies which Negroes must push forward on a local and national basis to protect their interests as a minority group. T. Arnold Hill, acting executive secretary for the past two years, will discuss the national situation with reference to the future program of the Urban League.

Urban League Dinner !

New York City.—(By ANP)—When the "Silver Jubilee Dinner" of the National Urban League is held at the Manhattan here Tuesday evening, November 26, many notables in various walks of life will be among the after dinner speakers, according to an announcement made here Wednesday morning. 11-21-35

Among the speakers on this occasion, which will be one of the features of the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the organization, will be Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Mayor Florello LaGuardia, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson president of Tuskegee Institute and Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League and at present Advisor on Negro Affairs, to the U. S. Department of Commerce and L. Hollingsworth Wood president of the National Urbar League, will be the master of ceremonies.

LIGHT

ELSEWHERE in this issue is the story of an interview with William R. Conners, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare Association, with reference to an editorial recently carried in this newspaper in which it was emphasized that in our opinion Negro workers were not getting a fair share of the work on the Cedar-Central and other federal projects.

The editorial, captioned, "What About Jobs," read:

The Federal Housing Slum Clearance development in the Outhwaite-Portland section is under way, and the question now uppermost in the minds of Negro workers is: What proportion of jobs will be obtained on this project?

The situation in the Cedar-Central area building operations, where only four or five lonely Negroes are polka-dotted among the hundreds employed there, almost freezes any notions we had that there would be some sort of proportional representation for Negroes in the jobs on these federal projects. Somewhere in our minds there sneaks a recollection that some sort of understanding was given Negroes through the medium of William R. Conners of the Negro Welfare Association, who busied himself at getting a committment from Washington as to the policy to be pursued in giving employment on these federal projects because he was aware that the union labor control would make things tight. That understanding was based on a percentage to which Negro workers would be entitled.

This percentage has not been carried out in the operations at Cedar-Central. What about the Portland-Outhwaite situation?

Now, Mr. Conners assures us that we are all wrong. The percentages, he contends, have been fully carried out—both in the skilled and unskilled labor sections—by the contractor at the Cedar-Central project.

In the face of the definite facts supplied by Mr. Conners in his interview with a representative of The EAGLE, we are forced to say that the four or five lonely Negroes we saw polka-dotted among the hundreds of workers employed on the Cedar-Central project obviously represent our proportional quota of Negro workers who belong to the Building Trades; and the "dots" will NOT increase until MORE Negroes find the circuitous and tortuous lane that leads to a recognized card in the labor unions of their respective crafts. And for that, the outlook is none too pre-possessing!

We do, however, want to ardently commend Mr. Conners on the fact that his activity in connection with fighting for a chance for Negro workers on federal projects goes to build up the now un-assailable fact that the executive secretary of the Negro Welfare Association is NOT a professional "chair-warmer" with regards to the interests of Negro workers in Cleveland!

Oklahoma

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

FEB 11 1935

Among Our Wanderers

NEITHER the foreign born nor our native Negro population have furnished their proportion of that goodly sized army of transients who now rove back and forth across the country. An October census of transients conducted in 13 cities, and which probably is a fair cross section of the country as a whole, reveals that 91 percent of the heads of transient families are white and native born. For some reason or another foreign born citizens are more reluctant than the natives to take to the open road. And whatever wandering the light footed Negro may do he does in close proximity to his own native health.

Nor was this army of wanderers recruited from the ranks of the shiftless and the unemployables. Only 12 percent of the wanderers and only 8 percent of the wandering families became transients before 1932. Nearly 75 percent of the present total took to the road after the beginning of 1934. Chief among the reasons for this abnormal increase in wandering is the lack of employment. The second reason is doubly pathetic, for it is assigned as a search for health by a great many of the homeless.

In the gloomy picture presented by this depressing array of figures there are certain reassuring features. A vast majority of these unfortunates were turned at large by a lack of employment, and it is reasonable to assume that most of them will settle down again when employment becomes available. It is encouraging to note that the number of those who drift from choice is but little larger than it was before the depression began.

Name Committee To Study Negro Housing Problem

Oklahoma

Henderson Declares Negroes Must Not Go One Foot Further North

2-27-35

"I'm for the committee the mayor is talking about, provided that committee will not put the Negro one foot further north in the second ward," declared Councilman W. E. Henderson, Tuesday morning when Mayor Frank Martin suggested at the close of the city council meeting that a committee composed of representatives of civic bodies be named to study the Negro housing problem in Oklahoma City.

"We live in the South where there are certain well defined ideas about Negroes," declared Henderson. "One of the things we know is that property depreciates about 50 per cent when Negroes move in. The white people on the Eastside and in the second ward are the oldest settlers in Oklahoma City, and they are entitled to protection by this city council," continued Henderson.

"Why you'll appoint a committee and it will go out and report about the deplorable conditions among Negroes, but it will not report the deplorable condition of the whites who own property over there," said the second ward councilman.

Referring to the survey made of housing conditions on the Eastside by Dr. Frank August last year Henderson said, "We had a sociologist study this matter and he looked at the question solely as a social problem."

A motion by Councilman Moore that a committee composed of councilmen be named to give special study to the question prevailed. Mayor Martin named Robert M. Scott, C.R. Donart, Harlow Gers and A.J. Moore as members of this committee. Moore was named chairman. The matter of platting Booker Washington park and disposing of it entirely as a Negro playground was postponed until next Tuesday, although a committee from Oklahoma City Business League was present and had asked to be heard on the question. The committee was composed of Thomas Edwards, Attorney H. McKinley Rowan, Dr. A.P. Bethel, P.W. Woodward, Editor Roscoe Dunjee.

A Negro Housing Problem

Reports in daily newspapers indicate that G. A. Nichols, Inc., Oklahoma City realtors, will seek to promote a federal housing program for Negroes in Oklahoma City. This is a laudable undertaking, and one which will be welcomed by all who understand the situation.

It is important, however, that Mr. Nichols keep in mind that profits will accrue to his firm by such an effort, only through a scientific study of location, and the type of building erected. In arriving at decisions regarding a housing program, Mr. Nichols and his associates should consult with substantial Negro property owners. He should have in mind the present location of established schools, churches and the Negro business district.

5-18-35

It ought to be patent to a business man of Mr. Nichols' caliber that few Negroes are going to want to locate in settlements remote from schools, churches and amusement centers. It ought to be realized by all that a violent shifting of urban population should have in mind the development of health and sanitation. Residential sections should always be taken to the hills, wherever possible, and removed from traffic, noise and other urban disturbances common to modern cities.

Oklahoma City Okla.

With 11,000 Negroes in the second ward in Oklahoma City, living north of the Rock Island tracks, in the higher elevations above the Canadian River, why would any sane person assume it were feasable to develop parks for Negroes down in the river bottom section, only accessible by crossing at least six to eight surface railroad tracks? Every one knows that the Walnut Grove area, under discussion for a Negro park, is not only in a sea of oil derricks, but it is lowland on a sea level with the old Wheeler park, for many years condemned for park purposes because of overflow waters from the North Canadian River.

This is the same area suggested to the G. A. Nichols Co. for the erection of a federal housing project. Think of it! With a whole county to choose from, white people in Oklahoma City would attempt to shunt its Negro population off down in the lowlands, among oil and gas wells, and where every time it rains floods are prevalent and spread disease germs.

As we said in the beginning, Mr. Nichols will doubtless be building this new addition for profit and not for prejudice. He will be interested in seeking a location where Negroes will feel they are getting the most for the money. If Mr. Nichols is wise he will call in some of the Negroes who have helped to make Oklahoma City. He will inquire of them their notions regarding his plans.

Pennsylvania

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—(ANP)—one of the speakers heard by the Regional Conference of the Urban League which met here last week was Dr. Francis D. Tyson, professor of economics at the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Tyson who attended sessions of the conference attacked the attitude of the Pittsburgh Board of Education for its refusal to employ Negro teachers in the public schools and advised that drastic action on the part of Negro citizens would secure better results than the deliberation and conference method has secured. The conference with the bogey of segregated schools in mind as well as the objective desired, made the following statement:

"This body is in sympathy with the effect to secure the appointment of colored teachers in public schools, keeping in mind that there shall be no segregation in order to achieve this end, and requests the national office of the Urban League to assist in any way possible to bring this about.

Evicted, Cut Off All Relief, Negro Families Live in Street; Philadelphia Councils Win Aid

Daily Worker 7-17-35
New York, N. Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 16.—Eight South Sheridan Street families, who were stricken from the relief rolls following their eviction from the three-story bandboxes which for several years they called their homes, and which are now in process of demolition under condemnation proceedings, were receiving rent and food relief today as the result of a mass fight led by the Unemployment Councils. Most of the families are colored.

The eight families, consisting of 23 persons, were evicted from their homes without notice and forced to remain on the streets for three days and nights. The Philadelphia county relief board ruled that being homeless they must also go foodless. William O. Gilbert, adjuster for the relief board, declared that the board would do nothing to help the destitute families until they found new homes and then only if the board thought they "merited" relief.

Workers Mass at Relief Office

Mr. Gilbert and other officials of the board changed their minds today, however, when a large crowd of workers, under the leadership of the Unemployment Councils, visited the board's headquarters at Fifteenth and Cherry Streets.

The Unemployment Councils had loaded the furniture of the evicted families on trucks yesterday and taken it to the County Relief Board where it was unloaded and left in the yard, while a committee placed demands on the board for immediate food relief and rent checks for the evicted families.

The 23 members of the eight families were forced on the relief board as uninvited guests, while workers picketed the building to see that they were not thrown out.

Demands Are Won

This morning, under pressure of the mass demonstration, the relief officials were forced to grant immediate cash to the families for food and rent, plus individual letters to each family guaranteeing payment of their rent. These demands were only granted, however, after the relief officials found that they could not talk the committee out of its demands or intimidate, with their small army of police, the white and Negro workers who gathered in support of the evicted families.

While rallying the workers to fight against this brutal treatment of the Negro unemployed, the Unemployment Councils here are intensifying their campaign for a 50 per cent increase in relief and for a city ordinance prohibiting evictions of the jobless.

Social Conditions, Improvement of- 1935. Pennsylvania.

Urban Leaguers Compromise on Lundeen Bill

Afro-American 2-23-35

17 Secretaries Meeting in Pittsburgh Vote 7 to 6 Against Let Farm.

PITT PROFESSOR SWINGS SENTIMENT

Old Age Pensions for All Supporters Called Names.

By FLORENCE M. COLLINS

PITTSBURGH—To be or not to be labeled "red."

Seventeen secretaries of the Urban League argued the question for hours, Saturday, with the result that a vote of seven to six was taken to go on record favoring any social insurance bill containing definite principles in behalf of the minority race.

A previous vote, taken in the opening session of the same day, to back the Lundeen bill, was set aside when Dr. Frank Tyson, white, Pittsburgh University professor and members of the board of the Pittsburgh Urban League, influenced the league executives to turn more to the right and omit the reference to the Lundeen bill.

The question was argued at the Eastern regional conference of the league, in joint session with the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh unit, at its offices, 43 Fernando Street, with R. Maurice Moss, executive secretary here, acting as host.

Three Principles Favored

The three principles favored by the group in its compromising vote are:

The inclusion of domestic and personal-service employees in the insurance benefits, the inclusion of farm labor, and the financing of the insurance premiums by employers rather than employees.

All of them are included in the Lundeen bill, it was agreed.

The executives from offices in the East and as far West as Chicago had voted for the Lundeen bill with only one utterance of "nay," which was made by Charles A. Gould, "baby" of the league, from the Chicago office.

Gould for Wagner Measure

Mr. Gould held out for supporting the Wagner-Lewis social insurance bill, to which the other executives were unalterably opposed. He had committed himself to this bill, he said, after "careful study" of the economic situation. The young secretary also favored company unions.

During the sessions such terms of revolutionary jargon as "communists," "radical," "mass pressure" and "militant" were nonchalantly bandied about in both an earnest and a facetious manner.

Such "would not have been dared" two years ago, in the words of T. Arnold Hill, acting executive secretary of the National Urban League, who was chairman of the conference.

Mr. Hill testified before the subcommittee of the House committee which held hearings last week in Washington, at which time he made a strong plea in defense of the Lundeen bill.

Lundeen Backers Flayed

Dr. Tyson spoke in favor of the Wagner-Lewis bill, which, he declared, could be amended to include the principles which the secretaries sought. He lambasted not only the persons he considered responsible for the introduction of the Lundeen bill, but all the supporters of it.

Congressman Lundeen was "uneducated"; Representative Dunn (member of the subcommittee on the hearings) "had no standing and was only successful in getting into Congress by his voice"; Miss Mary Van Kleeck and Dr. Broadus Mitchell were "idiosyncratic"; and none of the so-called economic experts supporting the bill were "competent in the field," according to the irate speaker. All of those criticized thus are white.

Further, he told the representatives of the league, they would make "jackasses" of themselves if they went on record favoring this piece of legislation which was a "ghastly joke."

Would Earn Contempt

"If you indorse this bill," he declared, "you will earn the disrespect and contempt of all informed people on this question.

"One valid point back of the support of it, besides its soap-box oratory, is that when the funds are set up there should be participation in the establishment of those reserves by taxation which would maldistribute the country's wealth.

"I am not in sympathy with the idea that industrial cost be increased and purchasing power decreased. It is only the unemployment compensation sections of the bill that we want amended and liberalized.

"And there is every likelihood that this section will be liberalized."

Broadus Mitchell Defended

For a while arguments centered around the question of the experts supporting the bill. Dr. Tyson began to reel off the names of such economic experts whose advice the league secretaries should follow.

He said, "My friend, Broadus—." But before he could complete the name, Edward S. Lewis of Baltimore and T. Arnold Hill interrupted with "Oh, no! not Dr. Broadus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins—he is supporting the Lundeen bill."

To this sally, Dr. Tyson answered: "Well, my friend Mitchell has his idiosyncrasies."

Of Miss Van Kleeck he said that she was incompetent to judge in this instance.

Lobbying Suggested

At this point, Lester Granger of New York said that opinions of many experts had been given the representatives, and that it was now a question of which experts they wished to follow.

The secretaries, explaining their reasons for supporting the workers' bill, were successful in getting Dr. Tyson to agree that the three principles which they sought were not included in the Wagner-Lewis bill as it now stands.

He told them that plans were being made for the latter bill to include domestics, and that they should go to Washington and lobby for the other desired provisions.

Drops Wagner Bill Urge

As the doctor saw that his fight for the Wagner-Lewis bill was doomed, he began to urge the men to go on record indorsing certain provisions, and not any particular bill, "safeguarding the principles that you wish to have afeguarded."

William R. Conners of Warren, Ohio, rose to concur with his advocacy, saying, "Safeguard our organization and—." "Be Uncle Toms," cried several of the left-wingers.

"If we must make a mistake," William P. Hill, industrial secretary of the Pittsburgh league, advising his co-workers in a last-minute unsuccessful attempt to hold ground on the Lundeen issue, "let us err on the side of the Lundeen bill rather than the Wagner-Lewis."

Conners Supported

A. L. Foster, executive secretary from Chicago, who was present but did not vote, later said that he would have voted for the earlier pronouncement in favor of the Lundeen bill.

Conservatives voting affirmatively on the final motion, which was introduced by Mr. Conners, were George Washington, Dr. Tyson, Charles Gould, Conners, Harold Lett of Newark, R. Maurice Moss and N. B. Allen of Columbus, Ohio.

Lundeen Bill Supporters

Liberals voting negatively were Reginald Johnson of Atlanta, William Hill of Pittsburgh, Robert Elsey of Brooklyn, Edward Lewis, Lester Granger of New York City and John Ragland of Warren, Ohio.

The Pittsburgh office split its vote, with Hill against and Moss for the motion. T. Arnold Hill, who acted as chairman, did not vote.

Reginald Johnson of Atlanta defended his advocacy of the Lundeen bill by saying:

"Even though the bill may be a joke, and drawn up by Communists, the Wagner bill has some definite exclusions of things which we should indorse.

"We are doing the best we can for those whom we are attempting to protect. Even if we appear to be jackasses, whatever decisions we make, I hope that every secretary here will have the courage and fearlessness to stand behind that one which will give the most benefit to our people."

Community Lefender House In Pa. 6-22-35 Is Dedicated

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 21—The result of 16 months planning, Lincoln Community House, where a community service program will be conducted under the auspices of the Pottsville Interracial Committee, was dedicated and opened Sunday before a large audience.

Charles Emerick, director of Adult Education in Pennsylvania, delivered the principal address in the exercises of dedication held in the assembly room of Lincoln House, 401 Minersville street. Other speakers were Miss Anna I. Babcock, secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. George M. Keiser, Mrs. Edith Foster, and the Rev. William Cutler, white.

The idea of securing and equiping a community center was originated in the Council for Adult Education when funds from the state and federal departments of relief were being allocated to the county. A study of social conditions among members of the race was made and among the recommendations was one to provide a community center where people of both races might work, plan and play together for the welfare of the city.

Lincoln House is completely equipped. Irving K. Merchant, Mabel Cheeks McKay, Marshall J. Tyree, William E. Harvey, Miss Geneva S. Cross, Mrs. Edith Foster, Miss Georgia Patterson, Mrs. Marion G. Hunter and William Henry Taylor are members of the staff.

Penna. Interracial Center Formally Opened Sunday

Afro-American

POTTSVILLE, Pa. — Lincoln Community House, where a community service program will be conducted under the auspices of the Pottsville Interracial Committee, was dedicated and formally opened on Sunday afternoon. 6-22-35

The exercises were held in the assembly room of Lincoln House, 401 Minersville Street, Charles M. Emerick, director of adult education in Pennsylvania, delivering the principal address. Miss Anna I. Babcock, secretary of the YWCA, gave a story of the development of the center. The building was presented to the community by Mrs. George M. Keiser and accepted by Mrs. Edith Foster.

William Garner, a Boy Scout, received the American flag presented by the local D.A.R. Music was furnished by the Lincoln Chorus under the direction of Miss S. Geneva Cross, Lincoln House supervisor of music.

Ministers Send Greetings

Letters of congratulation were read and the chairman of the interracial committee, the Rev. William Cutler, white, brought greetings from the Ministers' Association and social organizations.

Lincoln House is the result of sixteen months of planning, the idea being born in the Council for Adult Education when funds from the state and Federal departments of relief were being allocated to the county.

The interracial committee, under whose auspices the house has been developed, was organized in March, 1934, and has thirty members. The work of the committee has been conducted in the Pottsville Mission, the AME Church, and the Patterson School.

Ten on Staff

The program has consisted of a kindergarten for children from unemployed home, instruction in music, home management and economics, industrial arts, recreation, and general education. Ten workers have carried forward the program; five of them are college graduates and specialists in their fields.

The staff includes: Mrs. Edith Foster, kindergarten worker; Miss Georgia Patterson, secretary; Mabel Cheeks McKay, Hunter, health instructor and assistant secretary; Marshall J. Tyree, physical education leader; Henry Tyree, teacher of industrial arts; Taylor, custodian.

William E. Harvey, recreation director; Miss S. Geneva Cross, teacher of music and dramatic arts; Miss Geneva Cross, home economics; Mrs. Marion G. Hunter, executive Irving K. Merchant,

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Such "would not have been dared" two years ago, in the words of T. Arnold Hill, acting executive secretary of the National Urban League, who was chairman of the conference.

Mr. Hill testified before the subcommittee of the House committee which held hearings last week in Washington, at which time he made a strong plea in defense of the Lundeen bill.

Lundeen Backers Flayed

Dr. Tyson spoke in favor of the Wagner-Lewis bill, which, he declared, could be amended to include the principles which the secretaries sought. He lambasted not only the persons he considered responsible for the introduction of the Lundeen bill, but all the supporters of it.

Congressman Lundeen was "uneducated"; Representative Dunn (member of the subcommittee on the hearings) "had no standing and was only successful in getting into Congress by his voice"; Miss Mary Van Kleeck and Dr. Broadus Mitchell were "idiosyncratic"; and none of the so-called economic experts supporting the bill were "competent in the field," according to the irate speaker. All of those criticized thus are white.

Further, he told the representatives of the league, they would make "jackasses" of themselves if they went on record favoring this piece of legislation which was a "ghastly joke."

Would Earn Contempt

"If you indorse this bill," he declared, "you will earn the disrespect and contempt of all informed people on this question.

"One valid point back of the support of it, besides its soap-box oratory, is that when the funds are set up there should be participation in the establishment of those reserves by taxation which would maldistribute the country's wealth.

"I am not in sympathy with the idea that industrial cost be increased and purchasing power decreased. It is only the unemployment compensation sections of the bill that we want amended and liberalized.

"And there is every likelihood that this section will be liberalized."

Broadus Mitchell Defended

For a while arguments centered around the question of the experts supporting the bill. Dr. Tyson began to reel off the names of such economic experts whose advice the league secretaries should follow.

He said, "My friend, Broadus—." But before he could complete the name, Edward S. Lewis of Baltimore and T. Arnold Hill interrupted with "Oh, no! not Dr. Broadus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins—he is supporting the Lundeen bill."

To this sally, Dr. Tyson answered: "Well, my friend Mitchell has his idiosyncrasies."

Of Miss Van Kleeck he said that she was incompetent to judge in this instance.

Lobbying Suggested

At this point, Lester Granger of New York said that opinions of many experts had been given the representatives, and that it was now a question of which experts they wished to follow.

The secretaries, explaining their reasons for supporting the workers' bill, were successful in getting Dr. Tyson to agree that the three principles which they sought were not included in the Wagner-Lewis bill as it now stands.

He told them that plans were being made for the latter bill to include domestics, and that they should go to Washington and lobby for the other desired provisions.

Drops Wagner Bill Urge

As the doctor saw that his fight for the Wagner-Lewis bill was doomed, he began to urge the men to go on record indorsing certain provisions, and not any particular bill, "safeguarding the principles that you wish to have afeguarded."

William R. Conners of Warren, Ohio, rose to concur with his advocacy, saying, "Safeguard our organization and—." "Be Uncle Toms," cried several of the left-wingers.

"If we must make a mistake," William P. Hill, industrial secretary of the Pittsburgh league, advising his co-workers in a last-minute unsuccessful attempt to hold ground on the Lundeen issue, "let us err on the side of the Lundeen bill rather than the Wagner-Lewis."

Conners Supported

A. L. Foster, executive secretary from Chicago, who was present but did not vote, later said that he would have voted for the earlier pronouncement in favor of the Lundeen bill.

Conservatives voting affirmatively on the final motion, which was introduced by Mr. Conners, were George Washington, Dr. Tyson, Charles Gould, Conners, Harold Lett of Newark, R. Maurice Moss and N. B. Allen of Columbus, Ohio.

Lundeen Bill Supporters

Liberals voting negatively were Reginald Johnson of Atlanta, William Hill of Pittsburgh, Robert Elsey of Brooklyn, Edward Lewis, Lester Granger of New York City and John Ragland of Warren, Ohio.

The Pittsburgh office split its vote, with Hill against and Moss for the motion. T. Arnold Hill, who acted as chairman, did not vote.

Reginald Johnson of Atlanta defended his advocacy of the Lundeen bill by saying:

"Even though the bill may be a joke, and drawn up by Communists, the Wagner bill has some definite exclusions of things which we should indorse.

"We are doing the best we can for those whom we are attempting to protect. Even if we appear to be jackasses, whatever decisions we make, I hope that every secretary here will have the courage and fearlessness to stand behind that one which will give the most benefit to our people."

Community Defender House In Pa. 6-22-35 Is Dedicated

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 21—The result of 16 months planning, Lincoln Community House, where a community service program will be conducted under the auspices of the Pottsville Interracial Committee, was dedicated and opened Sunday before a large audience.

Charles Emerick, director of Adult Education in Pennsylvania, delivered the principal address in the exercises of dedication held in the assembly room of Lincoln House, 401 Minersville street. Other speakers were Miss Anna I. Babcock, secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. George M. Keiser, Mrs. Edith Foster, and the Rev. William Cutler, white.

The idea of securing and equipping a community center was originated in the Council for Adult Education when funds from the state and federal departments of relief were being allocated to the county. A study of social conditions among members of the race was made and among the recommendations was one to provide a community center where people of both races might work, plan and play together for the welfare of the city.

Lincoln House is completely equipped. Irving K. Merchant, Mabel Cheeks McKay, Marshall J. Tyree, William E. Harvey, Miss Geneva S. Cross, Mrs. Edith Foster, Miss Georgia Patterson, Mrs. Marion G. Hunter and William Henry Taylor are members of the staff.

Penna. Interracial Center Formally Opened Sunday

Afro-American

POTTSVILLE, Pa. — Lincoln Community House, where a community service program will be conducted under the auspices of the Pottsville Interracial Committee, was dedicated and formally opened on Sunday afternoon. 6-22-35

The exercises were held in the assembly room of Lincoln House, 401 Minersville Street, Charles M. Emerick, director of adult education in Pennsylvania, delivering the principal address. Miss Anna I. Babcock, secretary of the YWCA, gave a story of the development of the center. The building was presented to the community by Mrs. George M. Keiser and accepted by Mrs. Edith Foster.

William Garner, a Boy Scout, received the American flag presented by the local D.A.R. Music was furnished by the Lincoln Chorus under the direction of Miss S. Geneva Cross, Lincoln House supervisor of music.

Ministers Send Greetings

Letters of congratulation were read and the chairman of the interracial committee, the Rev. William Cutler, white, brought greetings from the Ministers' Association and social organizations.

Lincoln House is the result of sixteen months of planning, the idea being born in the Council for Adult Education when funds from the state and Federal departments of relief were being allocated to the county.

The interracial committee, under whose auspices the house has been developed, was organized in March, 1934, and has thirty members. The work of the committee has been conducted in the Pottsville Mission, the AME Church, and the Patterson School .

Ten on Staff

The program has consisted of a kindergarten for children from unemployed home, instruction in music, home management and economics, industrial arts, recreation, and general education. Ten workers have carried forward the program; five of them are college graduates and specialists in their fields.

The staff includes: Mrs. Edith Foster, kindergarten secretary; Mabel Cheeks McKay, health worker; Miss Georgia Patterson, assistant secretary; Marshall J. Hunter, physical education; Miss Geneva S. Cross, teacher of music and dramatic arts; Taylor, custodian. William E. Harvey, recreation director; Miss Georgia Patterson, home economics; Mrs. Marion G. Hunter, Irving K. Merchant, executive

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

South Carolina.

STANDARD

Spartanburg, S. C.

FEB 15 1935

COLORED WOMAN BUILDS CHIMNEY

THE following news item was handed The Press and Standard for publication:

"A colored woman by the name of Francis Mitchell, forty-five years old, worked out in the day and had to build her own chimney at night to keep her children from freezing."

There is nothing mentioned in this news story that she was aided by the relief administration to build this chimney, nor that she went around in the community and solicited aid from her neighbors, nor that she came to town with a petition and asked the office-holders and business men for contribution to get enough funds with which to build her chimney, although she had reason and a sufficient appeal to have gotten contributions from all these sources. The record is that she "worked out by day and had to build her chimney at night."

This woman lives near Great Swamp church, we believe, a farming community, and she doubtless receives but a small sum for a day's work. She had to feed and clothe her chidren, and it took all that she could make to do this. The chimney she could build for herself, and she did.

If the people of Colleton county were thus thrown on their own resources there would be precious little need for any government relief down here. Soon the people who are now leaning on the government will becom palzied and their muscles will atrophy. They will be unable to think or to plan for themselves, and will have to be thrown on the "guv'ment" for aid and succor.

We commend the efforts and self reliance of the woman who built her own chimney. Pity that others in our county were not imbued with her spirit and her independence.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
April 29, 1935

BETTER HOUSING FACILITIES FOR NEGROES SOUGHT

A home improvement drive, in observance of Better Homes Week in America, has been inaugurated by Spartanburg County negro farm women, according to the county negro home demonstration agent, who is in charge of the program.

Programs stressing different types of home improvements are to be conducted in eight communities of this area. The drive will end May 9 with various exhibits and reports.

Home demonstration clubs taking active part are: Wellford Mother Club, Campton Busy Bee Club, Monk's Grove Always Ready Club, Chesnee V. R. Whittington Club, Arcadia Community Club, Reidville Superior Club, Pacolet Women's Club, and the Fairforest Club.

The schedule of meetings follows:

Monday, April 29, Monk's Grove, Fannie Foster, 12:30 p. m.; school house, 3 p. m.

Wednesday, May 1, Chesnee, Ada Payne, 2 p. m.; church, 3:30 p. m.

Thursday, May 2, Wellford, Rosa Brown, 1 p. m.

Friday, May 3, Pacolet, tour of homes, 2 p. m.

Tuesday, May 7, Campton, school house, 2 p. m.

Wednesday, May 8, Fairforest, Ora McJunkins, 12 noon; Carrie Stephens, 3 p. m.

Thursday, May 9, Arcadia, tour of homes, 2 p. m., and program.

People in the various communities are urged to attend these meetings.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 17, 1935

BIDS FOR HOUSING PROJECT INVITED; WORK DUE DEC. 1

Proposals for Foundations of 39 Places for Negroes to Be Opened Oct. 30

ANNOUNCEMENT BY PWA

Program for White People is Believed Doubtful at Present Time

Bids for the construction of foundations for the thirty-nine buildings which will constitute the $1,158,000 "Meeting Place" dwelling project for negroes of Charleston have been invited and proposals will be opened October 30, it was announced in Washington yesterday by the housing division of the PWA. It is believed that actual work will get under way about December 1.

The thirty-nine buildings will provide 291 living units, which are expected to accommodate approximately 1,000 persons.

"Formerly the site of a dump," the PWA announcement in Washington said, "the site selected for this project has been filled in, and will soon be occupied by modern homes located in beautifully landscaped grounds."

At the same time it was explained that a housing project for white residents of Charleston is on the tentative program of the PWA, but the chances of getting anywhere with it with funds now in hand were declared "quite doubtful."

The local housing authority, set up by the city administration, has been unable to give details on the project. It has been explained that all preliminary plans for the starting of work are being taken care of in Washington. It is likely, however, that the local authority will be supplied with more information in the near future.

Six blocks of property bounded by Meeting, America, Sumter and Stewart streets are involved in the project. This property already has been secured.

The city itself is in no way obligated in the financial setup. The government will be paid back by rents from the property. At the same time the government will pay service charges to take care of costs to the city like water mains police protection and such things The service costs will be equivalent to taxation.

Although no announcement has been made about the kind of houses planned, it is understood that they will be substantial but simple structures, not designed to compete against better homes in the city. They will be available to take care of negroes who have been forced to seek new shelter as a result of condemnation of many buildings in other parts of the city The city has been carrying on an extensive process of eliminating dangerous and unsanitary negro properties.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 28, 1935

Tennis for White and Colored

Ten days ago a negro who a long time ago had the habit of running for congress in the Seventh South Carolina district as a Republican, contesting the seat of the Democrat after the election, and drawing $2,000 or more appropriated by the Republican congress for his expenses, wrote in The News and Courier that the present or Roosevelt administration is the best for the negroes in the last sixty years.

In last Saturday's newspaper the announcement was made that near Charleston are to be two camps for women, or girls one for white and the other for colored women. The women are expected to arrive November 4. "The camps will be financed by federal funds," and the "federal funds" will be supplied by you, you smokers, you buyers of gasoline, "movie fans," you income taxpayers.

"The women will be taught to hike, swim, play tennis, play baseball, and so forth."

There will also be classes in "home economics, health education, English, the crafts, music, dramatics and current events."

These two, separate "recreational" camps will be for white women and for negro women, and it is under stood that "the girls will all be South Carolinians."

If the federal government shall spend your money, taxpayers' money, for camps for girls, it cannot discriminate between the races. White girls and negro girls will be taught in their respective camps, to play tennis, dramatics, and so forth.

Further, even if racial discrimination were lawful, it would not be practiced by the present federal administration, for in Northern and border states it has the enthusiastic support of the negroes. It seeks and gets the negro votes.

What is more, as any man can see, if these policies go on, the day will come when, under the lash of Northern negroes, this Northern Democratic party will demand that the negroes in the South be encouraged to register and to have a share in the political offices. If you can't see that you are blind.

It is a natural and necessary thing that if the federal government shall build houses for people to live in it must build them for negroes as well as for white people in Detroit and in Charleston.

The News and Courier holds that the federal government has no busness establishing and conducting camps for girls or boys, that slum clearance, so-called, is no proper function of government, that it should spend the money of the people for no purposes except those of defending the country and preserving the peace.

We have in round numbers in South Carolina 800,000 negroes and 950,00 whites and whatever federal moneys shall be sent to the state will be proportionately and justly shared by the two races. It is lawful and and unavoidable.

Our opinion is that no race should get money for recreation centers, the learning of tennis, dramatics, music and so forth.

No man in his senses will dispute the saying of the Reverend Aaron Prioleau, colored, that the present federal administration is the best for the negroes of those of the last sixty years.

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
November 9, 1935

Charleston Home Survey To Be Conducted Shortly

By Charleston Housing Commission, in Cooperation With PWA; Data to be Used as Information for Future Projects

Under plans mapped out this morning at a meeting of the Charleston Housing authority with Paul M. Pearson, assistant director of housing of the PWA and Charles E. Pynchon of the same unit, a survey of the city is to me made through the authority for the purpose of determining future housing needs. The data secured in the survey is to be used as "central information" for future projects.

Following the meeting, which was held in the offices of Mayor Burnet R. Maybank, it was stated by Dr. Josiah E. Smith, chairman of the local group that he would call another session of the Charleston commission in the near future for the purpose of discussing the survey, and also to take up the matter of giving a formal name to the colored project to be constructed in that area bounded by Meeting, Johnston, Nassau, Stewart, Hanover, and Harris streets.

The plan is to give the development a name as is done with suburban real estate properties and to have it referred to thereafter by that name rather than always as a "project."

The meeting this morning was, according to Dr. Pearson, "to talk over things of mutual interest on the project to be built here" and for the purpose of clarifying the work that is to devolve upon the local commission; also the way in which it and others actively interested in the work can cooperate and collaborate with the federal housing administration.

The negro housing proje . to be erected from federal funds at an estimated cost of $1,150,000 is to consist of 118 living units containing 348 rooms, and is to cover a six-block area of which a part formerly was the city dump. It lies directly north of Martin Pa s.

A similar project for whites planned for the western Grove street section has been delayed but there is still hope here that this work ultimately will lso be approved.

Awake to Need

"Charleston," in the opinion of Dr. Pearson, "is among the cities that are fully awake to the necessity of low cost housing." He pointed ou that this city began working for the project since 1933 and that it kept at it to a successful conclusion.

Need for Houses

Dr. Pearson said a survey of the country had shown that there should be 10,000,000 new houses built within the next ten years, and that this work, if done, would mean that twice as many homes would have to be built per year as during the peak of building trades work in 1925. At the time of the peak, he said about 555,000 family units were built in one year. Last year only about 8 per cent. of the number in 1925 were constructed.

"One of the questions that leading cities are now considering" he said "is when are the houses to be built, where are they to be built, and for whom?"

He pointed out that real estate and construction men as a general rule accommodate those individuals having the greatest incomes, also those having "middle" incomes, but that the problem of housing for those in the "lowest" income bracket "has become not only a social but an economic problem". Many cities he said are now virtually subsidizing their slum areas and the latter are giving the cities no returns.

The better sections of course, he pointed out, do give very beneficial returns to the communities not only in a monetary way, but also from the standpoint of better health higher standards of living and higher moral conditions.

Charleston he declared, with Mayor Maybank taking a foremost part in the work, was "awake to the situation" and through the efforts made here "was well in the lead of cities dealing with low cost housing problems".

Mr. Pynchon, who was with Dr. Pearson and Dr. Smith following the meeting, said that he would like to add to Dr. Pearson's statement that the housing administration appreciated the very excellent cooperation that he had been given it by the local commission and city administration. "Its been simply marvelous" he declared.

The visitors came to Charleston from Columbia, where they met yesterday with the federal housing group of that city. Relative to the two projects in this state it was brought out by Dr. Pearson that South Carolina was "one of the few states" to enact laws satisfactory to the federal government for the establishment of such projects, and also that it was "one of the first" to have passed such legislation.

Following the meeting Dr. Smith as chairman said that a definite date for the next meeting of the local group had not yet been decided upon, but he indicated that it would be held shortly for the purpose of taking up matters which had been brought to its attention by the public works officials.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 26, 1935

U.S. to Build Negro Housing Units Around Open Courts

Foundation Plans of $1,158,000 Project in Hands of Local Contractors Who May Submit Bids for Jobs

Foundation plans for the $1,158,000 Meeting street housing project for negroes are in the hands of Charleston contractors, who expect to bid on the job. The plans cover foundation work for forty-one buildings, arranged in a "T" shape, and containing 285 apartments, totaling 931 rooms. Some of the buildings will be one-story high; some two-story, and some partly one-story and partly two-story.

The buildings will be arranged in ribbon pattern around open courts. The corner stamp shows that the plans were prepared by Housing Architects Associated, of Charleston, Samuel Lapham being chief architect. They have been approved by A. R. Clas, director of housing.

The plans show the buildings will be carried on piles and reinforced concrete walls and footing. They will vary in size from units twenty-seven feet wide and sixty-five feet long to units twenty-seven feet wide and 168 feet long, containing apartments of two, three, four and five rooms.

Space has been provided for laundries, managers' houses, garages, shops and maintenance buildings, though these are not included in the project. Bids were to have been opened in Washington Wednesday, but it was learned yesterday that the opening date had been postponed to November 15.

Fifteen buildings are to be placed on piles, according to present plans, a total of 130 forty-foot piles being required for the largest building.

The work must be finished in 120 calendar days and for every calendar day over that time taken by the contractor, he must pay $100 penalty a day. The contractor will be required to provide and maintain a large office for the government force which will supervise the work.

The bid must include the cost of furnishing 250 negatives and photographs taken from the ground, showing progress of the work, the ground photographs to be taken on the first and fifteenth of each month. In addition, twenty-four aerial views must be taken on six separate flights, every second month.

Loutrell W. Briggs will have charge of the landscape architecture. Others who will work under the architects will be: R. S. Fiske, structural engineer; A. L. Lindstrom, mechanical engineer, and L. Ralph Bush, electrical engineer, all of Atlanta.

Samuel Lapham, chief architect of Housing Associated, when asked yesterday about the plans at their office, 510 Peoples building, said they had instructions from Washington that all publicity on the project was to come from Washington, and they were unable to go into details of the plans pending the release of the information from the capital.

The association consists of Mr. Lapham, David B. Hyer, associate architect, and Stephen Thomas, secretary. These three architects have been chosen by the government to do this work, as other architects already holding positions with federal bureaus, not having been licensed by the city for the last two years, were ineligible.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Tennessee

Aristocratic Beale Avenue Home Becomes Negro Community Center

Commercial appeal

TERA Officials Sponsor School for Domestics, Teaching Quilt-Making, Cooking and Cleaning

What was once one of Memphis most aristocratic homes on Beale and Lauderdale today is one of the outstanding achievements in reconstruction and relief accomplishments for negroes in the country.

It has attracted the attention of TERA officials throughout the south and many social organizations are interested in the program of activities that has been put into working order in this old building, according to Mrs. Dorothy Osborne, director of Shelby County Relief Bureau. It was under the direction of Mrs. Osborne that this old red brick house, the center of Memphis social life in the late 90's, has been made into a modern and thriving center and workshop for negroes in Memphis.

The house has been a community center for negroes for some time, but with the depression years no repairs or improvements had been made and this year it had become a most unsavory spot. Paint, paper and cleaning have restored the beauty of the inlaid panelled doors, and created bright, cheerful, spacious rooms for workers. The repair work was made possible through donations by various concerns in the city and a benefit performance by the Palace Theater on Beale Street by the negro community.

A class of 100 negro woman have just completed a course in domestic service and received their certificates, with another class enrolled Saturday for a similar course. Besides this course in all types of housework, cooking and cleaning, 299 women are employed in TERA sewing projects under the direction of Mrs. Ethel Dick. Three floors of the building are filled with quilt, and rug makers, while 32 women are making sheets and pillow cases.

Four bales of cotton are used each week in padding the quilts that are made with 60,000 yards of government surplus material. All types of rugs are made from the woven rag rugs to the braided, hooked, and tufted rugs that use even strings of rags and material. The quilts, bedding, and rugs will be stored for the use of TERA families on relief next winter.

The quilts are made to government regulation standards on tilting frames that permit workers to stand on either side of the quilt passing the needle back and forth, tying the thread on one side. When one half the quilt has been completed the frame is tilted and the other half finished. Looms have been made for rug making and braids are being dyed to give distinctive patterns when dark colors are combined with light colors.

Mrs. Osborne has plans for remodeling the old stable in the back to use as a day nursery for the children of the TERA workers in the building. There is room to care for 30 to 60 children. A clinic for the negro children of the neighborhood also is included in the plan for the nursery, which will be used for treating school children after school hours.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
April 14, 1935

Negroes to Win Prizes

For the first time Negro women in Knoxville and the county will have a full share in Better Homes Week, April 28-May 5. Prizes will be offered to Negro residents who bring about greatest improvements in their homes.

Ministers will speak of better homes in their sermons Sunday, April 28 and May 5.

Mrs. Alice Bailey will be chairman of the Negro observance. She will be assisted by the county agents and University of Tennessee extension service.

Washington Heights Nursery will give a first prize of $15 in shrubbery fo rthe winner of the home improvement contest. Second prize will be $10 worth of shrubbery and third prize, $5 worth.

The home of Mrs. Matilda Brooks, 224 Harley Road, has been selected as the demonstration house for Better Homes Week. Tours to other attractive Negro homes and gardens will be made.

Mrs. Wayne L. Smith, Knox County chairman for Better Homes Week, will give a demonstration on the use of the pressure cooker in home canning and on the proper storage of canned goods, Friday, April 26, at Phyllis Wheatley branch of Y. W. C. A.

Miss Inez Lovelace, county home demonstration agent, will speak of interior decoration and improvements in the home at 2:30 p. m., Monday, April 29, at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
April 30, 1935

Negro Nursery Schools Proposed by McMillan

Commissioner T. H. McMillan is preparing applications for establishment of three Negro nursery schools. The proposed locations are in densely populated Negro sections and the schools will be operated with TERA funds similar to the white nurseries already established.

The suggested locations are Newton Community Center, Thirteenth and Grove Streets; Children's Shelter, 1011 Blackford Street, and Colored Community Center, 22 West Twenty-Third Street, south of Main Street. Social service work is already carried on in each of these places, Commissioner McMillan stated. The nursery will, if established, work in cooperation with the social service activities

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUL 8 1935

SAY COLORED VOTE HINGES ON SHARING

Civic Club Leaders Demand Improvements Aid Race.

Promise to Direct Ballots Against Bonds in Three Points Not Assured.

Colored voters of Chattanooga will vote for the issuance of hospital, library and sewage bonds only with the understanding that the city's 35,000 Negroes will be apportioned their fair share of all improvements, G. A. Keyat and W. E. Hogan, of the Chattanooga Civic association, colored, stated last night.

The two leaders of the recently formed colored civic association, the former a biology teacher at Howard High school and the latter a secretary of the James A. Henry branch of the Y. M. C. A., outlined three definite benefits which the association wants for the colored citizenry here.

They are proportionate construction of sewage lines to colored living areas of the city; inclusion of colored physicians and nurses on the new city hospital staff to care for those colored patients who ask for them, and equalization of library facilities in ratio of colored to white population.

That colored physicians will be added to the city's new hospital, when and if it is built, was promised by Sam J. McAllester, present chairman of the board of trustees of the county hospital, in an interview about two weeks ago. Key and Hogan stated that the inclusion of colored physicians is supremely desired by educated colored people because it will mean improved future training opportunities in the medical profession for colored people, with a consequent lifting of their health level and, therefore, of the entire city's health level, too. To this end the training of colored nurses is desirable also, they said. Certain sections of the colored population which now refuse to go to the hospital will begin going when their own family physicians are permitted to attend them there, they explained.

The present library, which would be superseded by the new one proposed on the site of the old First district school on Oak and Baldwin streets and McCallie avenue, might be converted to the use of colored people, either directly or by conversion first to funds which could build a library plant somewhere else, they suggested.

They stated that the Chattanooga Civic association, formed about three months ago by some twenty-five colored business leaders and professional men who have not been engaged in municipal politics, stresses the necessity of proper sewage as much as any other possible improvement.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean M'ng
July 3, 1935

RAZING PLANS MADE ON NEGRO PROJECT

Walter Dunigan, project supervisor for the PWA Housing Division, who opened bids here yesterday afternoon for demolition of buildings standing on the site of Nashville's low cost housing project for white families, today visited the site of the negro project to draft specifications for demolition of buildings there.

Mr. Dunigan said that these specifications will be finally drawn at Washington so that bids for demolition of the second project may be sought within a few weeks.

The Cleveland Wrecking Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, was low with a bid of $3,350 on wrecking the eighty-nine structures on the white project site yesterday afternoon.

Bids of this firm and five other firms were forwarded to Washington today for final approval and award of contract by housing division officials there.

Carlyle Heney, division of investigation of the department of justice, was here yesterday afternoon to watch the bid opening and inspect bid bonds offered by the bidders.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
September 27, 1935

Slum Clearance Project Limited

Additional Area Sought Is Not Included in Fund Allotted By Ickes Thursday

The $1,200,000 assigned to the low-cost housing project for Nashville white families yesterday by Secretary Ickes was for the original area and covers none of the additional area local housing officials had hoped to include, Gerald Gimre, director of the State Planning Board, said today.

Whether hopes for adding the other plot—the addition of which was approved in Washington in June and on which options already have been secured—are to be dropped entirely will be known upon the return from Washington tonight of Maj. Vincent E. Stack, chairman of local housing offices, Mr. Gimre said.

"We could not understand the Mr. Byrns it was reinstated," Mr. housing project had been thrown $1,200,000 figure at first, since $990,000 approved for the Gimre said. out, the demolition would have con- the white project, but the new fig- project for Negro families tinued but construction in the area ure is only for the original area, is for the project as which will cost more than at first originally estimated. Demolition of houses is under- and Taylor Streets. Mr. Gimre said planned. Mr. Gimre said. "It was through the efforts of Congressman Byrns that we were able to save any of the white project left unstarted. The $1,500,000 ure is only for the original area, North Nashville between Eighth

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Tennessee

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What was once one of Memphis most aristocratic homes on Beale and Lauderdale today is one of the outstanding achievements in reconstruction and relief accomplishments for negroes in the country.

It has attracted the attention of TERA officials throughout the south and many social organizations are interested in the program of activities that has been put into working order in this old building, according to Mrs. Dorothy Osborne, director of Shelby County Relief Bureau. It was under the direction of Mrs. Osborne that this old red brick house, the center of Memphis social life in the late 90's, has been made into a modern and thriving center and workshop for negroes in Memphis.

The house has been a community center for negroes for some time, but with the depression years no repairs or improvements had been made and this year it had become a most unsavory spot. Paint, paper and cleaning have restored the beauty of the inlaid panelled doors, and created bright, cheerful, spacious rooms for workers. The repair work was made possible through donations by various concerns in the city and a benefit performance by the Palace Theater on Beale Street by the negro community.

A class of 100 negro woman have just completed a course in domestic service and received their certificates, with another class enrolled Saturday for a similar course. Besides this course in all types of housework, cooking and cleaning, 299 women are employed in TERA sewing projects under the direction of Mrs. Ethel Dick. Three floors of the building are filled with quilt and rug makers, while 32 women are making sheets and pillow cases.

Four bales of cotton are used each week in padding the quilts that are made with 60,000 yards of government surplus material. All types of rugs are made from the woven rag rugs to the braided, hooked, and tufted rugs that use even strings of rags and material. The quilts, bedding, and rugs will be stored for the use of TERA families on relief next winter.

The quilts are made to government regulation standards on tilting frames that permit workers to stand on either side of the quilt passing the needle back and forth, tying the thread on one side. When one half the quilt has been completed the frame is tilted and the other half finished. Looms have been made for rug making and braids are being dyed to give distinctive patterns when dark colors are combined with light colors.

Mrs. Osborne has plans for remodeling the old stable in the back to use as a day nursery for the children of the TERA workers in the building. There is room to care for 30 to 60 children. A clinic for the negro children of the neighborhood also is included in the plan for the nursery, which will be used for treating school children after school hours.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
April 14, 1935

Negroes to Win Prizes

For the first time Negro women in Knoxville and the county will have a full share in Better Homes Week, April 28-May 5. Prizes will be offered to Negro residents who bring about greatest improvements in their homes.

Ministers will speak of better homes in their sermons Sunday, April 28 and May 5.

Mrs. Alice Bailey will be chairman of the Negro observance. She will be assisted by the county agents and University of Tennessee extension service.

Washington Heights Nursery will give a first prize of $15 in shrubbery fo rthe winner of the home improvement contest. Second prize will be $10 worth of shrubbery and third prize, $5 worth.

The home of Mrs. Matilda Brooks, 224 Harley Road, has been selected as the demonstration house for Better Homes Week. Tours to other attractive Negro homes and gardens will be made.

Mrs. Wayne L. Smith, Knox County chairman for Better Homes Week, will give a demonstration on the use of the pressure cooker in home canning and on the proper storage of canned goods, Friday, April 26, at Phyllis Wheatley branch of Y. W. C. A.

Miss Inez Lovelace, county home demonstration agent, will speak of interior decoration and improvements in the home at 2:30 p. m., Monday, April 29, at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
April 30, 1935

Negro Nursery Schools Proposed by McMillan

Commissioner T. H. McMillan is preparing applications for establishment of three Negro nursery schools. The proposed locations are in densely populated Negro sections and the schools will be operated with TERA funds similar to the white nurseries already established.

The suggested locations are Newton Community Center, Thirteenth and Grove Streets; Children's Shelter, 1011 Blackford Street, and Colored Community Center, 22 West Twenty-Third Street, south of Main Street. Social service work is already carried on in each of these places, Commissioner McMillan stated. The nursery will, if established, work in cooperation with the social service activities

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUL 8 1935

SAY COLORED VOTE HINGES ON SHARING

Civic Club Leaders Demand Improvements Aid Race.

Promise to Direct Ballots Against Bonds in Three Points Not Assured.

Colored voters of Chattanooga will vote for the issuance of hospital, library and sewage bonds only with the understanding that the city's 35,000 Negroes will be apportioned their fair share of all improvements, G. A. Key and W. E. Hogan, of the Chattanooga Civic association, colored, stated last night.

The two leaders of the recently formed colored civic association, the former a biology teacher at Howard High school and the latter a secretary of the James A. Henry branch of the Y. M. C. A., outlined three definite benefits which the association wants for the colored citizenry here.

They are proportionate construction of sewage lines to colored living areas of the city; inclusion of colored physicians and nurses on the new city hospital staff to care for those colored patients who ask for them, and equalization of library facilities in ratio of colored to white population.

That colored physicians will be added to the city's new hospital, when and if it is built, was promised by Sam J. McAllester, present chairman of the board of trustees of the county hospital, in an interview about two weeks ago. Key and Hogan stated that the inclusion of colored physicians is supremely desired by educated colored people because it will mean improved future training opportunities in the medical profession for colored people, with a consequent lifting of their health level and, therefore, of the entire city's health level, too. To this end the training of colored nurses is desirable also, they said. Certain sections of the colored population which now refuse to go to the hospital will begin going when their own family physicians are permitted to attend them there, they explained.

The present library, which would be superseded by the new one proposed on the site of the old First district school on Oak and Baldwin streets and McCallie avenue, might be converted to the use of colored people, either directly or by conversion first to funds which could build a library plant somewhere else, they suggested.

They stated that the Chattanooga Civic association, formed about three months ago by some twenty-five colored business leaders and professional men who have not been engaged in municipal politics, stresses the necessity of proper sewage as much as any other possible improvement.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean — M'ng
July 3, 1935

RAZING PLANS MADE ON NEGRO PROJECT

Walter Dunigan, project supervisor for the PWA Housing Division, who opened bids here yesterday afternoon for demolition of buildings standing on the site of Nashville's low cost housing project for white families, today visited the site of the negro project to draft specifications for demolition of buildings there.

Mr. Dunigan said that these specifications will be finally drawn at Washington so that bids for demolition of the second project may be sought within a few weeks.

The Cleveland Wrecking Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, was low with a bid of $3,350 on wrecking the eighty-nine structures on the white project site yesterday afternoon.

Bids of this firm and five other firms were forwarded to Washington today for final approval and award of contract by housing division officials there.

Carlyle Heney, division of investigation of the department of justice, was here yesterday afternoon to watch the bid opening and inspect bid bonds offered by the bidders.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
September 27, 1935

Slum Clearance Project Limited

Additional Area Sought Is Not Included in Fund Allotted By Ickes Thursday

The $1,200,000 assigned to the low-cost housing project for Nashville white families yesterday by Secretary Ickes was for the original area and covers none of the additional area local housing officials had hoped to include, Gerald Gimre, director of the State Planning Board, said today.

Whether hopes for adding the other plot—the addition of which was approved in Washington in June and on which options already have been secured—are to be dropped entirely will be known upon the return from Washington tonight of Maj. Vincent E. Stack, chairman of local housing offices, Mr. Gimre said.

"We could not understand the $1,200,000 figure at first, since $990,000 has been the estimated cost of the white project, but the new figure is only for the original area, which will cost more than at first estimated.

"It was through the efforts of Congressman Byrns that we were able to save any of the white project, but the new figure is only for the original area, which will cost more than at first estimated.

Mr. Byrns it was reinstated," Mr. Gimre said.

Demolition of houses is under way on the white area, which is in entirely, but because of the work of Eighth and Ninth Avenues and Cheatham and Taylor Streets. Mr. Gimre said

The $1,500,000 approved for the project for Negro families is for the project as originally planned. Mr. Gimre said.

The project had been thrown out, the demolition would have continued but construction in the area left unstarted.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean—M'ng
September 20, 1935

PATTON TO HEAD NEGRO DIVISION

Advisory Committee And Solicitors Are Named.

The colored division of the Community Chest campaign will be organized under the chairmanship of J. W. Patton, Nashville negro undertaker, Leonard Sisk, general chairman, said this morning in announcing the establishment of the fourth major division of Nashville's annual welfare appeal.

Gifts large and small will be solicited by this division from the colored population of the city as this group assumes its share of responsibility for providing the $222.564 needed by the thirty-seven Community Chest agencies next year.

Chairman Patton, who has served in several former campaigns and was one of the associate chairmen of the initial gifts division of the colored section last year, has appointed the following advisory auxiliary committee to aid in conducting the solicitation:

J. C. Napier, Dr. A. M. Townsend, Dr. F. A. Stewart, Dr. J. A. McMillan, Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, Prof. W. J. Hale, Braxton Murrell, H. J. Johnson, T. B. Hardiman, Ira T. Bryant, Dr. S. S. Morris, Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, Dr. W. S. Ellington, Dr. J. J. Mullowney, A. G. Price, Rev. A. Myron Cochran, W. D. Crutcher, A. G. Ferguson, Mrs. Frankie Pierce, Mrs. J. T. Brown, Mrs. Exie McKeever, Mrs. J. C. Sherrill, Mrs. E. T. Brown, Rev. J. C. Johnson, Rev. M. C. Durham, W. D. Hawkins, Rev. F. C. Fields, Rev.. H. P. Gordon, Mrs. Ida Taylor, Mrs. W. M. McGavock, Kossie Gardner, Flem Otey.

Dr. W. E. A. Forde, J. A. Knight, C. T. Cook, J. W. Bright, P. T. Turner, Dr. D. H. Turpin, S. J. Chandler, A. M. Clark, F. B. Edwards, Rev. J. C. Hollis, W. S. Walker, Rev. Zema Hill, P. M. Ransom, E. W. Benton, Josephine Faucette, Dr. I. L. Moore, D. W. Doyle, George W. Gore, Mrs. Clemmie White, Hilda Lyttle, Rachae Taylor, O. Napoleon, R. S. Scales, Calvin McKissack, Dr. H. H. Walker, Dr. George Meadors, Dr. J. R. Martin, Dr. J. H. Garnett.. E. W. D. Isaac, Z. A. Looby, and Mrs. J. H. Lawrence.

A meeting of this committee and campaign leaders will be held Monday night at 7:30 o'clock in the colored Y. M. C. A. to make plans for the work of the colored division. Mr. Patton announced.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
October 31, 1935

Apartments Replace Slums for Negroes

Costing $2,500,000, the PWA's University slum clearance project in the shadow of Atlanta University will be nearly completed when President Roosevelt visits the Georgia capital Thanksgiving week. The modern apartment buildings pictured under construction will replace slum housing for 675 Negro families

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
November 3, 1935

Negro Chest Workers Submit Full Report

Three divisions among the Negro Community Chest workers have reported their quotas pledged, and in some instances an over-subscription has been made, according to announcement by Arthur D. Williams, secretary of the colored division of the workers. The three divisions reporting pledges for quotas assigned are the legal, Fisk University and the Sunday School Publishing Board. In the case of the legal division it has accepted a 100 per cent increase in its quota, and there are several divisions "just on the margin of being 100 per cent," according to Secretary Williams.

Under the captaincy of Prof. Eugene Taylor, the public school teachers this year raised $75 more than last year, more than 80 per cent of which was in cash.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

NOV 10 1935

Halloween Observance

To the Editor of THE BANNER:

The morning after Hallowe'en the local press, in its report of the city's celebration, indicated that rowdyism and vandalism had reached a new high. This was interesting, not simply as a commentary on the city at large, but as a strange contrast to the behavior of North Nashville, which, to my own interested observation, had reached a new low with respect to the same recklessness and vandalism. Moreover, there seemed to be a reason for this.

There are so few natural outlets for fun for the Negro population of the city that one is not amazed at the seriousness with which they enter into any effort to make way for wholesome fun. The Committee on Youth Work Among Negroes, with a trifling budget, but with a deal of enthusiasm and ingenuity, arranged a program which seems to have entertained successfully the energies of the whole mobile North Side.

The city provided lights for Heffernan Street one of the paved residential streets leading to Hadley Park. The committee interested various clubs in setting up booths. There were such simple games as roller skating, rope jumping, bicycle races, stunts of various sorts, along with folk dancing and a ripping bonfire. No less than 8,000 children and adults, most of them garbed in comic regalia and in high holiday mood, paraded the streets, danced to the strains of the brass band and radio, joshed and joked and went home tired. It can be said that there was no drunkenness evident in the gay crowds, nor fighting, nor even excessive boisterousness. And the evening passed with fewer depredations than the North Side recalls for many seasons.

CHARLES S. JOHNSON.

Nashville, Tenn.

C.M.E.'S BUILD SOCIAL CENTER AT MEMPHIS

White Methodists Help Race Group In Work

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 22.—(By the Continental Press)—The white women of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Memphis and environs, are cooperating with the Race Methodist church in the establishment and operation of a Bethlehem Center for Negroes here in the city.

The local Bethlehem Center had its beginning in the closing days of the pastorate of Dr. W. Y. Bell of the Mt. Olive C.M.E. Church, growing out of some conferences he held with missionary ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This was subsequently followed by conferences between the missionary representatives of the Memphis annual conference of the M. E. church, South, Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, presiding bishop of the Fifth Episcopal District of the M.M.E. Church which includes Tennessee, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado. They were associated by several elders of the West Tennessee and Jackson-Memphis annual conceferences of the C.M.E. church and Mrs. J. W. Downs, special representative of the Board of Missions of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, Nashville, Tenn.

The Memphis Bethlehem Center was formally opened November 4 at 682 S. Lauderdale street in a large commodious two-story brick home. Miss Ruby Berkly is in charge of the newly established center.

The program covers the kindergarten, young people's social clubs, adult education. Later the program will include a day nursery. Two teachers will be employed for kindergarten work; if the enrollment continues to increase, an additional teacher will be secured.

The Memphis Bethlehem Center is regarded a great blessing to the city of Memphis at large, and the response on the part of the citizenry has proved very heartening to those intimately related to the institution. The M. E. church, South, operates similar center in cooperation with the C.M.E. Church in Nashville, Atlanta and Augusta, Ga.

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1935 Texas.

TEXAS WHITES TO GET "OLD AGE" PENSIONS WHILE NEGROES WILL RECEIVE MERE PITTANCES

Black Dispatch 11-27-35 Oklahoma City, Okla.

PENSION COMMISSION GIVEN WIDE LATTITUDE AND DISCRETION IN DEALING WITH BLACKS

Voteless Citizens Protest To Governor Allred

By W. THOMAS SMITH

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 21.—(ANP)—The white folks of this state gained an old age pension law Friday, through which the colored citizens of the state, as usual, got the little end, according to general opinion expressed here.

Over opposition said to have been a bloc move to force a sales tax by delaying pension legislation, the senate adopted the pension conference report, setting up a system for paying state old age assistance up to $15 monthly to persons of 65 years and older who can qualify under various "restrictions."

While full details of the bill have not been made public, it is known that pensions may be paid only to persons of the prescribed age who meet various "constitutional requirements" and who do not have more than $360 income a year, if single, or more than $720 if married; who do not own property worth more than $5,000 if single or $7,500 if married, and who do not own more than $500 in securities or cash if single or $1,000 if married.

The "joker" in the bill which is admittedly designed to keep Negroes from receiving the maximum monthly payment, is said to be the creation of a three-member pension commission, to be appointed by the governor, with wide discretion in granting pensions, including the power to provide "a reasonable subsistence in keeping with the accustomed standards of living of the applicant."

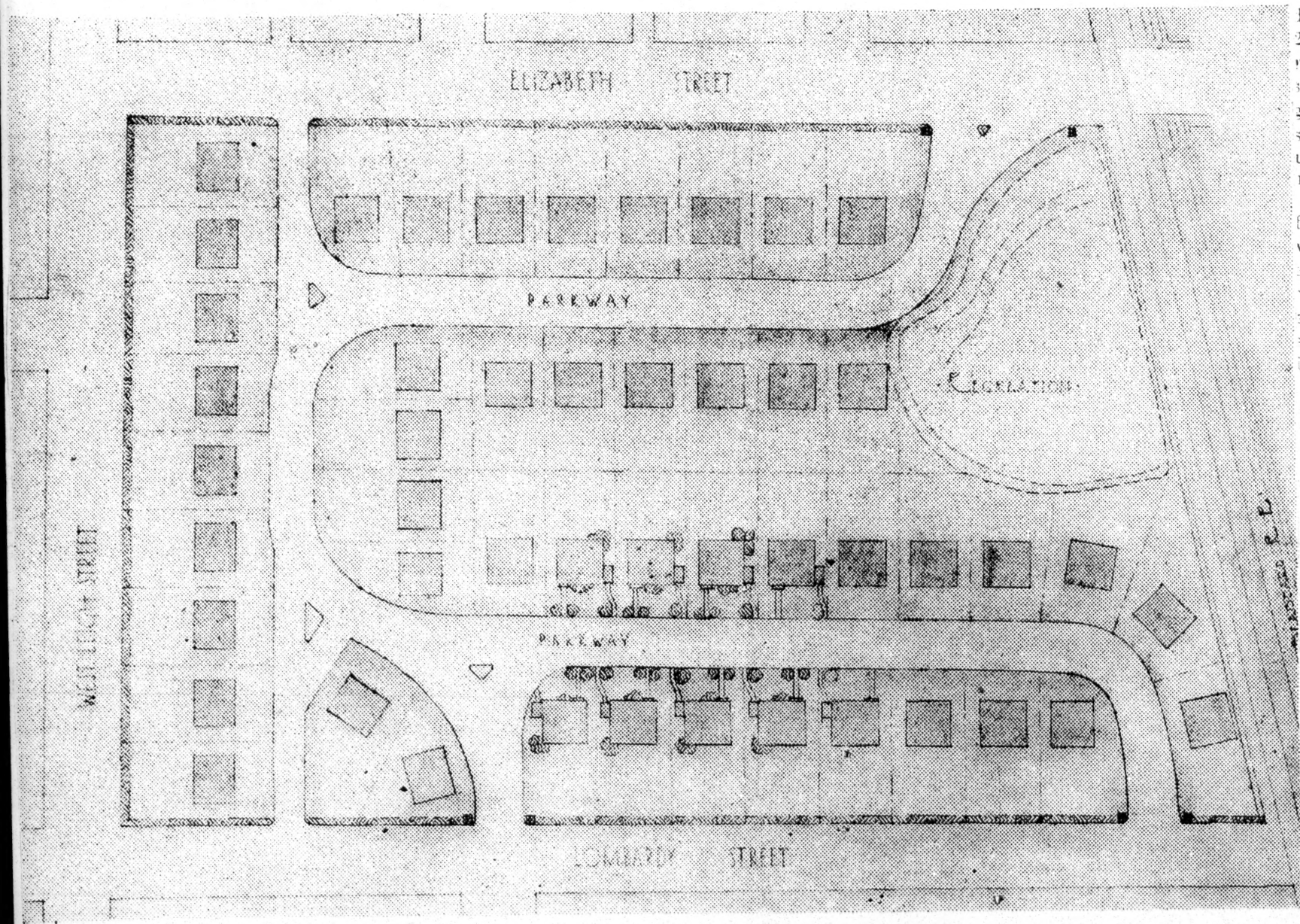
Already all over the state Negro organizations and groups are forwarding protests to the governor regarding the bill, but as Governor Allred is not regarded as a particular friend of the Negro, and also because Negroes cannot vote in this state, the protests are regarded as mere gestures.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Virginia

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 11, 1935

ayout of Proposed Negro Housing Project on Hartshorn Grounds



Plans for the proposed $300,000 Negro housing project on West Leigh street, between Lombardy and Elizabeth streets, have been completed and approved by the large-scale projects division of the federal housing administration, in Washington, which will partly finance the enterprise with a loan of $240,000. The plans call for the construction of sixty brick dwellings, in double units, on the old site of Hartshorn Memorial College. Work will be started about May 1. When completed, the project will provide one of the finest residential centers in the South for Negroes. The houses will be surrounded by landscaped lawns and parkways, providing areas where children may play without danger from traffic. In preparing the plans, as shown above, special precautions were taken to eliminate traffic hazards. R. T. Lipscombe, Sr., is designing negineer, and C. F. Gillette, landscape architect.

Note On Slum Clearance

RICHMOND'S low-cost housing project last week ran into a snag which may result in its abandonment. Owners of some of the 128 frame and 24 brick houses on the government sought options refused to sell because the prices offered were considered inadequate. With three such projects suggested for Norfolk, the JOURNAL AND GUIDE is constrained to point out what it considers unwise and unfortunate administration of this venture in Richmond.

The object was to provide model, low-cost houses for Negro families. The administrative officers, all white, selected the site, and appointed two appraisers, both white. There was no genuine effort to seek or accept the counsel and cooperation of Negro leaders who perhaps might have been able to guide the administration clear of the difficulties into which it ran.

A very inadequate gesture along this line was made when a colored sub-committee was appointed. However, the amount of thought given to this committee, and the nominal part it was intended to play becomes evident when it is revealed that one of the members appointed, JOHN MITCHELL, JR., had been dead six years. It is apparent, therefore, that the white people in most Southern communities do not know their colored people, and are too proud or too self-opinionated to consult with them upon matters of primary concern to them but also affecting the whole community's welfare.

DODGING THE ISSUE

In January 1934, The Sunshine Corporation announced publicly that the Federal Government had approved the Miller's Field project and that $600,000.00 had been allocated for that purpose. The corporation thereupon made application to the city to meet the zoning and other requirements necessary to commence the construction of modern homes for 150 Negro families. Every person who reads a newspaper will remember the hearings of these applications before the committees of the city council and can recall the threats on the part of the white residents of the Northside who bitterly opposed "the location." Mr. W. L. Carneal, Jr., was one of the leaders in that movement as he is in the present movement and appeared as the spokesman for his group at these hearings. Reprisals at the polls, resort to the courts and an

appeal to the president of the United States were some of the measures threatened by the Northside citizens to bring about the defeat of the project.

In connection with this opposition, early in February 1934, the RICHMOND News-Leader made the following editorial comment:

"How Can They Object?"

"Ambler Johnston's explanation in yesterday's News-Leader of the Sunshine apartment project concluded with the justified warning that if this approved plan has to be abandoned because of local opposition, Richmond Negroes do not hope in the near future for better housing.

"The opportunity is the best that Richmond has ever had to provide good, inexpensive homes for approximately 250 Negro families. Rejection of this plan will mean, in effect that those who own Negro rental property and those who oppose any development of Negro housing in outlying districts will combine to keep a large part of our Negro population in the congested dilapidated area of old Jackson Ward.

"It is futile to talk of large housing projects in Jackson Ward at the present. Wretched as are some of the houses there, the value of the land on which they stand, plus the expense of removing them, would make the initial ground cost too high for such property as Richmond Negroes can afford to rent. The only way to improve Jackson Ward is to go beyond its confines and build new, model homes. The popularity of these will force the owners of the worst Jaskson Ward shacks to renovate or to demolish them . We have no right as a city to put the financial interest of a few hundred of property owners above the health and comfort of thousands of Negroes who live between Broad Street and Shockoe Valley."

In the light of these facts, is it not apparent that the white committee was dodging the issue last week, when, in answer to a question addressed by a member of the Negro committee, averred that the Miller's Field project was not abandoned because of the objection of white citizens of the Northside but because the government ruled that it did not conform to slum clearance rules? The facts were misstated either then or now.

MAKE THEM ABANDON IT

Every new development in the proposed housing project which involves the demolition of the property situated in the area beginning on the west side of St. Peter Street north of Baker convinces the RICHMOND PLANET that the project should be stubbornly fought until it is abandoned by the promoters.

It will be remembered that these are the same promoters who abandoned the Miller's field projct when the same met with determined opposition on the part of white residents of the Northside because of the close proximity of a settlement for Negro citizens to these subdivisions occupied by white people. The promoters immediately cast about to find a new location which would not provoke the ire and opposition of white citizens and the selection of the present proposed location is the result.

Be it also remembered that no threat was present, in that instance, to uproot citizens from homes which they had established and which in most instances, represents the life work and life savings of these humble but frugal citizens.

It would be ruthlessly unfair to take the homes of these people from them at the prices which are being offered. We repeat, these prices are so ridiculously low that they are virtually confiscatory. In this connection, by no stretch of the imagination can it be expected that the appraisers will be willing to double and triple their appraisals which must be done, if even a measure of justice is to be meted out to the affected home owners.

The attitude of the RICHMOND PLANET in regard to the housing conditions of the Negroes of Richmond is well known and needs not be restated at this time.

It can, however, discover no progress whatever in this direction, when better homes for one hundred Negro families, who may never hope to own these homes, are procured through the impoverishment of fifty Negro families by a virtual confiscation of the homes they now own. If we are mistaken, in this respect, the term "progress" has an entirely new meaning.

In making these observations, the RICHMOND PLANET wishes it expressly understood that it does not question in the least the good intentions, the racial loyalty nor the sincerity of the Negro citizens who served as advisers to the sponsors of the project and government agents. We believed they acted in good faith and with the highest motives and intentions.

We are also convinced that in view of the development, these gentlemen now realize the unworthiness of the project planned, and will join hands with the affected home owners in their efforts to save their homes and themselves and families from financial ruin.

If reason does not prevail in private negotiations, every remedy provided by orderly procedure, including resort to the courts, should be applied by the affected home owners.

This will force an abandonment of the project. These people have a righteous cause, while the white citizens, who defeated the Miller's field project, advanced arguments, in their successful opposition, based safely upon race prejudice.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

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Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 20, 1935

Negro Protest To Ickes Flays Housing Plan

Jackson Ward Owners Aim to Resist All Efforts to Replace Homes, They Say

Negro property owners yesterday forwarded to Secretary of the Interior Ickes a vigorous protest against the Federal housing projects proposed for a section of old Jackson ward, alleging the proposal would dislodge them from their homes against their will and asserting they would resist by every lawful means all such plans to replace their homes.

The protesting group, headed by George W. Howell, suggested as an alternative to the $825,000 housing project that the proposed homes be erected and sold to occupants on the long term purchase rather than rental basis.

Meanwhile, Morton G. Thalhimer and Adrian L. Bendheim, Federal realty agents, commenting on the protest, pointed out that more options on property in the area had been closed this week than during any previous week.

Backers Put at 70,000

Other members of the Howell group who said they were acting for 70,000 Negroes, were J. J. Carter, J. St. J. Gilpin, Robert E. Buford, and A. R. Dabney.

The text of the Negro protest follows.

"With reference to the unwelcome and unfair publicity which has been given us because of ownership residence in a section of the city which has been selected for use by some white men who say it is for our benefit, we beg to request that we be considered as "people," as "citizens," and as "property owners" with all the rights, privileges, and immunities, of other people, citizens, and property owners.

"To be more specific, we realize we belong to a group of the people who are improperly discriminated against in practically everything. We do not accept this discrimination. We protest it. We know we have the right to buy and to live wherever we choose in this city but we build and improve in the inadequately serviced sections occupied by our group. We do this not as an acceptance of shameful discrimination but because we prefer to be amongst our own people.

Never Consulted, They Say

"Since we, as people, citizens, and taxpayers, and by the urge to be with our own, have established our homes in such of these neglected sections as we have selected, we must resist by all lawfully provided means, the plan of anybody, even of our Government to dislodge us against our will. This resistance is intensified when the project for which we are to be displaced is one which our own people have not been consulted about and have absolutely nothing to do with except to provide the rental money.

"We believe we are right in saying that the so-called colored committee was consulted about nothing, but was used only as a blind. We believe they never had a thought of gain, but felt they could be of real service in consulting with us and were betrayed. Our sympathies are with them and we respect them just as much as we did before their unpleasant experience.

"We know that many of the fine white men whose names are listed in connection with the board of the project, are incere, that they are and have been friends, and helpful friends to our people, but we feel that their interest and approval is general and not specific. For their interest we thank them. What non-plusses us, what nobody amongst us has been able to offer a tangible explanation of, is the sudden "interest in our welfare" publicly displayed by certain active men who have never cared a "cuss" about us. We trust our friends but mistrust such as these.

Question Designation as "Slum"

"We feel there has been an attempt to deal unfairly with us and we think it is our duty to explain to the public. To begin with, the residents of this area can not understand how one side of Chamberlayne Avenue, St. Peter, and Baker Streets can be in a slum area and the other sides of these same streets not in the slum area when both sides of each street are lined with the same class of houses and occupied by the same class of people.

"This section is peopled with insurance executives, bank employees, Government employees, pastors, teachers and so on down to day laborers and we are pleased to have it so. Some of these homes, besides being all they need be from an exterior point of view, have modern conveniences to the extent of being equipped with all the latest electrical appliances. We know of no slums at all in this area. There are some houses which should be replaced but their occupants are generally not owners and the city is already possessed of full power to remove them. If this be done, the lots being in the central part of the city, will soon be built up with desirable residences of other thrifty owners.

"We object to seeing our homes referred to in public print as 'slums' because the location and ground area suit the schemes of some men from the other side of a 'line' they have tightly drawn and kept tight until they see a chance to jump over, get again and jump back. It is true that we pay taxes and the city does collect them, some of the streets in this section have not been swept in 10 years. That is left for us as taxpayers to do, and here's a tip for anyone who really wishes to help.

"Do Not Wish to Sell"

"The owners we speak for and that's practically all of them, ask us to make it emphatic and so emphatic that nobody can misunderstand that it is not a matter of price at all, but that we positively do no wish to sell our homes. To some of these owners who are too aged to be disturbed, their homes are priceless heirlooms. They do not wish to sell at any price which can be named. We do not wish to sell, and we feel that all of us are entirely within our rights in coming to such decisions. All of us claim to be as patriotic and as community-interested as anybody. We and make as much sacrifice as anyone where necessary, but all of us feel that under no circumstances short of war, should our property be practically confiscated.

"As to the proposed project, the property owners of this section do not wish it at all. To be frank, it is plainly disgusting. We can not see any advantage in displacing property owners at sacrifices and replacing them with renters; and we do not believe anyone else does. We know the claim of special regulation of the renters, but this veiled suggestion of policing from the other side of the line is still more disgusting. We have too much of this in our sections here now. We cannot fail to believe that private, although lawful, gain on the part of the promoters but not on the part of the Board, is the real motive and not so much interest in us; and we do hope this will end broadcasting to the world that somebody is going to "help the poor ——s of Richmond" when the scheme is simply to build some more houses for our people to pay for that others may own them.

"Room For Real Help"

"There is room for help, need for real help and real help will be genuinely appreciated. The present Government really does intend to help the forgotten or neglected man and practically every reader must confess that our people here have been neglected and remain forgotten until possibly, an enterprising white man sees a chance to pull some chestnuts out of the fire by using us as cat's paws.

"Every cent of the $825,000 proposed to be spent in taking our homes and building rental quarters, can be spent to advantage in building decent individual homes in this and contiguous sections and then selling them to the occupants on long terms like rent which this Government can justify. We pay our full part of all Government income. Since we are informed there are certain banks, insurance companies, and brokers here who just do not lend money to ——s regardless of how good they and the security are, an additional amount equal to this sum can be used to help improve the homes our people already own. This can be done at once and will give just as much work as houses built on some special site. Any particular house gives the same amount of work wherever built.

"We have the good sense to know that when an occupant remains in a house and makes the required periodical payments, he buys it for somebody and we contend that the buyer should be the ones to have the house when the Government is paid back and not any private individual or company, nor the State nor the United States. The condition of our people can be elevated by selling them better homes, just as the general condition of white people here has been elevated and is still being elevated by selling them better homes.

Copy to Be Sent Ickes

"We wish the Government to know we appreciate its efforts to help us. A copy of this letter is being sent to Harold S. Ickes of the Department of the Interior, Mr. Stimpson, Federal representative here, and the local press. We shall hold mass meeting of our people and let them say what they like done while meeting the requirements of the Government. We shall then ask the co-operation of our best white friends with self-serving promoters left out, and with their aid shall ask the Government to give us assistance that will really help, as this is what the Government and our true white friends wish to be done. We have qualified men in every capacity needed from bankers and architects down to hod carriers and ditch diggers. We do not mean to attempt to draw the color line. That would be worse than unwise in us, but we do mean to co-operate with and to work with only those who co-operate with and work with us, and who give us square deals along the line. In a regularly slated meeting of the affected home owners held on April 17, 1935 and without a dissenting vote, this communication was approved and ordered sent as planned."

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 19, 1935

SENTIMENT AND HOUSING.

Most Richmonders, we dare say, will give full weight to the considerations urged against the federal housing project by the Negroes whose statement we publish in the news columns today.

As it happens, part of the area selected for the building of modern houses has been occupied for a long period by some of the most substantial Negro families of Richmond. Maps in The News Leader library, made sixty years ago, show several lots owned by Negroes who still reside there or else bequeathed their holdings to sons who have never moved from the houses in which they were born. For this reason, some of the property, especially on St. Peter street, has a sentimental value out of proportion to any figure at which it might be appraised. It is significant and racially encouraging that this is so. When Negroes protest against being forced to abandon old homes, they give evidence of one of the essentials of social betterment. Home life is fostered wherever and whenever men acquire an attachment to place.

Another consideration with these Negroes is the manner in which some of them have added to their residences, through their own labor, improvements that have to them a value and a utility that might not be taken into account by appraisers. We have in mind a Negro man who was making $6 a week and already had a lusty brood of children when he purchased for $1,500 a little home on St. Peter street. As his sons grew up, their savings and labor were added to his own in improving the home until its original six rooms had been expanded to eleven and had been equipped with the simple comforts of life. It would be difficult to compensate these thrifty toilers for what has gone into their home-building. No offer has been made them formally, but $1,300 has been suggested as a reasonable price for their residence and a small three-room house they acquired next door.

Of course, in computing the fair value of the property it wishes to include in the housing project, the government has to take into account the grim fact that all real estate has shrunk in value, much of it by a full 50 per cent. Obviously, Uncle Sam could not be expected to pay on pre-depression levels. On the other hand, some of these houses

are like used motor cars—worth far more to the owners, in practical utility, than they could command at any sort of sale. Through HOLC, government is investing billions in helping the individual American to avoid the sacrifice of his home on a ruinous market: government must be equally sure it does not force one small group to do what it seeks to prevent for the larger group.

Thus is presented a dilemma: The housing project will be of immense benefit to Richmond Negroes; preparation for that project must not work injustice or unreasonable hardship to any of them. We do not know how that dilemma is to be resolved, but we are satisfied that if there is anyone who can work out of the seeming impasse, it is WILLIAM H. SCHWARZSCHILD. He has at heart the interest both of the government and of Richmond Negroes and he has so much ability, so much ingenuity, that he may be able to find an arrangement satisfactory to all.

ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS TO SLUM CLEARANCE

Erecting modern homes for Negro tenants will not of itself solve the housing problem nor hasten perceptibly slum clearance. Mr. W. H. Schwartzchild was president of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce in 1932 when a committee of the Chamber was appointed to determine the advisability of forming a housing corporation which would seek a loan from the Federal government, with which to build houses and remedy the deplorable housing conditions existing among Negroes. In August of 1932 the committee which was doubtless appointed by Mr. Schwartzschild submitted its report recommending the abandonment of the project using these words:

"The inability of the poorer Negro families to pay the small rentals necessary on decent, modern homes from the LOW wages they are paid by Richmond employers, makes impossible the construction of a modern Negro housing project."

Since this report was submitted unemployment has gradually increased among Negroes and their wage scale has decreased, notwithstanding the National Recovery Act and other Recovery and Relief measures. Negroes like everybody else would move into modern homes if they were able to pay the rentals assessed. Their inability to find work and to receive a decent wage account for their living in the dilapidated shacks in the neglected area in which they live.

The economic condition of the "poorer Negro families" has not improved since his committee reported in August, 1932. What relief does this last housing project offer these "poorer Negro families' who were unable to pay $10.00 per month in 1932 but are expected to pay $22.50 per month at the present time. The poor families are slum dwellers because they can't do any better. From the present outlook even if the project materializes, these families will still be consigned to shacks. Demolishing shacks in one area and sending their occupants to shacks located elsewhere make this type of slum clearance of dubious value. Modern Homes, better wages and more work opportunities for Negroes are all essential requisites of a meritorious slum clearance program.

Richmond Virginia Dispatch
MAY 1935

U. S. to Carry Negro Housing Fight to Court

Condemnation of Jackson Ward Property to Be Asked for Clearance

Condemnation proceedings will be instituted by the Federal Government in connection with PWA plans to establish a low rent housing project in Jackson Ward costing approximately $800,000, it was learned yesterday.

Legal proceedings will be started in the United States District Court here around May 15, it was stated by Richard Stimson, Federal land procurement officers here. Thereafter, he said, 30 days' delay would ensue, during which time property owners objecting to the price offered by the Government could ask Judge Luther B. Way to have their claims passed upon by a jury of condemnation.

Thirty or more property owners in the area under consideration recently protested, in a letter sent to Secretary of the Interior Ickes, against selling their homes under any conditions.

Prices Being Considered

Unable to secure options for all the property, the Federal authorities will seek court approval of the right of the Government to acquire private land for public purposes, Mr. Stimson said.

In the meantime, a representative of the PWA from Washington is here going over a list of prices to be offered owners for their property.

Previously, Mr. Stimson's office had announced the Government's purpose to complete the project, but announcement of the decision to institute condemnation proceedings was withheld until yesterday.

The area selected by the Government comprises approximately 14 acres, and is bounded by Chamberlayne Parkway on the west, Calhoun Street on the North, St. Peter Street on the east, and Baker Street on the south.

Asked Right to Buy

Negro home owners protesting against moving from their present locations contended that the Government should enable tenants to purchase the new homes, on a rental basis.

A large percentage of the area acquired will be devoted to parks and playgrounds for the colored residents, according to PWA officials. The Government proposes to construct modern, fireproof units ranging from two rooms and bath t five rooms and bath.

Plans and specifications have been drawn for the new homes by Richmond architects, and approved by the housing authorities in Washington.

Money was allocated for the project, based on acquiring the land at a reasonable market value, with the new homes to be made available to Negroes at low rent. The first step was to have a preliminary examination of titles to all properties in the area made by a local title company, and the area surveyed. Each piece of property was appraised by local real estate appraisers to ascertain the fair market value.

Many Options Obtained

Options on a considerable number of the existin properties have been obtained by Morton G. Thalhimer and Adrian L. Bendheim, acting as negotiators for the Federal Government.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
PIONEER PRESS

MAY 21 1935

A NEGRO BENEFACTOR.

Only seven of the 7,000 Negroes living in Gloucester county, Virginia, are on relief rolls. Ninety per cent of the 7,000 own the land they cultivate. For 40 years they have been advised and guided by Thomas C. Walker, Negro, graduate of Hampton institute, of whom it has been said he "has done more for the race in Virginia than any other Negro born on its soil. His faith is a beautiful thing, and his optimism is of the kind that links itself with absolute trust in God."—Literary Digest.

New Program Offered At Recreation Center

RICHMOND—The Colored Recreation Association is offering an entirely new program of physical education under the direction of Trent S. Russell, recently appointed physical director of the organization.

The program has two major features. The first is a training course for group leaders designed to train individuals for leadership in game activities and in those activities of physical education which require the minimum amount of equipment. Practical work in teaching mass games, athletic games, stunts, calisthenic exercises and rhythmical activities will be given. The course is offered for Teachers, Playground Leaders, Leaders of Boy and Girls Clubs and also leaders of adult groups. This class will meet each Tuesday evening at 8:00 o'clock, beginning March 19.

The second feature includes group activities in gym work for male individuals sixteen years and over, with classes scheduled as follows: Monday evenings 7:15 to 8:30 o'clock, mat work and pyramid building; Monday, 8:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., health drills.

On Wednesday evenings 7:45 to 8:45 o'clock, body building exercises will be given by Mr. Russell and from 8:45 p. m. to 10:00 p. m., games and health drills will top the program. Additional features are to be offered in the near future for women.

Mr. Russell's appointment as physical director was made possible through an extra Community Fund appropriation and this new program under his direction is to serve a long felt need in this community.

"These opportunities are open to the public" states Mrs. Alice Holmes Harris, supervisor of the Recreation Center, "and we are extending a cordial invitation to individuals and to organizations to take full advantage of them to improve their physical development and health."

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935. Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 2, 1935

Pitiful Poverty Among Negroes Bared in Survey

City Planning Commission Will Report Needs of Better Housing Here

Pictures of abject poverty and wretched living conditions in certain sections of the city are reflected in the survey under way by the city planning commission, it was shown yesterday by James Bolton, acting secretary of the commission. Crowded hovels of two or three rooms, in the old Jackson Ward section—the area north of Broad Street from Tenth Street west and as far north as Bacon's Quarter Branch—house families of 12 or more Negroes, mostly children, the survey has shown. In other sections where former aristocratic homes are fast decaying and neglected, where families exist under the most trying circumstances.

Poverty is rampant, the survey indicates. Once gay homes now are worn out and broken abiding places. Existing conditions are not for the making of one year, but of many. Continued neglect has transformed fine old homes into weather-beaten shacks, and cheap frame houses have worn themselves into patched-up shanties.

Better Housing Is Aim

The purpose of the survey is to show the commission the actual conditions and to present to the Federal, State and city authorities the need of better housing and more sanitary surroundings.

The surveys consist largely of studies in social, criminal, sanitary and housing conditions, and juvenile delinquency. Much of the information gathered has been forwarded to the FHA officials in Washington. The work was started last February with funds supplied by CWA, and continued later with aid from VERA, which now is financing the survey. The studies were recommended by Harland Bartholomew, city planning expert, during the CWA program last year.

The city planning commission is headed by John Stewart Bryan. Other members are Miss Adele Clark, Henry W. Baskerville, Berkely Robins and R. Keith Compton. Mr. Bolton, while not a member of the body, serves as secretary.

Delinquency Studied

Investigators have studied juvenile and adult delinquency through records in the Police, Hustings and Juvenile Courts and have gathered much material designed to aid in the movement for Federal aid in wiping out the slums of the city. Mr. Bolton said yesterday he was not in position to state when the studies would be completed and could not say when the planning commission would meet to consider and discuss the survey.

Maps and diagrams are being drawn to show the heaviest distribution of delinquency, Police Court convictions, number and distribution of tuberculosis cases, population density, land values in selected areas and a survey of transportation lines and areas served.

Gloucester Co. Va. With 7,000 Colored Reeidents Has Seven On Relief

ADMINISTRATOR Harry L. Hopkins received this week an unexpected bit of heartening New Year's rews Gloucester County, Virginia. Some good friend of the FERA chief connected with the State organization sent along an editorial entitled "Tom Walker" clipped from from the Danville Register. The proud State which has first claim to the Father of Our Country now takes unto itself new honors because of a white-haired, public-spirited, Negro leader who used to good effect his talents toward conserving and encouraging thrift and indurtry among his people. This colored man has succeeded so well that today thi Virginia county where he reside has only seven people on the relief roll despite the fact the last cens s shows 7,000 as the Negro population.

The editorial from the Danville Leader follows:

—"TOM WALKER—

"One of the advantages of interracial coferences like that held at Reidsville on Friday in which the North Carolina and Virginia Commissions of Inter-Racial Co-operation discussed their common problems is that it gives members of the white race an opportunity to meet Negro leaders like Tom Walker of Gloucester. An official advisor of he Virginia Emergency Relief Administration on the problems of Negro welfare, Thomas C. Walker has made a signal contribution to Negro-relief work in Virginia in general, but this particular contribution has been made in Gloucester County in many years of successful work. He must be getting along in yrs. for his hair is as white as snow. But he is still young enough to fill every conference he attend with his own enthuisiasm for the work he is doing and with admiration for his eloquence and his inimitable humor.

"Can his record be equalled anywhere in the United States? Of a population of 7,000 Negroes in Gloucester County only seven are on the relief rolls. Ninety per cent of the Negro farmers own the land on which they farm It may be a small farm. but it is their own. From Tom Walker they have heard the gospel of saving and industry. This representative of the finest Negro stock of old Virginia has deprived himself of the lucrative income that would have been his as a gifted lawyer by his missionary work among his own people, for there is practically no crime at all among the Negroes of his county. No doubt he has been abundantly compensated materially by his success as a business man and a farmer. But his larger compensation has been found in the spiritual life he has lived among his own people and as their counsel at the court of forbearance and fair dealing before which he can now plead.

"Does it pay to educate the Negro? Has it paid the county of Gloucester and Virginia to educat Tom Walker? The business books of the county show whether it has paid by the standards of responsible citizenship. He has not only helped his own people up from poverty, but he has ameliorated the feeling that some white people have when they contemplate the execution of their trust to the Negro Race.

Usual Jim Crow in Norfolk, Va., Relief Station

NORFOLK—Jim-crow tactics of an unusual nature were seen at a temporary relief station here Thursday, when a hundred or more needy persons were forced to stand outside in the cold to await the arrival of a supply truck while white persons waited beside the fire in the fire station at Monticello and Princess Anne Road.

Evidences of amusement at the plight of the shivering crowd were seen as members of the white group peered through windows during the two-hour wait.

They shoved their way to the front of the line in a nearby field, when the truck arrived, and were served first to the packages of surplus beef being distributed.

The larger of the packages, which weighed between one and twelve pounds, were given to the whites. Some three hundred clients were supplied with the meat from a two-ton truck.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
March 1, 1935

Tom Walker of Gloucester

Gloucester county, Virginia, the home of President Moton, able negro educator and the successor of the late Booker T. Washington as the President of Tuskegee Institute. It is a county in which there is not a single railroad nor is there a single unpainted house and it is also the home of Tom Walker, a negro who has done a great job for his race and who is acclaimed in an editorial in the Danville Register.

With 7,000 negro population Gloucester county has only seven of that number on the relief rolls, and the remarkable showing is due in a large measure to the work of Tom Walker. He is known as the leader of his race not only in that county but throughout that section and it is not believed that anywhere in the United States is the record equalled of only seven people on relief with a population of 7,000, one in one thousand.

Augusta has had a number of notable leaders among the negro race and we have been and are proud of them. Some of the greatest leaders we have ever had have gone to their reward but we have a number left who are carrying on the good work. We are glad to call attention to the progress of the negro race everywhere and especially glad to call attention to the work of Tom Walker

The Danville Register in part says, of Walker:

"Can his record be equalled anywhere in the United States? Of a population of 7,000 Negroes in Gloucester county only seven are on the relief rolls. Ninety per cent of the Negro farmers own the land on which they farm. It may be a small farm, but it is their own. From Tom Walker they have heard the gospel of saving and industry. This representative of the finest Negro stock of Old Virginia has deprived himself of the lucrative income that would have been his as a gifted lawyer by his missionary work among his own people, for there is practically no crime at all among the Negroes of his county. No doubt he has been abundantly compensated materially by his success as a business man and farmer. But his larger compensation has been found in the spiritual life he has lived among his own people and as their counsel at the court of forbearance and fair dealing before which he can now plead.

"Does it pay to educate the Negro? Has it paid the county of Gloucester and Virginia to educate Tom Walker? The business books of the county show whether it has paid by the standards of responsible citizenship. He has not only helped his own people up from poverty, but he has ameliorated the feelings that some white people have when they contemplate the execution of their trust to the Negro race."

THE HOUSING PROJECT AND HOME OWNERS

The RICHMOND PLANET is heartily in accord with any movement designed to improve the deplorable housing conditions among Richmond Negroes. During the past three years three such projects have been launched.

The first was abandoned because at that time government financial assistance for such projects was not available and then Richmond Chamber of Commerce ascertained the fact that the wages paid Negroes were so low in the City that they would be unable to pay rents which would justify the venture.

The second attempt failed because of the objection to the location on the part of white residents of the North side aided by a number of Negro citizens. In our opinion, this objection was without merit and that the retreat was inglorious.

The present project, however, presents a problem which must be solved in justice and equity. A number of persons have bought and located homes in the area affected. We are informed by some of them that the prices being offered by the promoters to purchase this property are so ridiculously low that they are almost confiscatory.

It must be kept in mind that these home owners will be forced to locate elsewhere if the project materializes. They are not only entitled to a price for their homes which will not only enable them to purchase other houses of the same standard and value but which will also compensate them for the expense incurred in moving and the inconvenience suffered thereby.

Any other course would be unfair and inequitable. Home owners should take this position and stand pat, regardless of the laudable effort of the enterprise. Public sentiment will not permit any injustice to be meted out to them.

WILL BUILD 50 BRICK HOMES ON HARTSHORN COLLEGE SITE

Democracy Demonstrated

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND — Fifty modern brick duplex homes renting at $22.50 per month are to be erected on the old Hartshorn College property at Lombardy and Leigh Streets, it has been announced by R. T. Lipscombe, Sr., industrial engineer and head of Modern Home Builders, Inc.

The property is owned by Virginia Union University and the university board was scheduled to meet Wednesday of this week to take final action in transferring the property to the housing corporation.

These homes, when built, consist of a large living rom 12 feet by 13 feet with built-in fire place and mantel; dining alcove with two spacious benches to accommodate six persons; built-in china press and serving tables; a kitchen 9 feet by 7 feet 6 inches; pantry 3 feet by 5ive feet 6 inches; and a vestibule 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches. Electric lights, gas for stoves, water, and sewerage will be in each duplex, it was stated.

The purpose of this project, as announced, is to provide better living quarters. Mr. Lipscombe believes that this move will go along ways towards improving the slum conditions of Richmond.

MEN and women to the number of a thousand had gathered to receive final instructions and to hear an inspirational address by the President of the Community Fund. Approximately 85 per cent of the audience was white. The chairman and leader of the Fund campaign opened the meeting by asking the audience to stand and sing one stanza of "America." As a white man, beaming with earnestness and enthusiasm stepped on the rostrum to lead the National anthem a colored girl touched the piano keys in accompaniment. The people sang —as only Americans imbued with patriotism and devotion to lofty ideals can sing. Then a white minister led the audience in prayer, after which a group of colored high school boys and girls sang "Hallelujah" and a group of spirituals, which the whole audience applauded spontaneously. And the meeting was off in good spirit and high resolve. For those brief moments democracy reigned. It was enough to endow everything that followed with an atmosphere of God and good fellowship. It launched the Community Fund campaign in love and tolerance and human understanding. This happened in Norfolk. After all, this world is growing better.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1935 Virginia.

UNTANGLING THE HOUSING PROJECT TANGLE

It is exceedingly difficult to reach an accord on any matter when suspicions have been aroused, antagonisms have been engendered and veiled threats of force and intimidation have been made by either side to a controversy. Such an unfortunate situation has developed in the proposed low rent housing project for Negro tenants. Several reasons are assignable for this situation.

In the first place, the Mayor's penchant to ignore the 53,000 Negroes in Richmond when appointing committees to consider matters affecting the general welfare of all of the citizens of Richmond is largely responsible for suspicions, misunderstandings and antagonisms. Particularly is this true when the matter under consideration is of vital concern to Negroes as it is in this housing project. The advisory committee composed of Negroes has no official status, and it is strongly presumptive that it was named by the Mayor's Committee simply to make easier the prosecution of a plan which had already been involved and decided upon. These jim-crow set-ups just will not work and many enterprises of real merit are defeated because Negroes are suspicious of and antagonistic to hand picked and unofficial Negro advisers. This is not meant as a reflection upon the integrity or good intentions of the persons serving on this advisory committee but as a suggestion to all Negroes that they should steer clear of all jim-crow set ups.

In the second place, too much secrecy prevailed in the transaction. If there have been misinformation and unfounded rumors this inexplicable secrecy is responsible. The owners who were expected to sell their homes were never consulted and were entirley ignorant of the plan until there appeared upon the scene men with tapes measuring their properties. The appraisals were so ridiculously low that even members of the Mayor's Committee confessed that mistakes were made in this respect. Is it a wonder that the ire of the owners was aroused when apprised of these appraisals although no formal offers were submitted?

In the third place, the threat of condemnation proceedings, subversive propaganda and misleading publicity added to the confusion and strengthened the home owners in their determination to resist to the last any invasion of their rights.

The housing project primarily concerns the Federal Government and the property owners in the area selected. Not a single member of the Mayor's Advisory Committee of Negroes is affected. Certainly only a few Negroes will be benefited thereby, first, because the present shack dwellers will be unable to pay the rentals assessed and must find other shacks to live in; secondly, because the restrictions placed upon the employment of Negroes as skilled mechanics will leave only the wrecking of the houses and possibly the poorly paid jobs in the construction available for them. Judging from the policy which controlled the expenditure of Federal funds in Richmond in the past this proposed outlay of $825,000,000.00 on a housing project for Negro renters will be a repetition of past experience and Negroes will get only the crumbs in the way of employment and wages.

In our opinion, the correct attitude has been taken by the representatives of the Federal Government as expressed in the letter over the signature of Mr. Horatio B. Hackett, Federal Director of Housing which closes with these assurances "if your people do not wish this project, we shall not attempt to force it upon you." "I promise you that the fundamental basis of your objections will be given every consideration and that the ultimate disposition of this protest will be to your satisfaction."

Equally as correct is the attitude of Mr. George W. Howell, chairman of the Home Owners Committee in leaving it to the individual owner to determine whether or not he wishes to dispose of his property.

Discarding the Mayor's Committee, the unofficial advisory committee of Negroes and all other intermediaries and leaving it to the government and to the home owners to iron out differences without interference, threat or intimidation, is the only way, in our opinion, to untangle the housing project tangle.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 17, 1935

Agencies Move To Clear Up PWA Tangle

Inter-Racial Groups Allowed Ten Days to Bring About Housing Agreement

Two inter-racial agencies yesterday obtained from the Mayor's advisory committee on the proposed $825,000 PWA low-rent housing project for Negroes here, an extension of 10 days time in which these agencies will try to promote better understanding among objectors as to the Government's purposes.

"If the colored people of Richmond do not want this project, the Mayor's advisory committee would not be a party to forcing it upon them," Chairman William H. Schwarzschild said before the meeting of the three groups. "If the people to be benefitted don't want the project, the Government will withdraw its allocation and divert it to other cities clamoring for an improvement of this kind."

The conference was held at the request of the board of the Richmond Urban League, which offered its assistance in trying to bring about an understanding between the land acquisition officer and property owners.

Attending the meeting were Rev. Joseph T. Hill and Wiley A. Hall, Negroes, and Judge J. Hoge Ricks and Dr. John J. Corson of the Urban League; Tennant Bryan, president, and L. R. Reynolds, executive secretary, and Dr. Gordon Hancock, Negro, of the Virginia Inter-Racial Commission, along with members of the Mayor's Advisory Committee.

Chairman Schwarzschild said his committee is interested in seeing the project started and completed, but only if the Negro people of Richmond desire it.

Objectors Appeal to Washington

Believing the project to be helpful to Richmond, the two inter-racial agencies asked for an extension of time in which to meet with property owners and explain the project in detail. The request was granted by the Mayor's committee and by F. M. McConihe and Richard Stimson, representing the PWA.

Meanwhile a committee of property owners, objecting to sale of their land and protesting against a threat of condemnation proceedings in Federal court, yesterday sought assurance from Angelo Clas, new director of housing, PWA, Washington, that condemnation papers would not be filed.

Reiterating objections previously express, the Negro property owners committee, headed by George W. Howell, concluded its letter to Director Clas in these words:

"We repeat that we wish this money spent in Richmond and work given. We know our sections like the huntsman knows his woods or the fisherman his stream, and we promise you that within 24 hours after our minds are relieved of this nightmare of condemnation, we will be able to submit to 'fair-minded' representatives, suggestions for doing all our Government wishes to do and as our Government wishes to do."

Mr. Stimson yesterday said he had not been advised of any change of attitude by PWA officials in Washington relative to a decision to institute condemnation proceedings.

Drs. Ransome Richmond Ramsey, Reid Placed On Mayor's Richmond Committee Virginia

Information has been received that Dr. W. L. Ransome, Dr J. M. G. Ramsey and Dr. Leon A. Reid has been confirmed by the Federal Housing Administration as members of the Mayor's Advisory Committee which is sponsoring a new low-rent housing project for Negroes in this city.

The other members of the committee are W. H. Schwartzchildes, Chairman; Vaughan Gary, E. Randolph, Williams, John Stewart Bryan and Dr. Douglas Vanderhoof.

The revised committee recently held a meeting but no details regarding the proposed site or the plan for the project have been rleased for publication. It is reported, however, that the committee is moving cautiously to avoid the pitfalls which wrecked former attempts in this direction

FIVE IMPORTANT ISSUES ADOPTED BY LOCAL NAACP

Plan Investigation of Moral Conditions At Factory

Portsmouth Bureau

During the regular meeting of the Portsmouth chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held last week at the residence of the secretary, Mrs. Hazel Reid, of Glasgow St., the following issues were discussed and adopted:

(1) The appointment of a special committee to seek police protection for school children at the intersections of Chestnut and County Sts., and at High and Chestnut Sts.

(2) The appointment of a committee to take up distressing conditions now existing in colored public schools of Portsmouth.

(3) To purchase a stove for the local garden department of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. (It was pointed out that the garden department has been very successful here with the canning department. It has provided many colored people with employment. An extra stove would serve to promote canning on a larger scale thereby giving more employment.)

(4) The appointment of a committee to investigate the moral conditions alleged to be existing at a certain Portsmouth factory. (Reports reached the N. A. A. C. P. to the effect that colored girls employed by the factory and white men were meeting for immoral purposes after working hours.)

(5) To push plans for a general mass meeting to be held this fall at a place to be named later.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
October 15, 1935

Fund Agencies Meet Today On Exhibit Plans

Social Council Also to Hear Report From Needs Conference

Plans for displays and entertainment for the "Follow Your Dollar" exhibit to be staged next month by Community Fund agencies will be discussed at a meeting to be held today at 11 o'clock in the Allison Building, according to Elmer H. Brient, general chairman.

Also meeting today will be the Council of Social Agencies which will hear Mark Ethridge tell of the Mobilization for Human Needs Conference held in Washington recently and the responsibility placed on private welfare agencies for meeting individual human needs during the coming year when Federal social legislation will not be effective.

Negro Women to Meet

The Negro Council of Churchwomen will join the Human Neews Crusade in interpreting the increased demands resting on Community Fund agencies and will be addressed tonight at 8:30 o'clock by Mrs. George Beveridge, secretary of the local crusade. The meeting will be held at the Negro Community Center, 112 West Charity Street, with Mrs. W. T. Johnson, chairman, presiding.

"Come and See" trips to fund agencies are being conducted daily, leaving the Allison Building at 2 o'clock with guides and transportation furnished. Reservations may be made by calling Mrs. L. M. Vaughan, 2-0144.

Other Talks Planned

Also scheduled for today are talks by Mrs. Janet Stuart Durham and J. Vaughan Gary, local attorney and tax specialist. Mrs. Durham will speak to the Woman's Council of Battery Park Christian Church at 12:30 while the faculty of Thomas Jefferson High School will hear Mr. Gary at 3:30 P. M.

Groups of solicitors for the campaign to open November 14 are already beginning to lay plans for covering every section of the city to secure pledges to meet welfare needs here in 1936. Twelve majors of the general solicitation division are busy with the appointment of captains and workers for their teams while members of the special gifts division are also meeting frequently to arrange details for their part in the drive.

Danville, Va., Bee
October 7, 1935

Sub-Marginal Families Are Race Problem

L. R. Reynolds Tells Danville Ministers That Their Standard Must Be Raised

L. R. Reynolds, secretary of the Southern Inter-Racial Commission, was the speaker today before the Danville Ministers' Association, which met at Epiphany church.

Mr. Reynolds brought some new thoughts to this question which is occupying the study of the Danville ministry at the present time by asserting that the principal problem confronting the south is raising the standard of the sub-marginal families of which there are 150,000, one-third of which are colored families. Mr. Reynolds took the position that the white sub-marginal families must be dealt with constructively before the colored groups within the same classification can receive attention.

A good attendance of ministers was noted this morning. The association is now rotating its monthly meeting among the churches and will meet next month at the First Presbyterian church.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS

NOV 28 1935

WE MUST LEARN

Comparisons are odious, we have been told, and often they are, but sometimes they can be instructive. If we can learn from those who have succeeded where we have failed we will not remain failures.

So it is that The News calls attention to the fact that the city of Richmond has just completed and has completed successfully its annual Community Chest campaign. It has raised $564,970, which was the amount set in the beginning as the goal of the effort. This is the seventh time in twelve years that Richmond has achieved its Community Chest ambition.

How much is $564,970? It is nearly three dollars for every man, woman and child, white and Negro, in the city of Richmond. It is nearly nine times as much as was raised in Lynchburg, which has a population one-fifth that of Richmond. It is nearly twice as much per capita as was raised in Lynchburg. It is success again as against failure in Lynchburg—again and again and again.

There's your odious comparison. And there is the opportunity to learn from a successful Community Chest campaign.

The reason Richmond has succeeded so often while Lynchburg has failed so often, though the amount sought in Richmond has always been far greater in proportion to population than the amount sought in Lynchburg, is what we in Lynchburg should seek to learn. That reason may be that the people of Richmond are more public spirited, more aggressive in community work, more generous in relief and welfare work than the people of Lynchburg. The News does not believe it. Time was when Lynchburg, which was much the same then as it is now, was known for its public spirit and for the generosity of its people. That reason may be that Richmond is more prosperous than Lynchburg, is richer per capita. That may be true in a measure, but The News does not believe that it is twice as prosperous, twice as rich per capita.

There must, then, be other reasons. Those reasons may be found in the campaign methods of the successful city, the preliminary work, the publicity. They may be found in the greater success of the participating agencies of Richmond in earning the confidence of the people, or in making known to the people the value of the work they do. They may be found in the distribution of funds, in the division of those funds among the agencies.

Frankly, The News does not know and, perhaps, no one knows all the answers, though, like The News, there are many who may have their opinions. The sensible course, it would seem, would be to study and study carefully, the methods of Richmond and of other cities which have succeeded where Lynchburg has failed, or have come nearer to succeeding. Of course, many things may be done in other cities that would not meet conditions in Lynchburg. No one would wish to follow others blindly without regard to local conditions and local points of view. But the information obtained by investigation would be valuable. Much undoubtedly would be learned that would be of value. Perhaps, Lynchburg does not need as much per capita as larger cities; that is often the case. Perhaps, Lynchburg has not the means to provide as much per capita as some other cities; Lynchburg is not the wealthiest community in the country. Methods that suit a more cosmopolitan population might not be valuable in Lynchburg. But this is true: When one city succeeds again and again where another city has failed again and again, the latter can learn something from the former. And when the failure is willing to learn and will set out determinedly to learn it will cease to be a failure.

So The News suggests that the Council of Social Agencies and the officials of the Lynchburg Community Chest set to work now to investigate the campaign organization, the campaign methods and the fund division among agencies that seem to have worked so well elsewhere while we have been meeting defeat year after year.

West Virginia

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1935

Beckley, W. Va. Observer
July 5, 1935

NEW COLORED HOTEL UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Building to Cost $15,000, J. C. Wright Pioneer Hotel Man Owner

In the near future the colored citizens of Beckley will be offered a new hotel. Work is now underway for the construction of a new and modern three story hotel to eb constructed on South Fayette street. The new hotel will be constructed on the site of the od Peters Hall, near the Ebenezer Baptist Church. E. H. Crouch Lumber Co., contractors for the construction of the building have disclosed that the new building will cost about $15,000.

J. C. Wright, pioneer hotel man of this section, is constructing the new hostelry and will operate it. Mr. Wright will be remembered as the general proprietor of the "Pioneer Hotel" on Prince Street. Mr. Wright operated the Prince Street hotel for a period of 20 years, but a short time ago sold the building because of its increased value as a valuable business location.

This new hotel of Mr. Wright's will be known as the "New Pioneer Hotel."

The top story of the building will house 11 modern and up-to-date guest rooms with bath.

The ground floor will be used for the lobby. It will also house a modern eating establishment. Also, a store room that will probably be used for a drug store.

The basement will house a pool room and barber shop. All of these businesses will be owned and operated by and for the colored citizens.

With this new influx of business on South Fayette Street is it likely that our Negro business men will follow and a new colored business section is likely to develop there.

Williamson, W. Va., Republican
November 28, 1935

BEEN IGNORED SAY NEGROES

Nego Citizens Write Open Letter to City Council and School Board to Complain That No Federal Funds Have Been Spent For Their Race.

Why have the colored citizens of this county been ignored in federal thelped community projects is the pointed question asked the Mingo county board of education and the Williamson city council in an open letter made public this week by prominent members of the Negro race. The communication is signed by the City Colored Democratic Club, E. S. Campbell, president; the Negro Welfare Planning Board, Dr. E. B. Thompson, chairman; and by John Griffin, member U. M. W., and R. W. Austin, member N. & W. Transportation department.

The alleged failure of those in authority to provide playground facilities for Negro children and the inadequacy of arrangements for colored pupils to reach the Liberty high school building are laid before the board and the city council in a dignified but pointed manner. It is also pointed out that the enrollment in the eight elementary schools for Negroes in Mingo county numbers 635 pupils, 30 per cent of whom "will be eligible for high school next year." With only one high school in the county, the question is asked how are these prospective high school pupils "to be accommodated when the only high school we have is already overtaxed?"

Expenditures Listed.

The complaint lists some of the expenditures that have been made for athletic fields, playgrounds, parks and similar purposes the past year. "Yet," say the couplainants, colored children "have no facilities whatever for play, and must go to the streets—endangering life and limb; or to the dives—endangering mind and morals."

The letter is entitled "An Open Letterter to the Mingo County School Board and the City Council," and its full text is as follows:

"Gentlemen:—We are taking this method of finding the answer to a very puzzling question. It is this: Why have the colored citizens of this county been ignored in Federal helped community projects?" During the past year the following named projects have been approved and provided for the white citizens: a $25,000.-00 stadium in Williamson; a $10,000 stadium in Gilbert; a playground for the East End graded school; a park and swimming pool in the West End.

"All children like to play. Children need play and the facilities of play in order to develop properly. Colored children will not have an opportunity to swim in the Williamson High School swimming pool or the West End pool. They can not play on playgrounds or use equipment planned for white children. Yet these same children have no facilities yhatsoever for play and must go to the streets—endangering life and limb; or to dives—endangering mind and morals.

"Furthermore, the city wanted streets repaired and improved, and this was done with the exception of Vinson Street,—this street being the main thoroughfare to the only Negro school in the city of Williamson (an elementary and high school combined in one building) and the only high school for Negroes in the county.

This street is so narrow that the school bus is forced over the curbing of a ditch in order to pass through,—thus criminally endangering the lives of school children.

"The Negro has no storng organizations like the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce to plead his cause. He can only ask and pray for support from those persons who are public servants. This we are doing and have done on every possible occasion.

Approach to High School.

"Now we come to our major problem—our lone High School—which should be a beacon of light in the communiyt—Liberty High School! The approach to it is intolerable—a 30-inch walk leading from the school building to the railroad,—verp poorly lighted overhead and mud everywhere underfoot. The school is too small to adequately care for the children who have to go there. Three and four classes are taught in the auditorium—which lacks blackboard space and comfortable seating arrangements of any kind. There is no Manual Training Department at all. The Domestiction Science Department is only that in name. There is no Business Department even in name. There is no playground. We feel that the Williamson Mining and Manufacturing Company would be glad to sell the ground opposite the present school property, and at a price cheaper than any other property in the city.

"There is grave possibility of landslide, at any moment, from the mountain back of the High School building unless a retaining wall is built.

"Also, think of this point. There are eight elementary schools for Negroes in the county. There is an enrollment of 635 in these schools. 30% of these pupils will be eligible for high school next year. How, then, are they to be accommodated when the only high school we have is already overtaxed?

"Two years ago, organized effort among Negroes made an application for $75.000.00 for a high school building separate from the graded school. The application was later approved for $56,000.00 for an eight-room addition to the present school; finally it was heard ofas a $30,000.00 project, was now it sems to have died a mysterious and unnatural death.

"Inasmuch as a community is no greater than the people it represents, and inasmuch as the Negro citizen is a noticeable part of this community, we feel that the seat of citizenship and character training, THE ONLY HIGH SCHOOL, should be second to none in the state.

"While on the subject, we must not overlook the fact that for some years now half of the Negroes of the city have been living in the East End. This necessitates little tots trudging to school over slippery and dangerous streets. For the white children there is an elementary school in the West End, two elementary schools in the East End, and one elementary school in Williamson Hollow. Why not have, at least, a two-room school in the East End for these children?

Amos 'nd Andy Taxi Service

"Last, but not least, is the "Amos and Andy Open Air Taxi-cab" used to transport children from Pigeon and Sycamore to Williamson. While waiting for connections to be made the children have to stand in the streets from 4:00 to 5:00 P. M, oftentimes getting chilled and soaked with rain. We might mention, also, that the railway line in Williamson Hollow (which leads to the old mine) is not used. We believe that the railway officials might allow a street to be constructed on their land, assuring an adequate driveway to the school.

"Again we come back to our question. With all these needs daily in evidence—might be likened unto a festering sore,—"Why is the Negro citizen in this community ignored?

"Respectfully yours,
CITY COLORED DEMOCRATIC CLUB.
E. S. CAMPBELL. President
NEGRO WELFARE PLANNING BOARD.
DR. E. B. THOMPSON, Chairman.
JOHN GRIFFIN, Member
U. M. W.
R. W. AUSTIN, Member
N. & W. Transportation Department."

Social Conditions — 1935

The Family

Negro Man, Wife Have Five Children, Adopt 12 More; Relief Rolls Ignored

Macon Telegraph 7-7-35

Macon, Ga.

Prophet and Stella Ivey, Bon Aire, Till Their Soil and Attend Own Affairs

By SUSAN MYRICK

On a four-mule farm near Bonaire, Ga., live Prophet Ivey and his wife, Stella Mae. Big and black and husky, Prophet tends his corn and cotton, his cow-peas, his stock, with the aid of six or eight of the 12 children who live with him and with the help of his hard-working wife.

Prophet and Stella Mae have five children of their own. But that is not enough. They have adopted 12 other children to feed and clothe and send to school.

"Look like to me I been raisin' other folkses chillun all my life," said Prophet.

When Stella Mae and Prophet were younger and had been married only a few years, Stella Mae's mother died and left five children which Prophet took to raise. Two grandchildren he adopted when they were tiny babies. Five others, who were the children of his wife's stepfather, he took six years ago.

Did Stella Mae mind that Prophet took over children in bunches? No, indeed she did not. In fact, Prophet just tuck 'em because he knowed Stella Mae wanted him to.

"Then two grandchillun," he explained, "you see they was my two daughters' chillun. They bofe had babies and then when they got a little bigger they went off and got married and me and Stella Mae, we jes kep' the chillun."

In spite of the fact that Prophet declared Stella Mae's mother was a widow and they adopted the first five children when the widow died, it developed that the last five were taken over from Stella Mae's stepdaddy.

By Adoption Only

"He came down to our house and stayed a while. His wife was done gone crazy and he axed me would we take the chillun. I tole him I had done spent all my days raisin' other folkses chillun and I wouldn't take dese lessen he would give 'em to me by de law."

So the step-daddy went to Perry with Prophet and they took the proper steps to give the children a father by law and the step-daddy having thus arranged his earthly affairs, lay down and died.

Now only 12 children remain at the Ivey home, for five of them have grown up and gone away. Some of them are in Philadelphia, others no one quite knows where. Once in a great while one of them has sent home a little money, but when last Prophet heard from three of them they were "out er work" and had asked him for help.

The two grandchildren, one just a month older than the other, are called Arthur King and Ruby Mae Reed, respectively. The other five who are sisters and brothers are Nehemiah Collins, Henry Collins, Celia Mae Collins, T. Z. Collins and James Collins.

Initials Mean Nothing

The little Ivey's have initials: R. C., J. D., etc. What those initials stand for it is difficult to determine, for Prophet shook his head when asked and replied slowly:

"They don't stand for nothing—they jest named T. Z. and R. C."

There is nothing much to eat these days except collards and field peas and side meat, Prophet says. But there seems to be watermelons and occasional peaches and there is meal for the hoe cakes. Prophet raised a good corn crop last year for the government let him have only three bales of cotton.

It is easy to see that Prophet will never understand how a government will make a man stop raising 25 bales of cotton and devote his time to only three bales. But he doesn't bother. That i s the white fokes business. All Prophet has time to study about is feeding and clothing that crowd of children.

"It ain't so much trouble to feed 'em," he said a little mournfully. "The trouble is gittin' clothes fer 'em."

The little boys wore blue shirts and overalls, and the little girls wore slazy cotton frocks. All of them—even Prophet—were barefoot. What use has one for shoes in hot weather—? Why lose the fine feel of soft ploughed dirt on the soles of feet or the squshy delight of red mud pushing between one's toes?

There are fat pigs running about the farm and Prophet aims to have plenty of side meat again next year. The 'tater slips have been set out so that yams will fill hungry bellies next winter. No hint of complaint comes from Prophet. He is content with his simple existence. The Relief Organization is no concern of his'n. He heard that others were getting relief and he walked 10 miles to ask for some help in getting clothes for the children. He said:

"De white lady she said she'd send out here and see 'bout hit. But she ain't never come so I done quit botherin."

During the winter months the children go to Mount Zion school,—"regular when they is any school,—you know colored fokes don't have but five er six monts school," Prophet explained.

Four of the boys are big enough to help with the ploughing and five or six more are big enough to hoe and chop cotton and feed pigs and bresh up de yard. But even with the help they afford, Prophet has no easy task to take care of them.

Stella Mae gets about three weeks every summer, picking peaches on a neighboring place. She makes sixty cents a day. Outside of that, cash is practically an unknown factor on the little farm.

Rugged individualism. That is the term for Prophet. No government help for him. No call on relief funds. He supports his family and his 12 adopted chillun without the aid of Washington.

Seven of the 12 children adopted by Prophet Ivey, Negro tenant farmer of near Bonaire and his wife Stella Mae. Left to right, front row Arthur King, Nehemiah Collins, Ruby Mae Reed and Henry Collins Back row, Celia Collins, T. Z. Collins and James Collins.—Staff Photograph.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
July 10, 1935

Ruggedness That Shames Us

A feature story in the Sunday Telegraph and News graphically presented the inspiring story of Prophet Ivey and his wife, Stella Mae, Negroes who live on a four-mule farm near Bonaire, Ga., and are raising 12 children without receiving one dime of Federal aid.

The old woman of the nursery rhyme who lived in a shoe had so many children that she didn't know what to do, even thought they were her own, but raising children who have no natural claim on them seems to present no problem to the hard working, easy-going Negro couple who are weathering the depression without a murmur and whose self-reliance may well shame the flabby generation which seeks adoption and support by a paternal government.

As told in the feature story of last Sunday, this remarkable couple, having five children of their own, have raised 17, in the course of their married life, and while 5 of them have gone out into the world to make their own way, a round dozen remain on the 4-mule farm and are growing up healthy and happy and gaining the rudiments of an education at a neighboring school.

The Federal Government is not feeding this family, but it is imposing upon it the restrictions which have limited the cotton crop of the South and, instead of 25 bales, Prophet and his family are permitted to grow only 3 bales of cotton. A good crop of corn was made last year and there is plenty of meal for the hoe-cakes. There is side meat left from last year and fat hogs roaming over the place give promise of sufficient, if not abundant, side meat, with a little jowl and chitterling for another season. The potato slips have been set out and there will be yellow yams to roast in the ashes by the winter fire. Just now collards are the principal article with field peas and a streak of fat-and-lean, but Prophet and Stella Mae occasionally vary the menu with watermelons and peaches.

The sturdy Negro housewife gets about 3 weeks work each summer picking peaches in a neighboring orchard, where she makes 60 cents a day. This is practically all the cash the family sees, from one year's end to the other and it has to clothe the entire group.

Cheerfully they explain that feeding these 12 hungry mouths is not so much of a problem as clothing 12 brown bodies. Prophet heard some talk about this Federal aid and walked 10 miles to Perry to investigate. He was told that his case would be taken up, but that is the last he heard of it, so he has reconciled himself and gone on his way, uncomplaining.

Not the least impressive feature of this strange and inspiring story is the fact that, so far from wishing to shirk any obligation, Prophet and Stella Mae would not accept the last batch of 5 children unless they were legally adopted, and this was done.

If these 2 adults and 12 children can be supported in health and with the simple necessaries of life on a little farm cultivated by their own efforts, surely there are thou-would find that "better is a dinner of herbs, sands of white people who could do as well and contentment therewith, than the stalled or better, without contributing to the per-ox"—supplied by a government dole. manency of the Federal relief system. Perhaps. they, like Pronhet and Stella Mae

New York World Telegram

AUG 3 1935

Home Is Responsible for Race Prejudice

Parents Must Take Pains to Instill Into Their Children Appreciation of the Accomplishments of Other Peoples.

By DOROTHY DUNBAR BROMLEY.

WHAT with Mayor La Guardia turning thumbs down on Germans and the Nazis calling the Mayor a Jew, it's as good a time as any to do some straight thinking about race prejudice, which frequently begins at home.

Too few parents take the trouble to instill into their children a really civilized attitude toward other races and peoples. To do this we need to cultivate the habit of judging other people for themselves, regardless of their grandmothers' ancestry.

Dorothy Dunbar Bromley.

Prejudice, it seems to me, degrades the person who holds it more than it does its victim. So it makes me very sad that Germany's anti-Semitism has had its echoes in this country, even while we have deplored the Nazi excesses. All around you you hear educated people who ought to know better labeling if not libeling other people, and the next day you hear their children doing the same thing.

* * *

Indirect Method Best.

THE other day while I was sunning myself on the beach at Rye I eavesdropped on a good-looking, well-bred group of high school boys and girls. They were a light-hearted crowd, and their principal form of amusement consisted of mimicking an imaginary Jewish girl.

Even if your children don't learn such tricks at home they pick them up from other children. That week-end I was visiting a friend who is a gentle person with few animosities. She and I were both amazed to hear her 10-year-old son declare with a scowl that the "Dagoes" should be put off the beach and that they ought to be put out of the country, too. Even when we told him that the Mayor of New York was a son of Italy he stuck to his scowl.

The only way to efface the prejudices that children pick up is by the indirect method. Mrs. Rachel Davis-Dubois' Service Bureau for Education in Human Relations has made a hopeful start in this direction with the aid of relief funds. Last year they put on programs in nearby New Jersey high schools and in one New York high school that definitely changed children's attitudes.

They brought out that the first person to lose his life in 1776 was a Negro—that the man who did the most to finance the Revolutionary War, and so died in poverty, was a Jew—and that a German general, two Poles and a French general came to our aid.

Even more effective were the exhibitions and talks by artists and writers of different races. White and Negro boys alike listened with starry eyes to Frank Wilson, the Moses of "Green Pastures," and they were no less impressed by a Zulu tribesman who showed them native sculpture and did some of his African dances.

* * *

Education Proves Effective.

CHILDREN have beautifully open minds if we only don't seal them hermetically. At Benjamin Franklin High School in New York tests made at the beginning of the semester among 364 pupils showed that they considered the Japanese a very inferior race, with the Slavs and the Italians next. After they had heard about the cultural achievements of these races and had met the visiting speakers at least 75 per cent of the children changed their unfriendly attitude.

Such work in the schools is of the first importance because racial hatreds more often than not provide the tinder for war, while economic rivalries set the tinder afire. Since this is so, we are in real danger of becoming embroiled in a war with the Japanese some day. We've been taught as children to distrust them as a race, and the current cable dispatches which talk mostly of the military clique, without distinguishing between different shades of political opinion, do nothing to remove our prejudice.

Undoubtedly there are people in Japan who want peace as much as you and I do, although they have an economic problem which we, who have already done our ruthless empire-building, are too righteous to appreciate.

So long as we Americans consider ourselves superior to other races and therefore privileged to have a monopoly on the earth's riches, and so long as we teach children such patriotic hokum, we shall be kindling the fires for Mars.

Alabama

Social Conditions, Improvement — 1935

HOUSING Project

Slum Clearance About To Begin

Building Foreman Arrives To Launch $376,500 Negro Housing Project

Engineering News-Record N.Y.

JUN 1 19[illegible]

Construction of sheds and offices preliminary to the work of building homes on the Thurman Street model housing project for negroes will begin Friday, it was announced yesterday by E. D. Piatt representative of the T. L. James Construction Company, Ruston, La., contractors.

Only a few unskilled men will be used at first, Mr. Piatt said, and these, under terms of the contract, will be obtained through the National Reemployment Service.

All employable persons now on relief are registered with the National Reemployment Service and it is understood that the Reemployment Service will give preferance to persons on relief in assigning the workers.

Mr. Piatt said it was the policy of his company to employ local labor. Every person employed, with the exception of the time-keeper, will be a Montgomerian, he said.

Once the construction work has begun in earnest it is expected that the project will employ about 300 persons who will receive a weekly payroll of about $6,000.

The contract calls for completion of the project within 300 days from date of approval of the contract and was awarded to the company on a bid of $376,500.

The homes will be of brick facing and 158 units for as many families will be erected.

The project is the first slum clearance project initiated in Montgomery by the Public Works Administration. Plans are now inpreparation for a similar project for white persons on Bell Street.

Contract Awarded on PWA Housing in Montgomery, Ala.

Construction of another PWA housing project is about to get under way with acceptance of the bid of $376,500 of T. L. James & Co., Ruston, Louisiana, for construction of the Thurman Street project in Montgomery, Ala. According to PWA the original allotment of $315,000 for this project has been increased to $459,000, to meet requirements of the development. The project, which will replace an objectionable slum area, will provide 158 living units in modern row houses, each with its own yard and garden space.

Construction of the Montgomery project will commence immediately after the signing of the final contract documents by Administrator Ickes, following their execution by the contractor. This construction has been preceded by construction work on two Federal projects in Atlanta, Ga., and on seven limited dividend corporation housing projects, three of which are occupied. The fourth, as noted on the cover of this issue, is being opened this month.

The Thurman Street project will provide two, three, four and five-room row houses. Occupying an irregularly shaped tract of land of some 311,000 sq.ft. opposite the campus of the Alabama State Normal School for Negroes the project will create a model community, with the row houses grouped around courts.

Social Conditions, Improvements - 1935

Alabama

Housing Project

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 18, 1935

The Danger Of Losing The Housing Project

Birmingham learns with dismay that the proposed $2,000,000 low-cost housing project for Negroes may be lost to the city because of the refusal of the owners of a small percentage of the property involved to sell their land at a price which the federal government considers fair, and even liberal. The government has ordered a stop to the procedure on plans for the project until the question of land acquisition can be adjusted.

This is an extremely important project for Birmingham in more ways than one. In the first place, the expenditure of $2,000,000 here for labor and materials is a thing which Birmingham can ill afford to lose. In the second place, there is a distinct need for a low-cost housing project of the kind in this city. Moreover, if this undertaking falls through it is said, the chances of obtaining a similar housing project for white people will be imperiled.

Options have been obtained on most of the property involved. It is said that less than 10 per cent of the property remains to be acquired. Thirteen Negro property owners, it appears, are blocking the undertaking by their unwillingness to sell at prices which competent appraisers have determined to be fair.

The local advisory committee has been granted time to attempt to obtain the necessary options on the property of the hold-outs. It is to be hoped that the committee will be successful. Surely appeals to the hold-outs in behalf of the general interest of the community, and particularly the special interest of the Negro race in Birmingham, ought to be effective.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
August 9, 1935

WHITE HOUSING ACTION AWAITS NEGRO PROJECT

Two 'Holdouts' Balking $2,500,000 Building Campaign Here

A memorandum has been received in Birmingham from Washington which would authorize announcement of an allotment for a white low cost housing project here within 48 hours after negotiations on property for the Negro project had been closed, it was learned from representatives of the land acquisition department, Federal Administration of Public Works, housing division, Thursday.

While the amount of the allocation for a white project was not revealed, it was known that it would be made more than for the Negro project, which will cost $2,500,000.

Meanwhile, officials of the housing division said the two "holdouts," both white men, had not reached an agreement with the government to sell the two remaining parcels of land at the site chosen near Industrial High School.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator, has not decided whether to go through with the Negro project here or to rescind it pending negotiations with the two "holdouts," J. E. Bacon, of the land acquisition department, said Thursday.

If negotiations with the "holdouts" could be completed more than $400,000 would start flowing into the state within 10 days for property purchased by the government, Mr. Bacon said. Payments would be made as fast as titles are approved, he added.

Representatives of the land acquisition department said they are making an appeal to the two "holdouts" on the ground that each receives much of his income from Negroes and that Negroes with whom they have dealings expect cooperation in return.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
September 27, 1935

FORMAL OKEH IS PUT ON HOUSING FUNDS FOR CITY

Secretary Ickes Orders Acceptance Of Options On 28 Acres To Pave Way For $2,500,000 Project

Formal announcement of an allocation of $2,500,000 for the Birmingham low-cost housing project for Negroes was made by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes Thursday in Washington, according to Associated Press dispatches.

Representatives here of the housing division. Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, and members of the local advisory committee had been anticipating favorable action by the secretary, in view of the fact that acceptances of options on the proposed site near Industrial High School were received by owners of the property here Thursday of last week.

Options Ordered Accepted

In his announcement Thursday, Secretary Ickes, as PWA administrator, announced he had ordered acceptance of options on 28 acres to be known as Smithfield Court, bounded by Ninth Court on the north, Third Street on the east, Eighth Avenue on the south and Center Street on the west.

Approximately $450,000 will soon start flowing into the district in payment for the property.

Although dates have not been set for demolition of houses now on the site of the project and starting construction, work is expected to get under way in the near future, especially since putting men to work as quickly as possible is one of the policies of the national administration. Employment for hundreds of men will be furnished directly by this job, not allowing for hundreds more who will benefit through supplying materials.

Authority Is Created

A housing authority has been created in Birmingham, in accordance with recent state legislation, to take charge of the housing program in this city. J. C. deHoll is chairman of this authority.

Local sponsors have been making a drive to obtain other projects for the district, in addition to the Negro unit.

Mr. deHoll Thursday said he was "reasonably assured" that Birmingham will get at least one other housing project for white tenants and possibly others.

J. E. Bacon, land acquisition agent here with the housing division, said a careful check would be made of occupants of houses now at the site for the Negro project. Those making the survey will find out where these tenants are moving and make sure that their quarters are at least as desirable as present ones. However, notices to vacate have not been sent out yet.

The land was purchased in the name of the Tuskegee Subsistence Homesteads, Suburban Resettlement Division of the Resettlement Administration and under plans projected will provide low cost housing with suitable acreage for gardening for 70 Negro families.

Actually the project is an experiment, the results of which will aid in gauging the future policies of the Administration in its efforts to eliminate slums and provide better low-cost housing, it was learned. Behind it is the solid and practical leadership of Tuskegeee Institute and local white and Negro leaders who have emphasized that the project, in no sense, will constitute a "something for nothing" undertaking.

Briefly, the plans, as originally out lined, called for the constructing of substantial homes—one home to each acre—at the lowest possible cost and the sale of these homes by the Government to Negroes over a long range period. The acre allotted each home would enable the occupant to supplement his income of from $8 to $12 a week by raising vegetables and other things needed by himself and that are salable.

The project has no commercial aspect, it was said.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Roanoke, Ala., Leader
November 6, 1935

CHEAPER HOUSING FOR THE NEGROES

Government Has A New Scheme For Negroes Near Montgomery

Purchase of 73.76 acres of land South of Fairview Avenue and lying between Cleveland Avenue and the Southern Dairies plant yesterday was consummated by the Government upon approval of the title by H. Burgin Fuller, assistant United States District Attorney.

A check for 17,702.40 was presented to Jack Crenshaw, attorney representing Ira H. Virgin, owner, as the full purchase price of the property.

D.C.

Social Conditions, Improvements - 1935

Housing Project

WOMAN SUES TO HALT S.W. PROJECT

Washington Times

Low-Cost Housing Project of Ickes Assailed By Woman Owner

Washington D.C.

15 PIECES OF LAND LISTED IN AREA

7-20-35

Government Sued on Assertion Negroes' Rents Would Be Doubled

Holding that the government's condemnation proceedings are illegal and deliberately in violation of her rights as a property owner, Miss Minnie Keyes, white, 714 Seventh Street, Southwest, threatened to throw a combshell into the $3,000,000 housing project proposed by Secretary Ickes here, late this week.

An objection to the government's plan to tear down a group of small dwellings in the southwest section and erect in their places improved residential accommodations, was filed by Miss Keyes in the District Supreme Court yesterday (Wednesday).

Negro Residences

Eleven houses, running from 121 to 141 P Street, Southwest, two at 9 and 10 Pierce Court, and two at 1256 and 1261 Half Street, fifteen pieces of property in all, are in the very center of the district which Secretary Ickes's program intends to rebuild.

Negroes live in these houses and according to Miss Keyes these people pay an average rental of $12 monthly. The low-cost housing plan, though rendering the property more desirable, would increase the expenses of the inhabitants by almost 100 per cent.

Miss Keyes, when interviewed by a reporter, said: "I believe in the maxim, 'Live and let live,' and I have no intention of robbing the government; but when people try to put something over on me, I take a firm stand."

Project Called Unfair

Speaking further, she said: "All the better people of this neighborhood," she said, "are against the slum clearance."

She said it seemed very unfair to her tenants as well as herself that "a perfectly good house renting for $12 a month should be condemned and the tenant forced to live in a place not much better, which will cost $25 a month."

Miss Keyes said the government—"through a Mr. Knouse"—offered her $3,000 for her 11 houses at numbers 121 to 141 P Street. In view of the fact that all but three of these houses—a low row of dingy clap-boarded dwellings joined together — were rented, bringing her an income of $1,000 a year, she said she felt the government's offer ridiculous.

In her petition filed through Attorneys W. Gwynn Gardiner and I. I. Bolotin, white, Miss Keyes charged the government could not take her property, because of eight deficiencies in the condemnation order of three weeks ago. She said there was no allegation of the inability of the government to acquire the property by contract with her. And she said there was no allegation that the government and the owner were unable to agree upon the price of the land.

Miss Keyes inherited most of the property from Leonard A. Hamilton, white, for 30 years a boarder in her home. At the time of his death in March, 1933, Hamilton left a small piece of paper wrapped around a pencil with an elastic band. It read: "You have been good to me. All is yours."

5 Homestead Projects OK'd, 3 Dropped by United States

Afro-American

Philadelphia Tribune

7-20-35

Indianapolis and North Carolina Proposals Are Dropped; Dayton Land too High; No Work Yet Begun.

Baltimore

WASHINGTON — In the supplanting of the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior by the Rural Resettlement Administration projects planned under the former have been shifted under the control of the various phases of the work in the new administrative branch.

Joseph H. B. Evans, executive assistant to Dr. Carl Taylor, white, head of the rural resettlement division of the RRA, explained the system of his division in regards to the homesteads projects, this week.

All projects formerly in the subsistence homesteads division which dealt with rural populations will be turned over to the rural resettlement division of the RRA, he said. There are eleven of these projects.

Projects Ruled Out

Those projects which were ruled out of the original homesteads division's control because of a decision that no farm projects could come under this section, are now under the rural resettlement division, Mr. Evans explained.

Other projects dealing with subsistence homestead proper will be handled by the department of the resettlement division called suburban housing, the official said.

In an interview with Kenneth Clark, acting head of the bureau of public relations of the RRA, the status of the various projects begun under the homesteads division was given as follows:

Work Not Begun

Two homesteads farming projects at Tuskegee, consisting of 2,008 acres at a cost of $200,000 have been approved. No contracts let and no construction begun.

A project in South Carolina has been proposed, but no money has been granted for it at this time. It is in the study stage. A project proposed for North Carolina has been abandoned. One has been proposed, but not approved for Mississippi.

Newport News Okeyed

A project for Newport News, Va., has been approved. It will include one hundred homes on from one- to three-acre tracts at a cost of $245,000. No contract has been let.

Near Virginia State College in Petersburg, Va., a project has been approved to cost $275,000, and will include one hundred homes on tracts from one to ten acres.

The plot in Darby, Pa., which will include seventy homes, has been approved at a cost of $260,000. The project in Dayton, Ohio, proposed sometime ago, is being re-studied because of the high price of the land. The option on the first site in Indianapolis has been dropped and on is bing considered on a second site.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
August 4, 1935

Negro Low Rent Project Site May Be Shifted

Schwarzschild Issues 'Ultimatum' to 18 Property Owners Blocking Plans

Unless 18 Negro home-owners living in the Hartshorn College are decide by August 8 to sell their properties to the Federal Government, vacant sites will be submitted as the location for the $1,200,000 low-rent housing project for Richmond Negroes.

This latest development in the long, drawn-out project negotiations was announced yesterday by William H. Schwarzschild, chairman of the Mayor's Advisory Committee assisting Government officials in selecting a suitable "slum clearance" site.

In a final effort to induce a few remaining home-owners to dispose of their properties, a sub-committee of the Mayor's committee, consisting of the Rev. W. L. Ransome, Dr. J. M. G. Ramsey and Dr. Leon A. Reid, have agreed to make personal pleas to the 18 parties at present disposed to block the deal. They are being assisted, in conducting personal interviews, by the Rev. Gordon B. Hancock and Professor C. T. Russell of Virginia Union University.

Speed Is Demanded

The university owns the former Hartshorn College buildings, included in the 138-acre tract desired by the Federal Government, and is anxious to sell. The site is bounded by Leigh Street, Lombardy Street and Bacon Branch. The Government proposes to build brick apartments, for rent to Negroes making small salaries, and include parks and playgrounds in the selected area. Houses and buildings now in the tract will be demolished if the project negotiations prove successful.

With PWA officials in Washington demanding speed, Chairman Schwarzschild yesterday appealed to Federal authorities to grant an extension until next Thursday relative to negotiations with home-owners.

As a precaution against additional delay, however, the Mayor's committee, accompanied by Richard D. Stimson, Federal land appraiser, has inspected several vacant sites which will be sumbitted to Washington authorities if the Hartshorn deal should not be consummated.

Determined not to lose the $1,200,000 project, the Mayor's committee approves the Hartshorn site, but will be ready to submit vacant sites for PWA consideration if the Hartshorn home-owners show a disposition to demand sums far in excess of the value of their properties.

Would Employ Hundreds

With a leading Negro citizens making the direct appeal the negotiations are expected to come to a conclusion, one way or the other, within the next four days. Eleven of the 29 home-owners in the selected area have agreed to sell their properties, and are urging those still holding out to swing along with the investment property owners, all of whom have agreed to sell their respective sites to the Government.

There will be no effort made to condemn property if home-owners object, Government officials have asserted. Previously an effort to locate the project on the Chamberlayne Parkway was blocked by refusal of certain property owners to sell their homes.

Should the Hartshorn negotiations prove successful, demolition and new construction work would provide several months employment for hundreds of idle persons seeking work, as well as improve Negro housing conditions in this city.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

JUL 26 1935

Clearing The Way For The Housing Project

The city is grateful to the Negro property owners in the vicinity of the proposed $2,000,000 low-cost housing project who have now withdrawn their opposition to the enterprise. The group represented only a small part of the property involved, options having already been obtained on most of the land required for the Negro housing project. So long as these property owners held out, the enterprise was blocked, and there was danger that it would be lost to Birmingham.

At a conference with James E. Bacon, land acquisition representative of the federal government, the "hold-outs" agreed to sell. They had been under a misapprehension, they said, concerning the facts of the matter. But Mr. Bacon's explanation cleared up the misunderstanding, and now they are ready to do their part.

In this these Negroes have exemplified a fine civic spirit. They are to be commended, and so are the members of the local housing committee and the representatives of the federal government who were instrumental in clearing up the difficulty.

The way now seems to be cleared for this project, except for the acquisition of options on one or two pieces of property owned by white persons. It is to be hoped that these white property owners will not impede the proceedings. They should not do less than the Negro property owners have done toward assuring this valuable and significant undertaking for Birmingham. The opinion is that the property in question could be acquired through condemnation proceedings. This, however, would take time and would mean a further delay. It would be far better for the white property owners to follow the example of these Negroes and make the thing unanimous.

Florida

Social Conditions, Improvement-1935

Housing Project

MIAMI, FLA.
NEWS

JUL 28 1935

Negro Housing Sites

In response to protests of a citizens' committee representing approximately 3,000 petitioners, the federal government is sending representatives to reconsider the selection of a site for a negro housing project to relieve slum conditions in Miami. The very fact that these representatives are to reopen the case gives answer to those who contend that federal aid will be withdrawn unless the site between N. W. 12th and 14th aves. on N. W. 62nd st. is approved. If a suitable alternative is found, there could be no reasonable objection to the change.

Need for such an improvement is hardly debatable, but the Daily News is informed that at least three other sites are available and could be developed without damage to property values of surrounding territory. If this is true, Miami certainly should not be deprived of federal aid because the first location proves objectionable.

Federal officials apparently misconstrued indorsement of the project to cover approval of the site in many cases. At least the majority of those prominent citizens referred to by the government as indorsers of this location now deny having recommended it or openly oppose the selection. The citizens' committee also challenges the report that this tract once had been zoned for negro development, offering maps and records to show that it never has been so classified. Such boundary lines cannot be lightly regarded. They have proved invaluable to both races in maintaining peace and harmony.

A careful review of the case by the committee from Washington with city and county officials doubtless will clear up the apparent misunderstandings and lead to the choice of another site.

Tampa, Fla., Times
September 25, 1935

Housing Board Will Discuss Slum Plans

The Municipal Housing Board will meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce to discuss matters relative to the proposed Federal Negro slum clearance community here, it was announced today.

Captain M. J. Mackler, chairman of the board, stated that no definite answer has been received here concerning a request to the government that the City be given an extension of time to select a suitable site for the project.

Two sites, one known as the Benjamin tract, near the Michigan Ave. Bridge, and the other on 40th St. and 21st Ave., previously selected by the board for the settlement, have been targets of protests for more than two weeks.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
September 28, 1935

Miami loses the government offer of $1,000,000 for a negro housing project there because the owners of property adjacent to the chosen site claim their properties would be "devalued $1,000,000 by the negro influx in their community." St. Petersburg's case was very different—Miami's was a slum clearance project and ours was not. Here there would have been no negro "influx," for the reason that the site chosen by the government was already negro territory, and maintained under lease by the city for negro recreational and other uses. Ten per cent of St. Petersburg's colored population merely would have been given opportunity to move from unsanitary slum conditions into comfortable, sanitary homes and without leaving the city's negro areas. A very great benefit to the whole city of St. Petersburg as well as to the colored people who would be affected, and with no possibility of any land "devaluation" anywhere.

Miami, Fla., News
September 27, 1935

Negro Hospitalization

Now that Miami's negro slum clearance has been approved and $1,000,000 allocated for a model housing project, the next step in social service for our negro population should be in the direction of adequate hospitalization.

Too few Miamians realize the pressing demand for such facilities. The negro hospital is small and poorly equipped. Jackson Memorial hospital finds it necessary to crowd negro patients almost without regard for isolation of contagious diseases.

All Miamians have a selfish interest in urging adequate hospitalization for negroes. A city's health is no better than the health of all of its inhabitants. Thousands of negroes are employed in white homes. A troublesome appendix may send your nursemaid to a hospital cot flanked by a tubercular and a sufferer from a social disease. The social program of today's civilization should guarantee to every citizen, whatever his color or circumstances, the best of medical attention in time of illness.

Miami, Fla., News
September 27, 1935

NEGRO HOUSING PROJECT HERE IS GIVEN FUNDS

$650,000 Allotted by PWA for Proposed Slum Clearance

Plans to begin work as soon as possible on a proposed $650,000 model housing project for negroes in the northwest section of the city were being rushed by PWA officials in Washington, it was understood here today, following inclusion of the Miami project as part of a $98,843,000 allotment for such purposes by Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior, last night.

Architectural work for the 243 homes to be built on 20 acres of land, it is understood, will be completed and sent to Washington by Oct. 15. After approval there it is believed the specifications will be advertised as quickly as possible and the work then let to one individual contractor. The houses are to be of improved concrete construction.

Washington dispatches say the slum-clearance project will be located "in the vicinity of N. W. 62nd st. and 12th ave.," the site originally selected. The location drew numerous objections from white residents, who contended the improvement should not be allowed to come further east than 17th ave., the present negro settlement boundary.

Recent reports that a compromise had been reached so that the colony would be located at N. W. 14th ave. and 62nd st., two blocks further west than originally proposed, lacked confirmation today in official sources. The proposed compromise was said to have been offered on the condition that white residents withdraw further objections.

Cecil A. Turner, county commission chairman, who has been one of the local officials to object strenuously to any proposed negro encroachment into white territory, said he believed the original site was the one that would be used. He said he probably would call the matter to the attention of his board at a special meeting Tuesday. Civic organizations meanwhile were understood to be firm in their objections.

The Miami project, which has been under consideration for more than a year, is one of 37 authorized under the Ickes allotment. Originally intended to cost $1,000,000, it is understood the cost will be reduced to about $650,000 through proposed economies made necessary under decreased allotments of funds. Jacksonville is one of the cities receiving a similar housing project.

The Miami project has been backed by many persons who claimed it would give needed employment to labor and relieve the crowded conditions at present existing in the negro section of the city.

Florida

Social Conditions, Improvement - 1935

Housing Project

Miami, Fla. Herald
June 29, 1935

HOUSING SETTLEMENT PROTESTS ARE HEARD

More Than 2,000 Oppose Location of Proposed $1,000,000 Federal Project

More than 2,000 qualified voters of the northwest section have signed petitions protesting the erection of a proposed $1,000,000 negro housing settlement in the area bounded by N. W. Sixty-second and Seventy-first streets and N. W. Twelfth and Seventeenth avenues.

Signers of the petitions were tabulated last night at a meeting spohsored by the Northwest Improvement Associaiton at the Miami Edison Elementary school. Other organizations represented at the meeting were Nor'-West League, Lemon City Improvement Association and the Little River Business Men's club.

Thirty of the 47 petitions which have been in circulation were returned last night. They contained 2,207 names, most of them of citizens of the northwest section.

The petitions recommend that the negro housing project be built in territory already designated as negro occupational territory, "of which there is plenty available and obtainable."

Residents will continue circulating petitions to increase the number of signers to 5,000. These will be sent to Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator; Congressman Mark Wilcox and other government officials.

Mrs. P. H. Kerrigan, a member of a committee investigating available sites designated as negro occupational territory, said property may be obtained for the project in the Brownsville section between N. W. Forty-first and Fifty-third streets and N. W. Twenty-fourth to Thirty-second aveavenues.

"It will be a crime to place the negro settlement between N. W. Sixty-second and Seventy-first streets and between N. W. Twelfth and Seventeenth avenues, because Miami must grow in this direction," Mrs. Kerrigan said.

Correspondence from Washington indicated that Miami officials had approved the proposed site, W. R. Herndon, president of the Nor'West League, said. This, he added, is in conflict to a letter from L. L. Lee, city manager, who said that minutes of city commission meetings fail to show that the commission had approved the site.

G. Harry Baumer said that mortgage companies would not loan money on property adjacent to the proposed site if the settlement is built.

"Building a negro settlement in this section will be a stumbling block and a serious mistake," R. B. Libby stated. T. H. Campbell also spoke.

W. S. Brannen, secretary of the Northwest Improvement Association, said unsanitary conditions in present negro settlements would not be eliminated by building on the proposed site, reported to have been approved by the public works administrator.

"The project in this section will close the gate to Miami's expansion to the north," W. G. Coates asserted.

Mrs. S. P. Naylor said owners of negro property should be compelled to make the property "livable."

Mrs. W. P. Perry, president of the Northwest Improvement Association, presided. The committee in charge of the petitions includes Mr. Brannen, Mr. Herndon, S. W. Younghans, M. J. Orr and T. J. Mullin.

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1935 General.
Housing Projects.

PWA Lists 17 Colored Housing Projects Costing $48,770,000

WASHINGTON—A total of thirty-seven slum-clearance and low-rent housing projects with allotments amounting to $98,843,000, will be developed by the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration as its part of the new works-relief program, Harold L. Ickes, administrator, announced last week.

Seventeen of these projects with an allotment of $48,770,000, are for colored citizens; four with an allotment of $14,000,000 are for both races, and fifteen with an allotment of $50,073,000, are for whites.

Other Projects Suspended

The projects, which have been approved for development as the total program of the Housing Division, are in an advanced status and can be under construction prior to January 1. All other projects under consideration will be suspended, because it is felt that the program could be completed by approximately January 1, 1937.

The seventeen approved projects for the colored citizens are:

Wayne, Pa.

Highland Avenue project. A request for $300,000 for the project has been made. It will be built on a two-acre site in the vicinity of Findmore Street and Highland Avenue, an area adjacent to the Philadelphia and Western Railroad right-of-way. Site plans call for the provision of sixty-two living units constructed as two-story row-houses and flats.

New York City

Harlem-McCombs Place. Allotment, $4,700,000. Site for the project, consisting of 8.4 acres lying between 151st Street, McCombs Place, 153rd Street, and Harlem River, to be acquired by the city for transfer to the Federal Government. Project is to provide 725 living units in four-story walk-up apartments.

Atlantic City

$1,700,000 requested. This project, to occupy eight acres of land at Adriatic, Illinois, Baltic, and Kentucky Avenues, will provide 337 living units. According to present plans, these will be distributed in two-story flats and row-houses.

Birmingham, Ala.

Smithfield Court. Allotment, $2,500,000. The 28-acre site for the project is bounded by Ninth Court, Center Street, Eighth Avenue, and Third Street. One- and two-story row-houses and some three-story walk-up apartments will provide living quarters for 712 families.

Louisville, Ky.

Florence Place. Allotment, $700,000. The tract is bounded by Florence Place, Kentucky Street, Seventh and Eighth Streets, comprising 5.2 acres. Will be used as the site for one- and two-story row-houses which will provide quarters for 125 families.

$50,073,000 Awarded to White Projects and $14,000,000 for Colored and White Slum-Clearance.

Charleston, S. C.

Meeting Street. Allotment, $1,150,000. The optioned tract comprises approximately 22 acres, and is bounded by Meeting, Johnson, Nassau, Stewart, America, Sumter, and Harris Streets. Plans call for the provision of 291 living units in the form of one- and two-story row-houses.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Durkeeville. Requested, $1,000,000. The tract optioned for the project is bounded by McConihe, Seventh, Sixth, Payne, Myrtle, and Wilcox Streets. Comprising 20 acres, it will be used as the site for 253 living units built in the form of one-and two-story row-houses.

Memphis, Tenn.

$3,200,000 requested for this project, which is planned to provide 635 living units in one-and two-story row-houses and two-story apartments. The site of the project comprises approximately 39 acres bounded by Peach Avenue, Decatur Street, Poplar Avenue, and Ayers Street.

Cleveland, Ohio

Outhwaite. $3,650,000 requested. This project, to be located on the 18.3 acres of land bounded by Scoville and Woodland Avenues, from E. Fortieth Street to E. Fifty-fifth Street, will provide 635 living units. Present plans call for two- and three-story row-houses and flats.

Miami, Fla.

Allotment, $1,000,000. Project to provide 255 living units in one- and two-story row-houses. Site comprises some 20 acres in the vicinity of Sixty-second Street and Twelfth Avenue.

Nashville, Tenn.

Jackson Courts. Allotment, $1,500,000. The project will provide 362 living units in one- and two-story row-houses. The site comprises 22 acres bounded by Sixteenth Avenue, Jackson Street, Seventeenth Avenue, Hamilton Street, Railway Street, and Fourteenth Avenue.

Virgin Islands

Allotment, $250,000. Several projects to be financed from allocation. Details of program not yet final.

Washington, D. C.

Langston Terrace, formerly known as Kingman Terrace. Allotment, $1,600,000. Will provide some 386 living units in two-story row-houses and flats. Site occupies 13 acres in vicinity of Central Avenue and Bennings Road.

Atlanta, Ga.

University. Allotment, $2,500,000. Project to provide 675 living units in two- and three-story flats and row-houses. Under construction.

Detroit, Mich.

East Side. Allotment, $5,500,000. Project to provide three-story apartments, two-story row-houses and flats, according to preliminary plans. Site being purchased.

Montgomery, Ala.

William B. Patterson Courts, formerly known as Thurman Street project. Allotment, $459,000. To provide 158 living units in one- and two-story row-houses. Contract awarded.

Four Bi-Racial Projects

The four approved projects for colored and whites are:

Lexington, Ky.

Blue Grass Park. $1,500,000 requested for the project. Bounded by Race and Pemberton Streets, Shropshire Boulevard, Breckinridge Street, Thomas Street, and the L. and N. Railroad, the sixty-seven acres included in the site will be used to provide 350 living units built in the form of one- and two-story row-houses and flats, and divided by a center park into two projects.

Omaha, Nebr.

North Side. Allotment, $2,000,000. The project will provide approximately 483 living units in one-and two-story flats. The site comprises approximately fifteen acres bounded by Charles, Seward, Twentieth, Paul, and Twenty-fourth Streets.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Basin Housing. Requested, $6,500,000. This project will occupy the twenty-four acres adjacent to the new Terminal Parkway in the city's west end. The allotment has been reduced by $500,000 from the originally planned $7,000,000. The development will provide 1278 living units to be distributed in three-and four-story apartments.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Sumner Field. Allotment, $3,500,000. Size of project to depend upon area acceptable to Housing Division. Represents reduction in allotment from $6,000,000. Site located near Eighth Avenue North and Aldrich Avenue North. Present plans call for 694 apartments, row-houses, and flats.

Illinois

Social Conditions, Improvements - 1935

Housing Project

INDIANAPOLIS, IND
STAR

JUL 5 1935

Chicago Contractors Get Community Project Here

Carl Ferguson, supervisory project manager of the Indianapolis community housing project for Negroes, has announced that the contract for construction of the buildings has been signed in Washington with the N. P. Severin Company of Chicago, general contractors.

Actual construction of the apartment buildings probably will get under way next week, Mr. Ferguson said. The Severin company submitted a bid of $2,440,921. A total of $3,000,000 has been appropriated for the work under the Public Works Administration.

Architects for the development are William Earl Russ and Merritt Harrison, both of Indianapolis.

Indiana

Social Conditions, Improvement - 1935

Housing Project

THE LOCAL HOUSING PROJECT

Indianapolis Recorder

Work on the $3,000,000 Federal housing project started in Indianapolis last week following appropriate ceremonies participated in by Governor Paul V. McNutt, R. L. Bailey, attorney, and former assistant attorney general of Indiana and other local and government officials.

Thus this huge employment creating undertaking for which The Recorder has battled for many months is an accomplished fact.

The fifteen apartments and row houses now being constructed on the two-acre tract will provide modern homes for three hundred families with twelve play grounds and club rooms.

Apart from the improved sanitary conditions to accrue to dwellers in the district affected the government housing plan might result in inducing. Indianapolis home owners to clean up, paint up, and repair their properties on a large enough scale to add somewhat to the volume of employment now being afforded through the medium of the housing construction project.

At least, it is to be hoped that something will be done, while work on this project is going on, to speed up the wheels of private industry.

For if ever prosperity is to be returned to the people, it must be done by means of full co-operation by big business with state, local and Federal work finding programs.

There can be no recovery as long as big business and conniving politicians continue to block all moves to that end with selfish criticism of whatever is being done.

Meanwhile, this newspaper insists that an appreciative number of colored mechanics should be given employment on the local housing project.

NEW YORK

Social Conditions, Improvements - 1935

Housing Project

Rockefeller Opposes Harlem PWA Housing Project; Court Fight Looms Over Condemnation Plan

New York Age, New York, N.Y.
7-13-35

Organization Will Fight To Prevent Better Class Of Families From Occupying New Federal Housing Project; $4,700,000 To Be Spent On Development

As told in The Age last week twenty-four hours before the announcement came from Washington, the PWA has appropriated $4,700,000 for a housing project for Harlem and selected the Rockefeller-owned property at the end of Seventh avenue, facing the Harlem River as the site for low-cost apartments for 700 Negro families.

It seems however that the city's plan to acquire title to this property by condemnation proceedings will be met with a stiff legal battle, as representatives of the Rockefeller interests are quoted as having said they would not sell the property unless the government also took over the Dunbar Garden Apartments, which would bring the cost of the proect to nearly seven million dollars.

Mr. Rockefeller, it is said, is not satisfied with the price the government has offered him for the unimproved land, which is $1,030,000, slightly less than its assessed valuation. The area is more than 300,000 square feet and is bounded by Macombs place, the Harlem River, 151st and 153rd street.

Opposition to the federal plan for housing has been expressed by property owners in other sections of Harlem on the grounds that such a project would not be strictly a slum clearance project and would not do away with outmoded structures or clear out any congested area. On the other hand, it is believed that this project would cause a serious vacancy situation in nearby apartment building, with their rentals of $5 to $7 per room monthly.

The government plans to go ahead with the condemnation proceedings and hopes to begin work on the project in October and complete it by the fall of 1936.

James Middleton, executive secretary of the North Harlem Community Council, one of the organizations that has been fighting for better housing in Harlem, stated to a representative of The Age on Monday that his organization would fight to see that the poorer families of Harlem get the benefit of the new housing and that the better class families be kept out—which was not the case when the Dunbar Garden Apartments were opened. Mr. Middleton stated that he had an appointment to see Borough President Samuel Levy and that other city officials would be acquainted with his ideas.

Other representative citizens' however, stated that the new project would offer a challenge to Negro-owned business. A new residential and business center could be developed as a part of the project, with businesses designed to meet the needs of the average family to be operated by Negroes. From 700 to 1000 more families will be brought into the neighborhood and at present there are no stores of any kind above 150th street, except a few food stores along Eighth avenue and on Macombs place.

..Suggest Name For Park .. .. ..

It has been suggested also that the triangular park that faces the new housing project be named Rockefeller Park honor of John D. Rockefeller, jr., whose interest in the Negro caused the assembling of this plot as a better housing development for the Negro. The Rockefeller interests have also done much to beautify this end of Seventh avenue and the park.

New York World Telegram

JUL 12 1935

Skyscraper Community for Harlem Is Urged Instead of Proposed Homes

Objection Is Taken to Mere Four-Story Walk-Ups Renting at $5 a Room.

By S. BURTON HEATH,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Negro Harlem, described by many investigators as New York's worst slum, was agitated today by rumors that federal authorities are considering housing projects, besides the Housing Authority's $4,700,000 development for the Rockefeller property, already approved.

Harlem's reaction to the announcement that 700 apartments, to rent for between $5 to $7 monthly a room, will be built in four-story walkup buildings with public works funds, was much less than completely enthusiastic.

The Housing Authority's development, for which condemnation proceedings against the land have been authorized, is intended purely as a low cost proposition, designed to provide healthful, sanitary apartments plus as many aesthetic features as can be included for the very low rentals to be charged.

Many Not Satisfied.

In the opinion of most students of slum conditions this is just what Harlem needs. But there is a very vocal group, considerable in extent, which is far from satisfied with this objective, and which insists that publicly financed housing in Harlem should provide not merely cheap apartments which are healthful but a complete unitary community capable of providing within itself for the cultural, social and physical betterment of its tenants.

This group, which includes a large proportion of the Negro civic organizations, is whole-heartedly behind the somewhat grandiose "Harlem Community" project which John T. Briggs, white architect, and V. W. Tandy, Negro architect, are sponsoring for the area bounded generally by 137th St., Lenox Ave., 142nd St. and the Harlem River.

On this tract of 1,200,000 square feet, assessed for taxation at about $9,000,000, it is proposed to erect three 36-story residential towers, a four-story walk-up building nearly five blocks long, with wings at either end, and three social buildings—the whole built on less than eight per cent of the available land, leaving more than 1,100,000 square feet for parks, playgrounds, gardens, &c.

Highest Now Six Stories.

The highest buildings constructed here thus far as public housing units have been six stories tall. It has been considered liberal hitherto to leave two out of every three square feet for landscaping, but Briggs and Tandy propose to use eleven out of twelve square feet in this way.

Those familiar with Harlem psychology understand readily why the Harlem Community layout arouses enthusiasm while the Housing Authority's plan does not. The Harlem Community would provide superlative advantages for its tenants. The difficulty is that, from all information available to the World-Telegram, the average monthly rental per room could not be made lower than about $13.50 if the federal government were to donate 45 per cent of the cost and the city to give tax exemption to both land and buildings.

A third proposal now before the Housing division of the PWA, believed to have a 50-50 chance of acceptance, is for elevator apartments on property located on the Harlem just south of the Madison Ave. bridge.

Sponsored by Women.

Few details of this project are available. It is sponsored by a group of wealthy, socially prominent women, who include Mrs. Oliver Harriman and Mrs. Grace Bangs, and it is reported that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has attended at least one of the group's conferences.

The property is owned by the family of J. Sergeant Cram, one-time "Ward McAllister of Tammany Hall," described by the late William Travers Jerome, when Charles F. Murphy was Tammany leader, as "the Boss's Boss."

James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, is believed in Harlem to be interested in seeing housing placed on the land. There is much belief that the General Builders Supply Co., headed by Mr. Farley's brother-in-law, is scheduled to have whatever business the project makes in its line.

The group, represented by Jack N. Oppenheim, 515 Madison Ave., has options expiring August 1, at a price understood to approximate the $4 a square foot for which the 425,000 square feet were assessed this year. No details of the architectural plans are available, but it is understood that relatively low elevator type buildings are planned.

Would Not Help Poor.

Criticism of both these projects is on the ground that they would not benefit the poor Negro who needs help most, but the middle-class or more prosperous type.

Intelligent Negroes who know Harlem like a book insist, with Elmer Anderson Carter, editor of the National Urban League's magazine Opportunity, that:—"It is not enough to take the Negro out of the slums. We must take the slums out of the Negro." This, they believe, is a social problem that can be solved best by such a development as "Harlem Community."

For a grand total of $18,000,000, the sponsors of the project hope to build 4,726 desirable residential rooms, divisible into apartments in a variety of methods, and to provide also gymnasium, auditorium, day nursery and day hospital, stores, playgrounds, &c.—a self-contained community without even a public street running through its domain.

The sponsors hope to raise $5,000,000 privately if $13,000,000 can be obtained from the PWA. Taking the most favorable hypothesis, if the PWA were to make a 45 per cent "grant" or gift, and to lend the rest of its portion at 4 per cent the rentals would be computed thus:—

4% on $4,900,000 PWA loan.....	$196,000
6% on $5,000,000 private loan....	300,000
2% amort'n on each loan.....	198,000
Maintenance ($3 month-room)....	170,000
5% for vacancies	45,000
Annual Costs	$909,000

Monthly cost $76,000

Assuming, arbitrarily, $10,000 a month income from stores, this would leave $65,000 a month to be obtained from 4,726 rooms, or roughly $13.30 per room monthly.

$25 Without Grant.

If no grant were obtained, but the PWA lent $13,000,000 at 4 per cent, monthly room rentals would average $25, with complete tax exemption; $29 with taxes assessed on land alone, the customary arrangement, and $33 with taxes on both land and buildings.

Critics of the Cram property, which has been presented to the PWA several times by different sponsors, point out that while the probable land cost is lowest in Negro Harlem, except the forespoken Rockefeller plot, other expense items would make difficult or impossible to achieve the $6 a room rentals named by the sponsors.

Among these items are large bonuses which must be paid to tenant coal yards, if their leases are to be voided, and the considerable additional cost of erecting elevator buildings on filled land, estimated by some builders at as much as 25 per cent.

TENANT GROUP ASKS BOYCOTT FOR DWELLING

Sugar Hill Building Long Occupied by White Residents

By T. R. POSTON.

The Consolidated Tenants League, militant Harlem housing organization, yesterday began picketing 'Kinghaven," a large all-white apartment house at 153d street and St. Nicholas avenue, which is now seeking an all-Negro clientele.

The picket action was announced by the league Monday after The Amsterdam News had investigated reports that prospective Negro tenants are to be charged much higher rents than their white predecessors in the apartment house at 454 West 153d street. Figures given the investigator by the white superintendent of the building and by several white tenants place the estimated rent boost at $10 a month or more for the apartments.

According to the figures released by the superintendent and tenants, the white occupants of the building now pay $55 up for four rooms and $65 up for five rooms. Negro tenants inspecting the house since a large sign was placed on the lawn soliciting their patronage have been told that they may secure apartments for $65 up for four rooms, $75 up for five rooms and $90 up for six rooms.

The white tenants have been given notice to move and the house was scheduled to be opened yesterday (Friday) and today for inspection by prospective Negro tenants. The Consolidated Tenants League, which has offices at 336 Lenox avenue and which claims a membership of 20,000 families, had threatened to picket the house during inspection unless Negroes were offered apartments at the figures which the superintendent declared that the whites had been paying.

Boost Denied.

In an interview Monday at the John P. Peel Company, realtors at 362 West Twenty-third street, David Lave, white resident manager of the apartment house, denied that the rents were being boosted on Negro tenants. Informed that white tenants had stated that their rentals were much lower than the ones announced for colored tenants, Mr. Lave termed the white residents "liars."

The manager, who himself lives in the apartment house, declined, however, to prove his statements by allowing The Amsterdam News representative to examine his current rent schedules for white tenants. Pressed urgently on this question, Mr. Lave finally exhibited some schedules which showed that the John P. Peel Company had at one time charged $110 a month for apartments in the house.

Close examination of these schedules, however, revealed that they had been drawn for the month of August in 1922. Later schedules, hastily exhibited at the same time, disclosed that the $110 rent had been drastically reduced in ensuing years. When the 1922 date line on the high rent schedule was pointed out to Mr. Lave, he grabbed up all of the ancient schedules and refused to let the reporter compare the later reductions.

The manager then flatly refused to let the reporter examine any of his current rent schedules for white tenants or any of the records for 1933, 1934 or 1935. Instead, he gruffly declared that he was reducing the rents for Negroes and not increasing them. He stuck to this statement even after he had asserted that he was spending $50,000 to improve the house for Negro tenants. (The superintendent estimated that the improvements would cost $30,000.)

John P. Peel, head of the company which controls the house, declined to be interviewed on the matter. Reached by telephone, Mr. Peel informed The Amsterdam News representative that "It is none of your business what we charge Negroes for apartments."

The superintendent, a kindly Swedish immigrant, who has been in this country for thirty-two years, was disturbed over the reporter's attempt to interview white tenants in the house. After calling Mr. Peel's office he came to the third floor and ordered the investigator to leave the house. Informed that the reporter was within his rights and told that he might summon a policeman if he thought that some law was being violated, the superintendent weakly protested that he was being "put on a spot."

Later he returned to the fourth floor in company with the new Negro superintendent, a Mr. Holmes, and repeated the order. "The owners don't want you in here talking to the white tenants," he said. "You go down to the office. They'll tell you everything you want to know." It was then that Mr. Peel was reached on the telephone.

After stating that it was nobody's business what he charged his Negro tenants, however, Mr. Peel agreed to be interviewed. The reporter, arriving at the office, found that the realtor was "out." Mr. Lave, the manager, was in though and quite voluble on the whole Negro problem.

"You Negroes should be satisfied with all the trouble you've caused," he said. "You've forced me out of my house and home."

Asked for an explanation, he replied: "You crowded into my neighborhood and I was forced to move. You know that white people and Negroes can't live in the same neighborhood."

"And why can't they?" he was asked.

"Because you will cause race riots," he retorted. "You Negroes have already caused enough trouble without The Amsterdam News stirring up more."

Informed that Negroes and whites had been living in the same neighborhoods in Harlem for a quarter of a century, Mr. Lave dismissed the whole matter with a wave of his hand. He refused to discuss the hemming in of Negroes by Harlem landlords beyond stating flatly that he would not allow Negro tenants to move into any house he controlled in any "white" neighborhood.

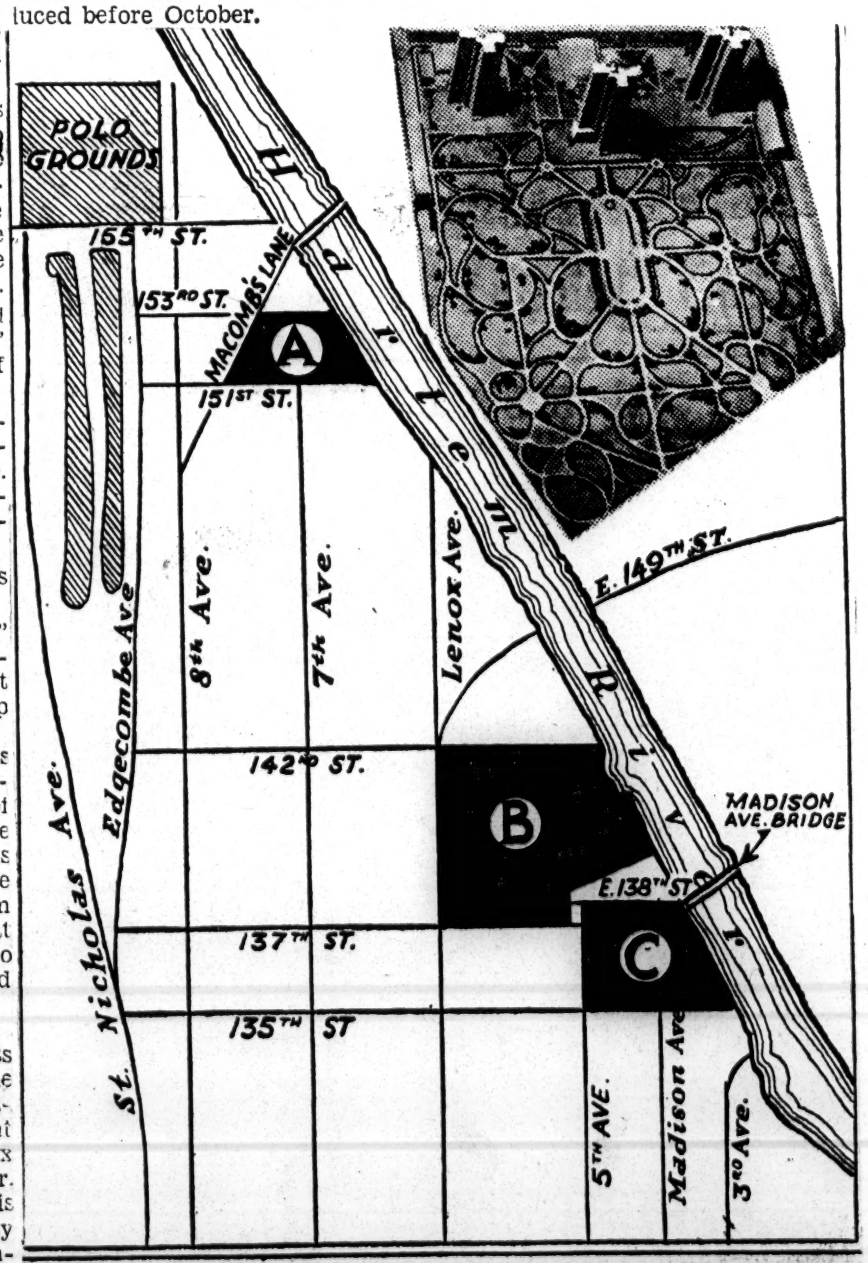
Will Give Leases.

Mr. Lave stated that Negro tenants would be given written leases. The question of leases became a paramount issue in a landlord-tenant fight which broke out in the Bronx last year when Jacob Cohen, realtor, invited Negroes to move into his apartment house at 1640 University avenue. After a score of colored tenants had moved into the house, Cohen changed his mind and sought to oust them through court proceedings. Only those who had written leases for one year were able to win their cases in court.

Informed of the situation at the 153d street house, The Consolidated Tenants League immediately began plans for fighting the issue.

"Unless Negroes are given apartments at the same rents that the whites paid," Donellan J. Phillips, president of the league, stated, "We will not only picket the inspection of the building but we will attempt to persuade all self-respecting Negroes from becoming parties to such practices."

The league, which successfully directed rent strikes involving hundreds of families last year, is one of the strongest tenants' organizations ever formed in Harlem. Activities of this group are credited with gaining the recent $4,700,000 federal housing allotment for this area. At present the organization is holding in abeyance its plans for a general rent strike in Harlem unless rents are reduced before October.



Three housing developments are proposed for Negro Harlem. That marked "A" is the Housing Authority's $4,700,000 project, now getting under way. "B" is the suggested $18,000,000 "Harlem Community," while "C" is the Cram property backed by a group of society figures. Inset, upper right, is the architects' conception of the Harlem Community project, with three thirty-six-story towers and unprecedented garden and park area.

Social Conditions, Improvements - 1935 Virginia
Housing Project

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS LEADER

JUN 21 1935

Negroes Are Added To Housing Group

Three Negroes were nominated for the mayor's housing committee at a conference, composed of citizens representing various interests among Negroes, it was learned today.

They are Dr. J. M. G. Ramsey, Professor C. T. Russell and Dr. W. L. Ransome.

At the meeting at which they were nominated it was announced that it was found desirable to increase the mayor's committee in order to get the full co-operation of the Negroes.

The recommendations have not as yet been accepted by Washington officials. William H. Schwarzschild, chairman of the committee, said today he had no announcement to make on the subject.

Ohio

Social Conditions, Improvement — 1935

welfare work

TOLEDO, O.
BLADE
JUN 12 1935

Frederick Douglass Center

ANNUAL reports of officers show that the Frederick Douglass Community Center has, despite the depression, paid its past due obligations and current bills and that several much needed improvements have been made on its building. The financial statement is encouraging, but other accomplishments of this organization for the colored people of Toledo are more important. Albertus B. Conn, president, says that sixty per cent of the people the Center has undertaken to serve are on the relief rolls. Increasing numbers of boys and girls from homes in which there is unhappiness, discouragement and despair, seek this Center. It is the one bright spot in their underprivileged lives. It is the dike which stems the waters of confusion and demoralization which have threatened a whole generation of youth.

It is not the purpose of this editorial to catalogue all the Center's activities, but among them are an emergency school open to adults, vocal and instrumental music, dramatics, recreation and play activities, inspirational twilight meetings and athletics, the boxing team having brought several city championships to the Center.

Certainly the Frederick Douglass Community Center has kept faith with the Community Chest which contributes to its support. Its influence for good, especially among thousands of unfortunate people who are unemployed, is inestimable. Its work must be continued—and its activities expanded if possible.

Social Conditions, Improvements - 1935 West Virginia

Welfare Work

Logan, W. Va. Democrat
June 27, 1935

NOR NEGRO WELFARE

West Virginia Congressmen testified last week before the house judiciary committe in favor of a bill providing for the establishment of a national committee of negro welfare. This bill was proposed by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell (Dem.) (Colored) of Illinois.

The proposed bill provides that the committee be composed of five members--two white and three colored. It provides for the establishment of permanent offices in Washington and the committee will have charge of all questions relating to the social economic and educational affairs of the negro race in West Virginia and in the United States. All racial problems and difficulties will come under its jurisdiction.

The measure is designed to provide a sort of clearing-house or coordinating committee to deal with the race problems among the various States, the Congressman said.

A number of prominent men both white and colored, from various parts of the United States appeared before the Judiciary Committee to voice approval of the measure.